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GREATER TERRE HAUTE

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V I G O C O U N T Y, *Ind.*

CLOSING THE FIRST CENTURY'S HISTORY OF CITY AND COUNTY

SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THEIR PEOPLE
INDUSTRIES AND WEALTH

135086

BY THE LATE

MR. C. C. OAKLEY

VOLUME I

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It is a fitting introduction to the following pages of history and reminiscence to say something of the life and career of Charles Cochran Oakey, whose sudden death on March 17, 1908, seemed an untimely termination to the existence of one of the kindest men that Terre Haute has known. Through these pages he has passed in review many of the men and women of the past century, and with his observations and comments has always mingled a kindness and breadth of view that are reflections of his own character. He discusses men and events with a calmness and freedom from narrow prejudice that few men attain.

Mr. Oakey had lived in Terre Haute nearly half a century, and came to know the town and its people in a way that no one else did. He knew individuals closely enough to estimate characters, he was familiar with the streets and environments of homes and business places to a degree that enabled him to picture such scenes with his pen, and his knowledge of thousands of events and curious and interesting incidents enabled him to lend charm and variety to every item of narration and description that he attempted. His studies into the past caused him to see accurately and intimately the old town of Terre Haute while it depended for its commercial prosperity on the river and canal and the National road, and the splendid men of that time rose before his eyes as he described them. To the writer of this brief memoir it seems that Mr. Oakey has succeeded in that very difficult task of reproducing the scenes of the past with their proper atmosphere.

Mr. Oakey had been engaged in the preparation of material for this History of Terre Haute and Vigo County since the summer of 1907. As a matter of fact, he had been collecting data of a local historical nature for years, and it was one of his cherished purposes to complete a work of this nature. A few days before his death Mr. Oakey had given to the public press a statement concerning the history, which it seems proper to repeat in this connection, as being in the nature of an author's foreword.

"In the historical part of this work," the author explained, "it is designed to cover the early history of the county and city in a fresh and attractive way, with such portions of the early history of Indiana and of the Indian period and the geological as have a connection with the genesis of Terre Haute. The unique incidents of its early life, and the rise of the institutions which gave Terre Haute its great start—such as the National road, the Wabash and Erie canal, and the old State banking system—will be treated as interesting and necessary stories.

"Sketches of individuals of former interest will be given more fully than has yet been done, and a full view of Terre Haute in war times will be attempted. The early bankers, doctors, lawyers and merchants, the churches, schools and manufactures need, and will receive, more attention, and surely the city, which loved fine horses seventy-five years ago, ought to give a chapter to the great horses and famous drivers who have been known here during the last thirty-five or forty years. It will be interesting to show that the old town never was French, that it did not get its name from a bluff, and where the majority of the founders came from; how the Quakers, southerners and northerners jostled each other at the beginning. But there is a great deal of interest in the old town and a great deal that has happened in the new town since the war."

In addition to the historical part prepared by Mr. Oakey, the biographical part of the two volumes, embracing biographical sketches of hundreds of the best known people of the county and city, which will necessarily include mention and details of the early families to be found nowhere else, will be of great value and interest.

In one of his entertaining sketches of men and incidents of war times, Mr. Oakey has told something about his father, James Oakey, and his ancestry. Charles C. Oakey was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1845, but received his early training and education in Philadelphia, where was the family home from his early boyhood. A youth of sixteen, he came to Terre Haute in 1861, and therefore was an observer of the war times which he describes. He began a business career, and for many years was in the dry-goods business, being proprietor of the store which has since grown into the Root Dry Goods Company. However his delight in describing men and events, in telling through the public prints the things he saw better than other men, early led him into the field of newspaper writing. For many years he was editor of the *Terre Haute Express*, and was editorial writer for its successor, the *Star*, and then for the *Tribune*. The personal charm and character of the man pervaded his writings, and many have noted with regret the absence of his editorials. A truthful and merited tribute was paid him by the local press in saying that "His loss is felt by a host of friends, for every one who came in touch with the man knew

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that he had met some one who could be depended on. His integrity was unquestioned, for honesty seemed rooted in every fiber of his being." One of Mr. Oakey's interests in the city was as promoter and an official of the Terre Haute Fair and Trotting Association.

Mr. Oakey married in 1868 Mrs. Sarah Wood Edsall, who survives, with two daughters, Mrs. Cornelia Edsall Benjamin and Miss Isabelle Ogden Oakey. His family life was ideal, and it is by the intimate associations of home and personal friendships that he bound his life in the memory and affection of others. For many years he had been an official of the First Congregational church, which he joined during the pastorate of Lyman Abbott.

CHAPTER I.

THE HISTORIC SETTING—EVENTS THAT INTRODUCE VIGO COUNTY TO THE PAGES OF HISTORY.

During the latter half of the seventeenth century, by the discoveries and explorations of Marquette, Hennepin, Joliet and LaSalle, all the country drained by the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their tributaries were added to the vast claims of the French empire in the new world. For nearly a century the statecraft and military power of France were tested and tried to the utmost in strengthening and maintaining the authority of the empire in the territory between New Orleans and Montreal. During LaSalle's explorations about the lower end of Lake Michigan and in his journeyings from there to the Mississippi, he penetrated northwestern Indiana, going as far east as the site of South Bend. Another result of his activities was the organization of the various Indian tribes outside of the Iroquois confederacy and the concentration of them all about a central seat in Illinois, so that in 1685 it is probable that Indiana was no longer the home of a single Indian tribe.

To secure all the country between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies against English aggression, the French projected and founded many posts that would command the rivers and the outlets of trade. Several forts were established at the lower end of the Mississippi, and a vigorous policy of commercial development and expansion begun. Other posts were established higher up the river, Kaskaskia, above the mouth of the Ohio, becoming a strategic point of much importance. The French captain, Cadillac, by anticipating the English in the settlement of Detroit, secured a post of wonderful advantage in dealing with the Indian inhabitants west of Lake Erie and south of Lake Michigan. The Indian tribes that had been drawn into LaSalle's Illinois confederacy were now drifting east to the Wabash, the Maumee and about Detroit. To control these tribes and prevent their being approached by the English, the French authorities in

Canada, who claimed jurisdiction on the upper courses of the Wabash,* planned the re-location of the tribes and the founding of posts among them. The principal settlement of the Miamis was then at the head of the Maumee, at a place called Kekionga (the site of Fort Wayne). The Ouiatenons lived lower down on the Wabash, and about 1720 Post Ouiatenon was established among them (near the site of Lafayette), this being the first military post on the Wabash. From this point controlling the Miamis and the Ouiatenons, was stationed *Sieur de Vincennes*. The authorities of Louisiana, very much exercised by the reported encroachments of English traders within the Ohio valley, about 1726 won over Vincennes from his service with Canada, and a year or so later that intrepid pioneer of France founded on the lower course of the Wabash the post which soon became known as Vincennes. In a few years some French families from Canada settled around the post, and thus was established the first European village in Indiana. Until the close of the French occupation in 1763, Vincennes was included in the District of Illinois, which, in turn, was part of the Province of Louisiana. The dividing point between the jurisdiction of Canada and that of Louisiana was Terre Haute, "the Highlands of the Wabash."

By such means the authority of France was extended throughout all this country, including the present state of Indiana. Vincennes became a village of French soldiers and traders and their families. Where Lafayette now stands was another French post, and another at the site of Fort Wayne. The inevitable conflict between France and England, closing with the victory of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham and with the treaty of Paris in 1763 by which England became the dominant and principal territorial power in the new world, has only a remote interest in this discussion. The French and English met at the site of Pittsburg in 1754, where Fort Duquesne was built by the former, and this meeting brought on the war which began with the disastrous defeat of Braddock by the French and their Indian allies.

After Wolfe's victory the English took possession of Detroit and the posts on the upper Wabash, but Vincennes continued a part of French Louisiana until the treaty of 1763. The numerous Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, though at first treated with much respect by the English, were later wrought upon by the brusque behavior of the English and the secret persuasion of the French who still remained in the country. A powerful confederacy of the western tribes was formed under the brilliant

*The lower Ohio and Wabash and Mississippi were governed as part of the Louisiana province of New France. Boisbriant, who had been appointed governor of Illinois, founded Fort Chartres (sixteen miles above Kaskaskia) for the protection of the upper colony, in 1720.

leadership of Pontiac, and during the spring of 1763 a general outbreak against the English post occurred, which has since been known in history as Pontiac's war. Few of the inland posts escaped capture, the small English garrisons at Ouiatenon and Miamis (Fort Wayne) surrendering with the rest. It was not until the following year that such energetic measures were taken by the English forces as to break the Indians' strength and force the Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis and other bands to sue for peace. Henceforth until the American revolution, the Indian inhabitants north of the Ohio gave little trouble to the English, who maintained an easy and almost nominal jurisdiction over the posts and settlements along the Wabash and down the Mississippi.

In 1774 all the country northwest of the Ohio was put into the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, and several years later the lieutenant governor of Detroit assumed the title of "superintendent of St. Vincennes," and took personal command there in 1777. Throughout all the years since the first exploration of her territory Indiana was but a part of a province of the province. "For ninety years her provincial seat of government vacillated between Quebec, New Orleans and Montreal; with intermediate authority at Fort Chartres and Detroit, and the ultimate power at Paris. Then her capital was whisked away to London, without the slightest regard to the wishes of her scattered inhabitants, by the treaty of Paris. Sixteen years later it came over the Atlantic to Richmond, on the James, by conquest; and after a tarry of five years at that point it shifted to New York city, then the national seat of government, by cession. In 1788 it reached Marietta, Ohio, on its progress to its final location. In 1800 it came within the limits of the state."*

During the Revolutionary war, the danger most dreaded by the colonists was that which came from across the western frontier, produced by the Indians and their English leaders. At this time a considerable population had crossed the mountains from the Atlantic colonies into the country along the Ohio, and the county of Kentucky had already been organized as a part of Virginia by George Rogers Clark. This young Virginian, when it became apparent that a frontier force must be maintained to subdue the Indians and check their invasions under English leadership into the colonies, was selected by the government of Virginia to organize and command such a force on the frontier. Owing to lack of money, of supplies, the small number of settlers from whom his force was to be recruited, and the vast extent of the country to be covered by his force, the success of Clark's campaign has long been a glorious addition to American annals, and his fame symbolized with the designation "The Hannibal of the West."

*Dunn's Indiana.

Setting out with a small force of men, recruited largely in Kentucky, and relying on the support or at least the neutral attitude of the French settlers, he surprised the post at Kaskaskia, July 4, 1778; and in the course of the same month Vincennes became an American post, an American flag was floated for the first time in Indiana, and the French residents welcomed the American invaders as friends of their nation. Vincennes was later captured by the British and again retaken by Clark, but the details of his campaign are not here pertinent. Suffice it to say that he held the vast region of his conquest against all expeditions of the English until the close of the war, and when the treaty of Paris was signed in 1783 the conquered region became a part of the new American republic. By the Ordinance of 1787 all this country northwest of the Ohio was organized as the Northwest Territory, and provided with a temporary government directed by officials appointed by Congress.

By Clark's conquest, by the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory, and by ordinances dated in 1785 and 1788, providing for the survey and disposal of the public lands of the territory, the region now embraced in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and parts of others became a part of the United States and open to the settlement of the pioneer homemakers who formed the first wave of western expansion. However, the Indian inhabitants were a factor that proved an obstacle to the settlement of this region for many years, and it was only when they gradually yielded, by war and treaty, their rights to the land that the white men were permitted to come in and possess the fertile regions north of the Ohio.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS RELINQUISH THEIR LANDS—FORMATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

When the war of the revolution came to a close in the colonies, the Indian hostilities in the west were continued with renewed bitterness. When the territory north of the Ohio was surrendered to the colonies and it became understood that in a short time the Americans would push out and possess and settle this country, the Indians were aroused to make one long and determined effort to resist this invasion. For more than ten years hostilities were continued, during which time the settlement of the Ohio country was retarded and only a meager number of pioneers came as far west as the present state of Indiana. Campaign after campaign was made against the Indian tribes, conference followed conference, and at each treaty they ceded some portion of their aboriginal heritage.

The eastern half of Ohio was ceded to the United Colonies in 1785. The Shawnees, who resisted every advance of the whites, were induced, by the Fort Finney treaty in 1786, to remove to a tract of country between the upper courses of the Great Miami and the Wabash. After the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 and the institution of government in the Northwest Territory, the period of actual settlement began. But for some years all the region between what is now eastern Ohio and the valley of the Wabash was a wilderness. In a short while the line of settlement extended across the entire north and south length of Ohio at its eastern border. But the emigration did not advance in even line to the west; rather the earliest settlers pioneered down the water course of the Ohio, turning aside only at the larger tributaries, so that during the last decade of the eighteenth century the fringes of population had extended all along the course of the Ohio and had penetrated inland for some distance along the Miami in Ohio and the Whitewater and the Wabash and its tributaries in Indiana.

Settlement would have proceeded more rapidly had not the Indians continued hostile. It will be remembered the English did not withdraw their garrisons from all the posts in the western country until 1796, and the presence of the British had served as an inspiration to the Indians. About the time the British garrisons were withdrawn, Anthony Wayne won his notable victory over the allied tribes at the rapids of the Maumee, in 1794, and soon after established at the old post of Kekionga a fort that has since borne his name. Previously, under Wayne's instructions, posts had been established called Fort Greenville and Fort Recovery (both only a short distance east of the Indiana line). At Fort Greenville, in August, 1795, was negotiated the Greenville treaty between General Wayne and the delegates of the various tribes inhabiting the portions of the country under dispute. By this treaty nearly all of the present state of Ohio with the exception of the northwest corner was surrendered by the Indians. The western line ran from Fort Recovery (not far from the present Celina, Ohio), in a slightly southwesterly direction to the mouth of the Kentucky river on the Ohio. In the territory to the west of this line numerous other cessions were made by the Indians, among them a military reservation at Fort Wayne, lands about the various Wabash settlements, and the Clark grant at the falls of the Ohio. Excepting the minor cessions along the Wabash, the principal territory thrown open to settlement by this treaty in what is now Indiana was the triangular piece, shaped like a church spire with the base resting on the Ohio river, lying east of the Greenville treaty line and the present Ohio state line. When, in 1800, Congress divided the Northwest Territory, this Greenville line became part of the dividing line between Ohio and Indiana territories, but on the admission of Ohio to the Union in 1802 the western boundary became what it is today. By the treaty of Greenville the Indians for the first time formally relinquished title to parts of lands in the northwest theretofore in dispute between them and the whites. Before that treaty the Indians had never acknowledged the right of the whites to any lands, even those claimed by the latter from their first occupancy of the county, such as the lands of Clark's grant and the lands in and around Vincennes. Including the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, there were no less than forty-six separate treaties with various tribes of Indians, covering all the lands within the present state of Indiana, the last of those treaties being made with the Miamis, November 28, 1840. "It will thus be seen," says Mr. W. H. Smith, in his history of Indiana, "that the process of extinguishing the Indian titles was a slow one, and that the Indians were not finally dispossessed until after Indiana had been a member of the Union for nearly a quarter of a century. In most of these final treaties certain tracts were reserved by the Indians for favorite members of the tribes, and are yet

known as 'reservations,' although about all the lands have passed to other persons than the descendants of the original beneficiaries. A few descendants of the Miamis still live in Wabash and Miami counties. In its various purchases from the Indians, the United States frequently had to accept from two, sometimes three, different tribes separate relinquishments of their respective rights, titles and claims to the same section of country." Population at once began moving into the lands ceded by the Greenville treaty. In 1795 a few families made a beginning of the town of Lawrenceburg, in the extreme southeast corner of Indiana, and from that date settlements increased over that portion of the cession. Of course, during the first two years of the territorial government of Indiana, this region belonged to Ohio and its population was counted with that of the latter territory. In 1800 the total population of what is now Indiana was estimated at 2,500, the majority of whom were French, in the settlements along the Wabash. When Ohio became a state in 1802 the section above described was added to Indiana, and from this Dearborn county was organized in 1803.

By an act approved May 7, 1800, Congress provided "That from and after the fourth day of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies westward of the line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north, until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The act provided further "That there shall be established within the said territory a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio; and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy, all, and singular, the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by the said ordinance." A further provision of the act creating the Indiana Territory was, "That so much of the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall be in force and operate in the Indiana Territory, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof, that such is the wish of a majority of the freeholders, notwithstanding there may not be therein five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards." But until there should be such five thousand inhabitants the representatives in the general assembly, if one should be organized, should not be less than seven nor more than

nine, to be apportioned by the governor among the several counties, agreeably to the number of free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards in each. As to the eastern boundary line, as fixed in the act, it was further provided, "That whenever that part of the territory of the United States which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent state, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently the boundary line between such state and the Indiana Territory." A final provision was that, until the general assembly should determine otherwise, "Saint Vincennes, on the Wabash river, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

The Harrison mansion is the name given to the venerable building in which the legislature of the territory held its sessions and in which the governor resided and where the general court was held. The building is still in a good state of preservation; and efforts have often been made to have the state secure it as a historical museum.

The house, from an architectural point of view, as well as from its massiveness, seems remarkable. At the time it was erected its situation was a wilderness, far from civilization, and to get the materials for its construction, the glass, iron, etc., meant a year or more of time before they could be delivered at Vincennes. Historical societies have endeavored to have it kept as a lasting monument to the memory of those who built so well and as a reminder that this was the birthplace of government, religion and education in the west. The building is two stories high, with a large attic, and a basement under the entire place. It was completed in 1805. The ceilings are thirteen and one-half feet high and the rooms are spacious. The walls are of brick and inside and out are eighteen inches thick. The glass in the windows came from England, and it took two years to have it delivered. The wood was sawed with the old-fashioned whip-saw, and all the nails were hand-forged on the grounds. The woodwork is hard paneled, finished with beading and is of solid, clear black walnut. It is said that the walnut in the house today is worth a small fortune.

So came Indiana into existence, with a capital of her own, and with even a freer form of government than that of the Northwest Territory, prior to its legislative stage. The area of this new Indiana Territory included all of the present state of Indiana, except a small wedge-shaped section in the southeast part of the state, east of a line running from a point on the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, northeasterly to Fort Recovery, in the state of Ohio, this line being the old Indian boundary line, between those points named in the treaty of Greenville. The new

territory included also a narrow strip less than three miles in width on the west side of the state of Ohio, north of Fort Recovery, and lying between the north and south line through Fort Recovery and the present boundary of the two states.* The territory included besides, all of the state of Michigan lying west of the north and south line through Fort Recovery; also the whole of Illinois and Wisconsin; and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi river. The limits of the Indiana Territory, for a time, extended even west of the Mississippi. By an act approved March 26, 1804, Congress attached to Indiana all that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi and north of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, under the name of the District of Louisiana. At a session of the governor and judges of Indiana Territory, held at Vincennes, beginning October 1, 1804, a number of laws were adopted for the District of Louisiana. During the following year, however, by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1805, this district was organized into a separate territory. This was truly an imperial domain. Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Ignace, with eastern Michigan and all Ohio, remained in the Northwest Territory, until the admission of Ohio as a state of the Union, November 29, 1802, when the Northwest Territory, as a political division, ceased to exist. At that date also Congress attached to Indiana the remainder of Michigan, or Wayne county, as it was then called; and, in 1803, William Henry Harrison, as governor of the Indiana Territory, assumed jurisdiction over all of Michigan, and extended the limits of Wayne county to Lake Michigan. Thereafter, until the formation of the territory of Michigan, June 30, 1805, Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and St. Ignace, as well as the sites of Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Niles, with all the valley of the St. Joseph, were in Indiana. So much of the ruins of old Fort St. Joseph's, if any, as remained after the Spanish invasion of our valley, in 1781, were in the territory. Chicago and St. Louis were then in Indiana; and so were the sites of Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Our inland sea, Lake Michigan, was wholly within the Indiana Territory. The ambition of Napoleon is said to have been to make the Mediterranean a French lake; and he came near succeeding. LaSalle made Lake Michigan a French lake; it was afterwards a British Lake; and now it is the only one of the great lakes that is wholly American; in the first years of the nineteenth century it was an Indiana lake, surrounded on every side by Indiana Territory.

In February, 1809, Indiana Territory was reduced to practically the present limits. But at that time the Indians still retained more than two-thirds of the territory, so that the white settlements were restricted to

*Drake's Hist. American Indians, Chap. XIV.

the region along the Ohio, along the Wabash from Vincennes south, to the southeastern corner (Dearborn county), and several smaller grants. In September, 1809, a large area was opened to settlement by treaty. By the larger cession the north boundary of settlement was fixed at a line running from the Wabash above Terre Haute to the east fork of White river near Brownstown. At the same time another tract was ceded, twelve miles in width and lying west of and parallel to the Greenville treaty line, being commonly known as the "twelve-mile purchase."

The treaty of 1809, above mentioned, by which the "twelve-mile purchase" was gained, had one result that contributed very materially to the slow development of Indiana during the next five years. The Indians had not failed to regard with jealousy the gradual encroachment of the whites upon their hunting grounds. After the signing of the treaty of Greenville between General Anthony Wayne and Little Turtle and the other chiefs, August 3, 1795, it was believed that permanent peace had been established between the whites and Indians. But the emigration to the rich lands of the northwest grew to such proportions that the Indians were pressed farther and farther into the interior. Numerous treaties, as we have seen, were made, from time to time, throwing open to white settlement the several reservations of territory made at Greenville to secure to the Indians their hunting grounds. Often, too, where two or more tribes owned certain lands in common, as they often did, the whites secured by treaty the title of one tribe and then failed to respect the claim of the others to the same lands. The French had respected this community ownership of lands, and never denied the title of the Indians, even to the territory occupied by themselves. Moreover, as to their own holdings, the French accepted the community idea, which was universal. Several hundred acres were set aside at Vincennes, which the inhabitants of the post used in common for pasture and other uses. They "fenced in" their stock as is now the law in Indiana; and the crops planted outside this community property by each householder were without enclosure. The community idea, however, was antagonistic to the ideas of the emigrants from the east. Each settler wanted his own lands for himself exclusively, and was particularly unwilling that any Indian should have any part or parcel in his holding. But, besides securing additional Indian lands by new treaties, many white emigrants, without any such authority, pushed in upon the lands yet reserved to the Indians by the treaty of Greenville and other treaties. This land greed, as the Indians called it, was exasperating to the natives, who loved their old hunting grounds; and the feeling of resentment against the encroachment of the whites became more acute from year to year. Afterwards, when white men fell in battle with the Indians, it was not uncommon for the latter to stuff earth into the mouth, nose and ears of the fallen pale face, as if in mockery of this greed for land.

In a message to the legislature of Indiana, in 1806, Governor Harrison referred to the growing dissatisfaction of the Indians, in this and other respects. The Indians, he said, "will never have recourse to arms—I speak of those in our immediate neighborhood—unless driven to it by a series of injustice and oppression. Of this they already begin to complain; and I am sorry to say that their complaints are far from being groundless. It is true that the general government has passed laws for fulfilling, not only the stipulations contained in our treaty, but also those sublimer duties which a just sense of our prosperity and their wretchedness seem to impose. The laws of the territory provide, also, the same punishment for offenses committed against Indians as against white men. Experience, however, shows that there is a wide difference in the execution of those laws. The Indian always suffers, and the white men never."

In the state to which the minds of the Indians were wrought up, by both their real and their fancied wrongs, they needed but a leader, to break out into hostilities against their oppressors. The leader was forthcoming, a greater perhaps than either Pontiac or Little Turtle. In 1805, Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, and his brother Law-le-was-i-kaw—the loud voice—resided in a village on the White river in what is now Delaware county. Law-le-was-i-kaw took upon himself the character of a prophet, and is usually known under that title. He began to preach to the Indians, calling upon them to reject witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, intermarriage with the whites and the practice of selling their lands to the United States. He acquired great influence among the tribes, not only the tribes in Indiana, but those of the whole west. Prophet's Town was established on the banks of the Wabash river, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe, as a center to which all the Indians were invited to gather. While the Prophet was arousing the religious enthusiasm of the Indians Tecumseh was visiting all the tribes of the west and south, forming a confederacy which might be strong enough to resist further encroachments on the part of the white settlers.

When, in 1809, as above mentioned, several of the tribes ceded a large tract of territory to the American government, Tecumseh opposed it, declaring that one or several of the tribes could not barter away the lands that belonged to all the Indian nations in the confederacy. Despite the efforts of Governor Harrison toward breaking up the confederacy which had its center about Prophet's Town, the Indians became more hostile every day. Small parties appeared in different parts of the territory, stealing and occasionally taking the lives of settlers. Tecumseh and his brother became more insolent in the conferences with the governor, and, on the eve of the second war with Great Britain, a secret British influence increased the disaffection of the tribes.

CHAPTER III.

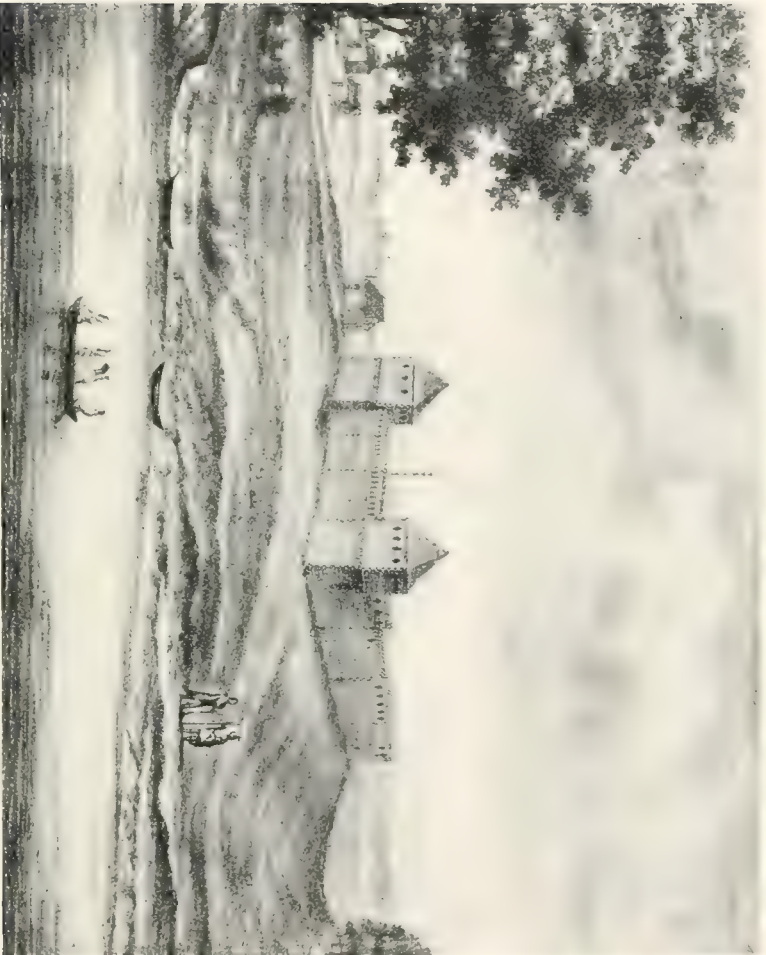
THE OLD FORT—FORT HARRISON AND ITS DEFENSE.

The preceding pages have sketched the discovery, occupation and different governments of Indiana, through the colonial period to the formation of Indiana Territory, and finally to the impending difficulties between the Americans on the one side and the Indians and British on the other at the beginning of the second war with Great Britain. Born of this war was the first important event that begins the history of Terre Haute and Vigo county. When the war clouds had passed there remained, as the nucleus of permanent growth, the little fort on the Wabash which will always be associated with the beginning of Vigo county.

Preliminary to the transfer of the land included in Vigo county to the American government, several incidents might be mentioned as significant of the encroachment of the whites upon this country. Before the treaty of 1809, an agent for the Wabash Land Company had bought of eleven Piankeshaw chiefs 37,497,000 acres of land, which included Parke and Vigo counties. This purchase was annulled by the government as invalid, but it stands as a record of the first attempt to secure a permanent possession in this county.

General George Rogers Clark led his soldiers over this county before Harrison, when in 1786 he led an expedition up the Wabash toward Ouiatenon, where the Indians were threatening. They passed over the site of Terre Haute and thence to Raccoon creek and across the Wabash, where the force fell into disorder, and Clark began drinking heavily. Again in 1790 Major Hamtramck, commanding at Vincennes, scouted this country and across the Wabash to Vermillion, where he destroyed a small town.

The expeditions of Generals Scott and Wilkinson in 1791-92, when Ouiatenon was destroyed, ended the Franco-Indian influence if not their very existence on the Wabash. At that date Ouiatenon had eighty good houses, many with shingle roofs. The country north of Vincennes was not



THE FIRST INSTITUTION IN VIGO COUNTY.

safe until after Mad Anthony's crushing defeat of the Indians at Fort Wayne. The treaty made then secured all the Wabash country to the Indians except small tracts at Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes, and peace lasted until 1810-11.

Harrison, made governor in 1800, began at once to purchase lands, and by 1805 had gained 46,000 square miles from them. But the tribes in the Wabash valley tenaciously clung to their beautiful lands, where they could fish in the streams, find abundant game in the forests, graze their horses on the prairie, and shelter their children and squaws in the hollows and groves during winter.

In 1809 Harrison made a treaty with the chiefs at Fort Wayne for all the lands south of a line which, beginning at a point on the White river east of Vincennes, ran "from the ten o'clock sun to the mouth of Pishewaw (Raccoon) creek." The interested tribes consented to the cession, and the "ten o'clock line" is still to be seen on the map of Parke county, as legally established at that time.

But Tecumseh opposed all his influence and strength to this treaty, and dictated to Harrison at the Vincennes meeting that he would not allow the surveyor to run the line or white men to settle near it. But the line was run by the surveyors who took their own lives in their hands when they took up their chains. In 1811, while this was going on and while the Listons were settling on land still claimed by Indians, Tecumseh's scouts were prowling over all the land down to White river.

In the months of September and October, 1811, General Harrison advanced up the Wabash with a detachment of troops and selected the site of Fort Harrison, a beautiful eminence on the east bank of the Wabash, three miles above this village.

From John Tipton's journal of the Tippecanoe campaign, is one day's record that sets the earliest contemporary accounts of Fort Harrison. Quoting the record without its bad spelling, we read:—"Thursday 3d [Oct.] marched at 9—four of our horses missing—three men left to hunt them—marched one mile—came to tare holt [Terre Haute] an old Indian village on the east side of Wabash on high land near a large prairie—Peach and apple trees growing—the huts torn down by the army that camped here on the 2d—two miles further came up with the army—horses found. Camped on the river on beautiful high ground to build a garrison."

During the months of September and October the trees were felled, the timbers hewn out and the walls of the fort erected. These consisted of a rough palisade or stockade of heavy timber about 150 feet square. The northwest and southwest corners terminated in the blockhouses—small buildings in the corners (forming part of the walls).

The blockhouses and bastions were two stories high and pierced on both faces with embrasures, above and below, through which to fire on the enemy. Within the fortifications and forming the western line were the soldiers' barracks—rude, log huts. The gate opened toward the east. On the north side of this was the guard house, on the south the magazine, and near it the well. Along the northern side were the stables, sheds, etc., for the accommodation of the garrison. It is an interesting fact, as shown in the war department records, that previous to 1815 the total sum expended on Fort Harrison was \$297.67, and none subsequent.

After building the fort, General Harrison went on to meet the hostile tribes that had gathered under Tecumseh's leadership on the upper Wabash. Near the present site of Lafayette, on Tippecanoe river, on the early morning of November 7, he was suddenly and furiously attacked by the Indians under the direction and inspiration of the Prophet. The battle of Tippecanoe, declared to be the most important battle ever fought on Indiana soil, finally broke the power of the Indian confederacy of the middle west. The power of the Prophet was broken, and those Indians that did not disperse to their homes and resume peaceful relations with the whites, fled to Canada and actively joined the British forces in the war of 1812, which soon followed.

Fort Harrison in the meantime continued as an outpost to guard the frontier, and throughout the war with Great Britain a garrison was kept on duty there.

In 1812 the fort was under the command of Captain Zachary Taylor of the Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., garrisoned by a company of that regiment. In the fall of this year there was a general state of sickness throughout the entire Wabash valley. A kind of epidemical fever swept over the whole country. The company at Fort Harrison was nearly all sick, to such a degree as to be incapacitated for service, and this fact became known, it is thought, to the Indians. The wily Prophet slightly recovering from his defeat at Tippecanoe in the November previous, and aided by the British, planned an expedition against Fort Harrison.

There are many accounts of the defense of Fort Harrison by Zachary Taylor, among the best of which is that by the late General Charles Cruft, in an address delivered by him to a historical society of Terre Haute probably in the early fifties. It was printed in the first Terre Haute directory published in 1858, of which there are several copies extant in Terre Haute. This history of the little battle at Terre Haute by General Cruft is peculiarly interesting. It indicates the interest, of the then young lawyer, in thrilling military deeds, but how little could that young lawyer, ten years or so before the Civil war, realize that he himself would some years later write reports of battles and of movements and charges of

bodies of soldiers far greater in number than any army ever commanded by Captain or General Taylor, and in battles more desperately fought and bloody than any Taylor ever participated in? But we will quote here Capt. Z. Taylor's report of the defense of Fort Harrison, as being less accessible than the Cruft version, and because it is the original of all other stories. It is a very graphic, vivid story, of a brilliant deed, and it reveals the great and soldierly qualities of the renowned Indian fighter and conqueror of Santa Anna. Here are shown his bravery, coolness, and resourcefulness, that he was unmoved when others were panic-stricken, had a remarkable ability of inspiring men with courage, and was indeed a general armed at all points to meet the most daring or circumvent the most crafty foe.

On Thursday, September 3, 1812, immediately after the retreat-beating, the discharge of four guns was heard by the inmates of the fort in the direction in which two young men had been engaged in making hay, only about four hundred yards distant. The commander immediately conjectured that these young men had been killed by the Indians, but the lateness of the hour prevented sending out to see. They did not return and at 8 o'clock the following morning, a corporal with a small party was dispatched in search of them, being cautioned against an ambuscade. The party soon discovered their bodies and brought them into the fort. Each had been shot down with two balls, scalped and mutilated in a horrible manner.

Late in the evening of that day (September 4th), an old chief, by the name of Lenar, with some thirty or forty Indians—principally chiefs of the various tribes comprising the Prophet's party—arrived in sight of the fort, bearing a white flag. A Shawanese Indian, who spoke good English, announced to Captain Taylor that Lenar wished to speak with him in a friendly manner, on the following morning and try to obtain some provisions.

This was a stratagem calculated to allay suspicion and put him off his guard; how successful the sequel will discover.

At retreat-beating, next night, Captain Taylor personally examined the soldiers' arms, found them in good order, and distributed cartridges to complete their number to sixteen rounds each. Owing to the illness of the garrison it had been impossible for some time previous to mount a guard of more than six privates and two non-commissioned officers.

"From the unhealthfulness of my company," says Captain Taylor in his dispatches to Governor Harrison, immediately after the battle. "I had not considered my force adequate to the defense of this fort, should it be vigorously attacked, for some time past."

He had himself just recovered from a severe attack of fever and was unable to be up much during the night. When about to retire, he cautioned

the guard to be most vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers to walk around the inside during the whole night, as the sentinels could not, from their position see every part of the fortification, and an attack was expected before morning.

At 11 o'clock at night the garrison was alarmed by the firing of one of the sentinels. Captain Taylor immediately sprang up and ordered the men to their posts. It was soon discovered that the Indians had fired the lower blockhouse, containing the property of the army contractor. The discharge of guns soon commenced briskly on both sides, but the alarm of "Fire" spread great consternation within the fort and the men were slow in executing the orders given. Such was the extreme darkness of the night that, although the upper part of the block house was occupied by a corporal's guard as an alarm post, yet it was fired, undiscovered, in several holes made by the cattle in licking out the salt stored there.

In a few minutes the flames reached a quantity of whisky contained below, and ascending to the roof spread with fearful rapidity, baffling every effort to stay them.

As the block house adjoined the barracks, which constituted one line of the fortifications, most of the men gave themselves up for lost. Indeed, the raging of the fire, the hideous yells of the blood-thirsty savages, the cries of the women and children who had taken refuge in the fort, the shrill reports of the rifles, the darkness of the night, the weakness of the garrison and the vast superiority of the enemy, were enough to appall the stoutest heart.

Fortunately, however, the presence of mind of Captain Taylor never forsook him. While the fire was raging he ordered water to be brought and placed a number of men upon the roof of the barracks, with orders to tear off that part next adjoining the burning house, while the remainder poured a heavy fire upon the Indians from the block house and bastions.

The roof was torn off under a shower of bullets with a loss of but one man killed and two wounded. This success inspired the desponding soldiers and prevented the flames from spreading.

The garrison then set to work with such alacrity that they had before day erected a temporary breastwork across the gap occasioned by the burning of the block house, although the Indians continued to pour a heavy fire of balls and showers of barbed arrows into every part of the fort, during the whole seven hours that the attack lasted.

On the first appearance of the fire two of the best soldiers leaped over the pickets, in despair; towards day one of them returned, shockingly wounded; the other was cut to pieces by the savages. After keeping up a constant fire until 6 o'clock in the morning which was returned with great effect by the garrison after daylight, the Indians retreated beyond the

reach of the guns of the fort. They then drove together all the horses and hogs belonging to the garrison and citizens, and shot them in their sight. They drove off with them all the cattle belonging to the fort, amounting to seventy or more head.

In this attack the garrison had but six killed and wounded, the loss of the Indians was much greater and as they were sufficiently strong to carry off their dead and wounded their loss never could be accurately ascertained. At the time of the attack there were but fifteen effective men in the garrison, the remainder being either sick or convalescent, while the force of the Indians amounted to several hundred.

Disheartened by the ill success of their first attack, the Indians made no further attempt on the fort, although they remained during the next day in the vicinity and at length retreated to White river, committing depredations on a small settlement in that vicinity.

The garrison of the fort, however, were still in a perilous situation from want of provisions. Having lost their stores by fire, and cattle by the Indians, they were compelled to live on green corn.

Captain Taylor immediately attempted to send intelligence of his situation to Governor Harrison at Vincennes, and dispatched two men in a canoe down the river. They were intercepted by the Indians and forced to return. He next dispatched his orderly sergeant and another man by land through the woods. They reached the governor, and the garrison was soon relieved by a force of Kentucky volunteers under General Hopkins, amounting to nearly 4,000 men, which after the relief of Fort Harrison were ordered to make a campaign against the Indians in the vicinity of the Peoria towns.

Captain Taylor, for his gallant conduct in defense of the fort was upon recommendation of General Harrison, promoted to a brevet major, being the first brevet upon the army register.

A. C. Duddleston, in an article published in the Magazine of American History, July, 1892, gave the subsequent history of Fort Harrison as follows:

"After Taylor gave up the command of Fort Harrison, Major Sturgis of the regulars was in charge of the post until 1816; he was succeeded by Major John Chunn, who had been in command of Fort Knox, at Vincennes. Dr. Benjamin F. Swafford, an old and well-known physician of this city, who spent his boyhood in the neighborhood of the old fort, and who is replete with interesting facts concerning it, has in his possession [1892] the original order by which Major Chunn was transferred from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison. It was yellow with the roll of years, a document prized highly by its owner, who will not allow it out of his possession. It reads:

FIFTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, DETROIT,
10th May, 1816.

SIR: Having been informed by Major Morgan that he has marched out of the department by order of General Jackson, and that in consequence Major Morgan thought it his duty to order you to occupy with your command the fort he had left, you will continue to make Fort Harrison your station, and consider yourself commandant thereof. Such of the publick property that without great expense be removed from Fort Harrison you will cause to be removed and placed in as much security from depredation and from the weather as your stores will admit. If the quantity of small arms is very great you will communicate with the officer of the ordnance department nearest to you to learn if any arrangements have been made by his department for the removal of the arms and supplies of ordnance stores. Take care, however, to have your command as well furnished as possible with the means of defense, and always be on your guard against Indians, never permitting them to take any undue liberties, and punish promptly any insult they may offer—it is the best way to keep on good terms with them. You will at the same time prevent any person from abusing or maltreating the Indians, considering yourself their protector in all that regards their rights and privileges.

You will be pleased to send me sketch of the fort and grounds in the vicinity, stating the number the barracks will contain, the nature of the soil about the fort and the general quality of the land near you. Also, whether the position is well chosen, whether it is healthy, and the quality of the water. Be pleased, also, to give a statement of the different tribes of Indians in your neighborhood, and the amount of warriors in each tribe. Also the state of the fort as to comfort and defense. And, finally, any information touching the command.

With respectful consideration, I have the honor to be, sir,

ALEX. MACOMB,

Maj. Gen. Com. Fifth Military Dep't.

To Maj. Chunn, Third Reg't of Infantry, Com. Fort Harrison.

“Major Chunn remained in command of the post untill 1819, when he was transferred to Detroit. He afterwards returned to the fort and was in command of it from some time in 1821 until it was dismantled by order of the government in 1822. He lived in the vicinity of Terre Haute until his death, which occurred in 1847. A married daughter and other descendants bearing his name still [1892] reside in Vermilion county. He was of the highest standing in the Masonic fraternity, and assisted in the organization of Terre Haute lodge in 1819, one of the oldest lodges in the state, on whose records his name may be found.

“Traces of fortifications existed here as late as the fifties, and the block houses were preserved nearly intact until 1849. After these disappeared the logs were for a long time to be seen lying about the old site, but for years the only thing that has served to define the location of the fort is the well, now in the last stages of disuse.”

Captain James Hite, body-guard to Harrison, helped select the site of Fort Harrison. Born in Kentucky in 1794, an army quartermaster at 17, captain at 18, he was in the Indian and British war of 1812, was at the battle of Tippecanoe, rode in one of the vessels captured from the British by Commodore Perry, and after the battle of the Thames, saw Tecumseh dead on the battlefield. As private in a cavalry company he went to Vincennes in 1811, and was present when Tecumseh with twenty or thirty of his followers gathered in the door yard of the governor's mansion. On the march north preceding the battle of Tippecanoe, the troops camped two miles below the city and Harrison took a body-guard of twenty privates and several officers, Hite among them, to select a site for the fort. They proceeded north fifteen miles, camping at a beautiful spring, and returning met the main body at a spot which pleased Harrison as the best site for the fort. Hite's testimony is that it took two weeks to build the fort, which enclosed about two acres. The block house and the pickets were made of logs eighteen or twenty feet long, set upright three feet in the ground, and as closely as possible. Jack-oak trees and grape vines abounded.

Hite asserted that Tecumseh's body, when he saw it lying on the Thames battlefield, had slabs of skin removed from the side. Soldiers declared that an Indian's skin made the best razor strops in the world. Though he had seen the chief at Vincennes, Hite was unable to identify him, but when Harrison came he said there should be a scar over the right eye, which proved true. Some years later when Colonel Dick Johnson made a speech in Terre Haute, he was banteringly asked, "Who killed Tecumseh?" and quickly responded, "If Brother Jimmy [Hite] was alive he could tell."

James Modesitt (sometimes said to be the second child, or boy, born in Terre Haute) and Luther Hayes made the original picture of Fort Harrison from which all the pictures now seen are copies. It is possible that Mr. Modesitt saw the old fort in his boyhood, and the picture is correct and corresponds with all descriptions of the log fortress.

It was told years afterward that during the attack on the fort, when the women were crying to Taylor that they would be taken and butchered by the savages and implored him to prevent such a catastrophe, "Certainly," said the unmoved captain, "I will prevent it, I will set fire to the magazine and blow up the fort if I can't whip the red savages."

HONEY CREEK.

The origin of the name Honey Creek goes back, according to one story, to the time of the attack on Fort Harrison. A company of soldiers the night before the battle, while camped on the banks of the stream, found

a bee tree in which was a large quantity of honey. They cut off the section of the trunk holding the honey, and running a stick through the hollow started to carry it to camp on their shoulders. But in crossing the creek on a log they fell in, and most of the honey went to sweeten the waters of the creek. Hence the origin of the name. This story was told by Thomas H. Files, one of the soldiers who fell in the stream, but another pioneer, Mr. Ross, was of the opinion that the name came from the honey locust trees that used to abound in the county.

CHAPTER IV.

THE INDIANS AND THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The coming of the white man into Indiana was evil for the red man, who lost all of his native virtues without acquiring those of the white men but only their vices. The removal of the Indians from their lands to the far-western territories, which from some points of view seems so hard, really was a blessing to the Indians and saved them from total extinction because of their degradation.

General Harrison, in his message to the Indiana territorial legislature, in 1805, drew a melancholy picture of the condition of the Indians, in the following passage:

"The interests of your constituents, the interests of the miserable Indians, and your own feelings, will sufficiently urge you to take it into your most serious consideration, and provide the remedy which is to save thousands of our fellow creatures. You are witnesses to the abuses; you have seen our towns crowded with furious and drunken savages; our streets flowing with their blood; their arms and clothing bartered for the liquor that destroys them; and their miserable women and children enduring all the extremities of cold and hunger. So destructive has the progress of intemperance been among them that whole villages have been swept away. A miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the names and situation of many numerous and warlike tribes. In the energetic language of one of their orators, it is a dreadful conflagration, which spreads misery and desolation through the country and threatens the annihilation of the whole race."

It was such an appeal that lead to the passage of stringent acts against the sale of liquor to the Indians, but it does not look well in the early annals of the county, that among the indictments returned by the first grand jury of Vigo county were several for selling liquor to the Indians. (See court records.)

The state of the Indians in 1817, the first year that people lived in Terre Haute, has been described by Benjamin Stickney, an Indian agent in the federal service, who was among the Indians of Indiana for several years. In a letter to the superintendent of Indian affairs it is shown that the Indian department of the government was anxious to care for the moral welfare of the Indians, for Mr. Stickney wrote, "I shall pay every attention to the subject of your letter, developing the exalted views of philanthropy of the Kentucky Baptist society for propagating the gospel among the heathen. The civilization of the Indians is not a new thing to me. I have been between five and six years in the habit of daily and hourly intercourse with the Indians northwest of the Ohio, and the great question of the practicability of civilizing them ever before me. That I might have the opportunity of casting in my mite in the bettering of their condition was the principal inducement to my surrendering the comforts of civilized society * * *

"The great, and I fear the insurmountable obstacle is the insatiable thirst for intoxicating liquor that appears to be born with all the yellow-skinned inhabitants of America, and the thirst for gain of some of the citizens of the United States appears to be capable of eluding the vigilance of the government to stop the distribution of liquor among them. When the Indians cannot obtain the means of intoxication within their own limits, they will travel any distance to obtain it. There is no fatigue, risk or expense that is too great to obtain it."

The agent said further that the knowledge of writing enabled Indians to make secret arrangements with whites for obtaining liquor. Other obstacles to civilizing Indians were their general aversion to the habits, customs and dress of the white people; the general indolence, and belief that the life of a civilized man is one of slavery and the unfavorable view which they hold of the character of the citizens of the United States, believing that their minds are so occupied with trade and speculation that they never act from other motives.

At this time the Indians under Mr. Stickney's observation in Indiana were about 1,400 Miamis and 2,000 Pottawatomies. They had no schools nor missionaries among them since the time of the French Jesuits. They had places that were commonly called villages, but perhaps not correctly, as they had no uniform place of residence and during the fall, winter and part of the spring they were scattered in the woods hunting. Their respective bands assembled together in the spring at their several ordinary places of resort, where some had rude cabins made of small logs covered with bark, but more commonly some poles stuck in the ground and tied together with pliant strips of bark, and covered with large sheets of bark or a kind of mats made of flags. Such may have been the habitations of the

two little bands of Wea-Miamis living north of the village of Terre Haute at this time, and in Parke county, the latter being those who sold wild game and baskets to Mrs. Fuller, at whose house near Roseville, Chauncey Rose was then living.

The Indians in the vicinity of Terre Haute after the attack on Fort Harrison were of a tame, inoffensive, worthless lot, and no stories have told of any picturesque or interesting characters among them, though there must have been some good Indians. Traditions of the early settlers convey the impression that the natives were dangerous and that settlers were in danger of their lives, but with the exception of a few incidents the pioneers of Vigo county ran few risks and suffered little from this source, though they were scattered thinly over the county.

Until the close of the war with Great Britain the Indians preferred peace and friendship, although small war parties made predatory incursions into Illinois and Indiana in 1814 and the spring of 1815.

Seven white men were killed in the vicinity of Fort Harrison, three near Vincennes, and a company of sixteen men under Lieutenant Morrison was surprised between Fort Harrison and Busseron creek, losing five killed (May 13, 1815). In December, 1814, a Kickapoo chief with his squaw called at Fort Harrison and was furnished with lodging by the commanding officer. As told in the Western Sun, "The chief and his wife retired to rest, and, while they were asleep, a ranger fired his piece through an aperture in the house and killed the squaw." The murder caused much excitement among the Kickapoos, but the injured chief, guided by the advice of the white persons whom he trusted, agreed to accept a purse that was offered to satisfy him for the loss of his wife, and the affair went no further.

Indiana applied for admission as a state in 1815. The census gave the proposed state a population of 63,897, and Knox county, which then included Sullivan, Vigo, Parke and others, had 8,008 people. In the next four years 75,000 people came into the state. There was no more Indian history. The pioneer settlers dwelt safely in their log-cabin homes and cultivated their little places without necessity of posting pickets to guard. The forts and block houses fell into ruin or were put to other uses.

On May 12, 1824, Joceo, a Wea chief, gave notice in the Register that on the 10th inst., from near John F. King's farm (on the edge of Terre Haute) sundry horses therein described were stolen from some Miami Indians on their way to Kaskaskia. He states this was the second loss by the same party from the same encampment. For the apprehension of the thieves and securing the horses and giving information thereof to Christmas Dazney at Fort Harrison a reward of \$30 is offered, the

horses remaining in pledge until the reward is paid. The chief added with grave irony, "It is hoped every white man will exert himself in bringing these rogues to justice, as white men should never countenance others in setting such bad examples."

The week following, these Indians make a reflection on the bad manners of some whites and an appeal to the honor of others by publishing the following notice.

"To all whom it may concern, know ye:

"That we, the undersigned Miami Indians, on business, do leave our wives and children in the white settlements, and as we always demean ourselves well, we solicit the white people not to molest them in our absence.

"JOCEO, Wea Chief.

"SWAN, Wea Warrior.

"BULL, Wea Warrior."

It is evident that there were some lewd fellows of the baser sort in Vigo county then.

Rev. Isaac McCoy, a missionary of the Baptist church, came into the Wabash country and preached to whites and Indians in this, Parke and other counties. He became the first white resident of Parke county, where he established a religious station and school, and taught a little band of Miami boys and girls and some christianized Indians who had migrated from the Brothertown tribe in New York. The first marriage solemnized in Parke county was by McCoy, when he married in 1819 an Indian born at Terre Haute as recorded in his journal, "On the 16th of February I joined in marriage Mary Ann Isaacs, of the Brothertown Indians, who had been spending a few weeks at our home, to Christmas Dashney, a half-breed Wea."

This Christmas Dazney, as he called himself, was born Christmas, 1799, at the town variously called Weautown, Orchardtown and Terre Haute, the son of a Kaskaskia Irishman and a Wea-Miami woman, and died in Kansas in 1848. His widow married Baptiste Peoria, called by the Indians Paola, and for him was named the town of Paola, Kansas. Dazney was the last of the Miamis in this region.

McCoy followed the Indians, to whom he had dedicated his life, as they moved northward into Michigan, and followed their dwindling bands to Indian Territory, where the Miamis joined the Cherokees, and finally saw an Indian church established for his flock in Oklahoma.

EARLY INDIAN TRADERS.

In the collection of the late Charles B. Lassel, of Logansport, is a list of Indian traders licensed by Governor Harrison in 1801-02. Among

them were the following: Nov. 20, 1801. To Ambrose Dagenet to trade with the Miami nation at their town of Terre Haute. Nov. 27— To Henry ———, to trade with the Miami nation at their town of Terre Haute. Dec. 5.—One to Charles Johnson to trade with the Miamis at their town of Terre Haute. Licenses were granted to nearly forty traders, nearly all for trade in Indiana. The war put a stop to the trade, and it was afterwards resumed to a much less extent. In 1815 it was resumed at Fort Harrison with the Delaware, Pottawotomies, Shawnees and Kickapoos, and continued at that point until about 1820. Most of the traders were French, but among those at Terre Haute was Curtis Gilbert. Others mentioned were Pierre Laplante, Etienne Bisayon, Anthony Lafons, ——— Wallace, ——— Rollon.

CHAPTER V.

THE BIRTHDAY OF INDIANA AND THE CITY—THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE AND FERTILE PRAIRIES.

The most interesting and detailed account of the country along the Wabash and about Fort Harrison as it was at the close of the war of 1812 and when settlement was just beginning to change the wilderness is afforded in an old book, entitled "Travels through the Western Country in the Summer of 1816," by David Thomas. The book was printed in 1819, and some of the facts have been brought up to 1819, though in general the diary kept by this industrious and observing traveler describes things as they were during the summer of 1816. This early account of the region about Fort Harrison is here published for the first time in a history of this county. The author had journeyed down the Ohio and up to Vincennes, and it is after setting out from the old capital that we will join the traveler as he passes over the country from Vincennes to the northern edge of the settlement.

SHAKERTOWN.

"Eight miles above Vincennes we passed from the woodland flats into the south end of the prairie that extends up to Shakertown. * * * Shakertown, the residence of the Shakers, consists of eight or ten houses of hewn logs, situated on a ridge west of the bayou, eighteen miles above Vincennes. The site is moderately elevated. As we approached, the blackness of the soil, and the luxuriance of vegetation, was peculiarly attractive, but much water was standing on the low ground to the east; and a mill pond on Busseon creek must suffuse the whole village with unwholesome exhalations. * * The number of inhabitants is estimated at 200, who live in four families. * * Marriage is prohibited. From dancing, as an act of devotion, their name is derived. Like several other sects, they con-

form to great plainness in apparel, but their garb is peculiar. In language they are also very distinguishable. * * In their dealings they are esteemed as very honest and exemplary. Until within a few months they entertained travelers without compensation; but the influx has become so great that they found it necessary to depart from this practice. * * The estate of this place consists of about 1,300 acres. The mills which they have erected are a great accommodation to this part of the country, and to these they have added carding machines. * * * These people settled here before the late war [1812-1815]; but after their estate was ravaged by the troops who went with Hopkins on his expedition, they sought refuge amongst their own sect in Ohio and Kentucky, and only returned last summer.

MOSES HOGGATT.

"After procuring some refreshment [at Shakertown], we resumed our journey—turning eastward, and nearly at right angles to the river, intending to visit M. Hoggatt, to whom we had been directed by our friends at Lick creek. He resides on a farm belonging to Shakers, at the distance of seven miles. * * * Our friend has resided between two and three years on this farm. On his first removal from North Carolina, he fixed his abode at Blue river; but came hither to explore the lands of the New Purchase previous to the sale. These lands have excited much attention, but various circumstances have conspired to prevent the surveys from being completed. *

FRENCH LANDS.

"To satisfy the claims of the old French settlers, the United States directed to be set apart all the lands bounded on the west by the Wabash river; on the south by the White river; on the east by the West branch; and on the north by the north bounds of the Old Purchase. Four hundred acres was assigned to each person entitled to a donation. The land has never been surveyed by order of the government, consequently it has never been regularly performed; and the maps of this territory within these boundaries are generally blank. * * * All lands held in this quarter are therefore under French grants (except some militia claims). In locating it was necessary to begin at the general boundary, or at some corner of lands, the lines of which would lead thither; but no course was given, and the claimant settled the point with his surveyor as he deemed most to his interest. * * *

FROM SHAKERTOWN TO FORT HARRISON.

"Accompanied by our kind friend M. H. [Hoggatt] we commenced our journey for Fort Harrison. Our road led northwesterly through prairies principally composed of clay, though very fertile and interspersed

with fine farms. * * At the end of seven miles we crossed [Busseron creek] at a mill. * * We then passed through barrens (so-called), which produced corn of uncommon luxuriance. * * At the distance of three miles we came out into the Gill prairie, where the extent and beauty of the scene and the luxuriance of the corn excited our admiration; but the driftwood was deposited in lines above the level of no inconsiderable part of this fine tract. Indeed, we have seen none except the Vincennes prairie that is free from bayous. * * This bayou, ten miles in length, receives its waters from Turtle creek.

"We were now within the limits of the New Purchase, and consequently, none of the few inhabitants who have fixed here can have titles to the land except through the intervention of Canadian claimants.

TURMAN'S PRAIRIE.

"At Turtle creek the woodland commences. * * Our route still led through woodlands. We have five miles further to travel, and the approach of evening induced us to mend our pace. But it became dark before we arrived at Tarman's [Turman's] where we lodged. * * This person with his family resided here before the late war. A small prairie of 200 or 300 acres, known by his name, and bordered by thick woods, except toward the river, chiefly contains the improvements. Last spring they removed from the prairie to a new cabin in the woodlands, near the road. The upper story of this building projects for the purpose of defense; and may serve as a memorial of the apprehensions which overspread the white settlers before the late treaty with the Indians at Fort Harrison. A short time before the approach of those persons who came with Hopkins, this family, fearful of the Indians, abandoned their dwelling and retired down the river. In the hurry of removal many articles were necessarily left behind. When the band arrived they wasted everything that could be found; and the sons told me that their hogs and neat cattle were wantonly shot down and left untouched where they fell.* * *

"After breakfast we continued our journey. Several families have fixed their abode one or two miles further north; and so much confidence has been felt in the right of possession that a sawmill has been erected in the present season [1816] on a small creek. We should be gratified hereafter to learn that such industry and enterprise have been respected. In this neighborhood we have passed a coal mine, which has been recently opened, though the work has been but partially performed. * * As the excavation is made in the channel of a small brook, the torrent, by removing loose earth, doubtless led to this discovery. All the strata of this fossil that we have seen in the western country has appeared near the surface; and it would not surprise me, if it should be brought forth in

a thousand places where the shovel and the pickaxe have never yet been employed.

ARRIVES IN VIGO COUNTY.

"On entering the prairie we found it a low strip of land—and like the south end of the Shakertown prairie, entirely within the reach of common floods. * * This tract, five miles long and averaging about one mile in width, is bounded on the north by the narrows, where the woodlands from the river and from the hills approach within ten rods. * * This prairie is considered to be of small value from its being so subject to inundation; and no inhabitants are found near its borders. Its name is derived from Prairie.creek, a light stream which flows through it from the eastward. * * Our friend in leading us towards the woods near the northeast corner, directed our attention to the dry ground on which we were riding. In a few minutes we came to a fine brook which had its sources in the hills, but which on reaching the plain is immediately lost in the sands over which we had passed. We found several cases of this kind.

"Leaving that stream we traveled to the north along the hill side, through the woods, and soon came out in Honey Creek prairie. We were delighted with the prospect. As we traversed this extensive tract, we contrasted the granite hills in the east with this soil which requires no manure, and nothing but moderate culture to produce an overwhelming plenty.

ON HONEY CREEK PRAIRIE.

"It having become necessary to procure some refreshment, our experienced guide led us into the woodland on the east; and after ascending the hill, directed our course to a new cabin, which was occupied by two families. On entering we were furnished with seats, but the beds were all spread on the floor. In one corner a woman lay in a burning fever. She complained of much pain in her side, and many involuntary moans escaped while her husband supported her head. They were strangers—young—probably indigent; and no physician could be found nearer than Fort Harrison. It was a case of real distress, and the circumstances were discouraging. However, we left medicine with directions. This family were lately from the state of Ohio. They had arrived in a boat, fixed their residence on the prairie, and drank the warm water from a brook. Apprehensive of disease, they had only left the border of the prairie within a few days past, and were received into this cabin as tenants. (We were much gratified to learn in three or four days that she was likely to recover. Unquestionably many of these emigrants suffer from want of suitable food, and of medicine and from the want of comfortable lodgings and of proper attendance.) * * *

"We now directed our course to the westward; and at the distance of two or three miles, passed into the woods that shelter Honey creek. *
 * Honey creek is a considerable mill stream. The prairie to which it gives a name is computed to be eight miles long, and from one to five wide; but I suspect the latter estimate is large. It was a beautiful tract of land. By the creek it is separated on the north from the Terre Haute (i. e. high land) prairie; and on the west or northwest, from the Little prairie. [The author's note mentions that Terre Haute is 'vulgarly pronounced Tar Holt.'] * * On crossing this creek we passed ten or fifteen rods through a thrifty wood of beech, sugar maple, white and blue oak, black walnut, honey locust, and nettle tree; and then came out into the Little prairie. This contains about eight hundred acres. On it our friend [Hoggatt] had made some improvements; and this was our chief motive in departing from the direct road to Fort Harrison. It is separated from the Terre Haute prairie by woodland which extends from the river to Honey creek, joining it some distance above where we forded. * * *

TERRE HAUTE PRAIRIE.

"We now passed along the western part of the Terre Haute prairie; and in the calm evening of one of the finest days in summer saw the shadows of the oaks lengthening over the plain. Novelty still lent its charm; and even after we arrived at our lodgings, four miles south of the fort, we were delighted with the prospect of lawns and distant woods.

"This establishment is not a tavern, but travelers are occasionally entertained. The house was erected in the present season. A few acres of corn are enclosed; but the proprietor of these improvements has no claim to the soil but the right of possession. This site, which is about fifty feet above the prairie to the eastward, commands one of the most extensive prospects that we have seen in the country. * *

"7 mo. 13 [July]. Early this morning we resumed our journey. A few families live near our landlord, but two miles to the north there is a very considerable encampment [site of Terre Haute city]. Many of these emigrants are from the state of New York. It is said that fevers are prevalent among them; and last night a man from the neighborhood of Genesee river died. We stopped a few minutes to visit N. Kirk, lately from the state of Ohio, with whom our companion D. S. was acquainted. His wife has an intermittent fever, * *

"Beyond this encampment to the north, we passed a field containing two hundred acres of corn, which made a very fine appearance, and is the principal crop. The enclosing of this tract with oak rails was the labor of a company; and each man occupies land in proportion to the length

of fence he erected. The whole has lately been covered by a Canadian claim; and though in strictness these occupants might be considered as intruders, their case has excited sympathy and called forth some expressions of dissatisfaction with the claimant.

"The cabins along the road, from these improvements to the fort, are numerous; the immediate vicinity of this station has assumed the aspect of a considerable village, and once more we were surrounded by the 'busy hum of men'.

FORT HARRISON.

"Fort Harrison stands within a few rods of the river on a bank which, though not steep, is beyond the reach of floods. It is garrisoned by a detachment from the army of the United States. It was built in the autumn of 1811, by the late Governor Harrison and the troops under his command, who halted for that purpose on their march to Tippecanoe.

OTTER CREEK.

"We resumed our traverse of the country. Directing our course to the northeast through the prairies, we crossed over high broad ridges which might be laid into beautiful farms. The fertility of these lands has been noticed. Such elevations we would expect to be exempt from mud in all seasons, nor do we believe that any unwholesome exhalation would approach. At the distance of one mile and a half we came to Otter creek, which is a fine mill stream. One mile above the ford is an excellent mill seat, which has just been located by R. [Abraham?] Markle and which he intended soon to occupy. This prairie is thirteen miles long. The surface declines to the eastward, and becomes so low near the creek that the water flows through in times of flood, forming a bayou which communicates with Honey creek. From the ford the course of Otter creek is nearly northwest, and just before its junction with the river, the Terre Haute prairie terminates. * * *

SPRING CREEK PRAIRIE.

"Spring Creek prairie [along the north edge of Vigo county] lies to the north of this stream. It is about four miles from north to south and nearly two from east to west. We have seen no tract of this extent equally delightful. * * * Along the south border of this tract, Spring creek, a light mill stream, meanders. Its sources are among the hills, and being fed by durable fountains, it suffers less diminution in summer than many of the larger streams to the south. * * *

THE EDGE OF CIVILIZATION.

"On the north side of this stream [Spring creek] we traversed the open woods along the base of the hill. This, we were told, was the route of the army to Tippecanoe; and we saw timothy of fine growth, probably from seed which was scattered at that time. On the banks of the small brook of pure water which flows from the hill, we took our noontide repast. We were then six or eight miles beyond the limits of the civilized world; and no white settlers of any description are known above Fort Harrison. * * Bearing to the east side of Spring Creek prairie, we passed through groves and thickets that form its border in that direction. * * We had intended to visit Raccoon creek, the mouth of which forms one point in the north bounds of the New Purchase, being desirous to see the extensive forests of black walnut which are on the upper parts of that stream; but there was a prospect of rain, and the day was too far advanced. It was therefore determined to explore the lands adjacent to Spring creek. * * In the woods on the south bank of Spring creek we found the remains of wigwams, erected by the Indians on their hunting expeditions. Some were evidently designed as winter habitations. Of these, dry leaves interlaced with small poles formed the walls; and the work displayed much skill and neatness. * * In traversing such delightful regions, the mind acquires a degree of cheerfulness that rarely attends it in the deep gloom of the forest. But on reverting to the long toils and privations that beset the inhabitant of the wilderness,—and on contrasting the lightness of labor to possess these ancient abodes—a feeling more intense must pervade the patriot. The dark days of his country are past. In fancy, must he view the current of population breaking from the mountains, full, broad, resistless; and the vast and long deserted plains of the Mississippi, fill with life, with intellect, and with elegance."

"End of Diary."

Some additional notes, from information supplied after the author had returned east and just before he sent his book to press (about 1818-19), tell some interesting details about the progress of the country, and are given herewith.

HOGGATT'S POSTOFFICE.

"A post office has lately been established at Honey Creek, two and a half miles south of the old ford on that stream, in range 9 [10] west, township 11 north, section 25.—Name, Hoggatt's—M. Hoggatt, post master."

FORT HARRISON PRAIRIE AND MARKLE'S MILLS.

"Fort Harrison prairie is a most delightful tract. [The author is quoting from a letter.] It contains perhaps 22,000 acres, including the

woodland lying between it and the Wabash. This woodland is very fine, and on an inclined plane from the prairie to the bank of the river. The woodland on the east of this prairie is an elevated tract with a rich soil. This prairie is bounded on the north by Otter creek, on which Major Markle is building mills.' [The author adds that "these have since been completed. The construction, it is said, is uncommonly excellent; and that the saw mills are capable of sawing 6,000 feet of boards in one day."] 'The soil of the prairie is excellent for both corn and wheat. Of the latter the crops vary from twenty to forty bushels an acre; and of the former, from fifty to one hundred bushels. Major Markle for rent alone, besides what he raised himself, has more than 3,700 bushels of corn.' 11 mo. 1817."

LAND SALES.

"All the best lands near the Wabash river which had not been reserved by government, or located by Canadian claimants, were sold at auction in the 9 mo., 1816. Much land of the second or third quality, (and no inconsiderable part of these kinds is very fertile), remained, however, for an entry of two dollars an acre payable within four years, by installments. One-fourth within two years, and the remainder in two equal annual payments. This condition is the rule; and eight per cent. interest is added to all payments after such become due, and eight per cent. discount is allowed for prompt pay. Thus, lands paid for at the time of entry only cost one dollar and sixty-three cents [eighty-three cents?] an acre. To accommodate persons who may be unprepared to make a payment in full—or who may wish to secure a lot while they attempt further discoveries—lands are permitted to be entered for a certain number of days. This privilege, however, has been frequently abused. Entries have been made for the sum of sixteen dollars (one-twentieth of the purchase money), which confers the right to remove within forty days every valuable timber tree from the premises; and if no other purchaser appears, the term is even lengthened to 90 days. Last winter (1817-18) from five to ten dollars was the price of prairie lands, and from two to five the price of wood lands."

CHAPTER VI.

THE TERRE HAUTE COMPANY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY SEAT.

Terre Haute and Vigo county is both young and old. Though nearly closing the first century of its existence, there are yet men and women here whose fathers traded with the Indians in their towns on this site and along the Wabash, or whose fathers and mothers were in Fort Harrison while it was a frontier post. The settlement of Vigo county and the founding of Terre Haute came quickly after the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, when the great era of peace and western expansion began in the American republic.

Following the Indian purchases came land companies, speculators and a rage for the establishment of towns, and many sprang up along the Wabash that were to be future great cities. At one time Clinton, Montezuma, Eugene, Newport and Covington, apparently had as bright prospects as Terre Haute, and Lafayette for many years was its equal or greater. It is of interest to recall that the pioneers, by no means assured that Terre Haute would become an important town, wavered between Fort Harrison, Old Terre Haute and the new town.

David Thomas, in July, 1816, described the settlements near Fort Harrison (see above) as, first, a few dwellings at a point four miles south of the fort, on an eminence overlooking the river and the prairie; second, two miles nearer the fort, a "very considerable encampment," and, third, from this point on to the fort, "the cabins along the road are numerous," and "the immediate vicinity has assumed the aspect of a considerable village."

These three localities were the rival contenders for the center of settlement and population. Explanations have been offered why this particular site of Terre Haute was chosen, and it is generally stated that William Hoggatt, as engineer for the Terre Haute Company, taking

into account the bends of the river at Fort Harrison and at the other proposed site, four miles below, decided upon the middle ground because at this point the river runs nearly straight. Without this story, we could very easily see a "natural selection" as the cause of the city's situation. Perhaps the little settlement at which David Thomas stayed over night in 1816 was on land that had been claimed and occupied before the town company arrived on the scene. The immediate vicinity of Fort Harrison, it must be supposed, was controlled by the federal government, and could not be employed as a town site as long as the garrison remained. Certainly the location chosen by the town company was not inferior to either of the others, so that the three rivals had equal natural advantages, and the game was won by an extremely enterprising company of town builders.

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The original town of Terre Haute is located on the east fractional sections 21, containing 416.40 acres, and 28, containing 461.24 acres, in township 12 north, of range 9 west. The boundaries, as at present known, are as follows: Bounded on the north by Locust street; on the east by Seventh street; on the south by Hulman street (foot of Strawberry Hill); and on the west by the low water mark of the Wabash river.

The first plat of the town was recorded October 25, 1816, in the recorder's office of Knox county, Indiana, of which county Vigo was then a part, and comprised 268 in-lots, bounded north by Eagle street; east by Fifth street; south by Swan street and west by Water street. An amended plat was filed for record in the recorder's office of Vigo county May 20, 1825, after the organization of said county of Vigo (Deed Record 2, page 174, dated October, 1821), by which five additional blocks of the original size were added on the south, making 308 in-lots in all.

By the plat last named, out-lot No. 3 is donated for a burying ground. Lots marked "Seminary Lots" (present site of the First Ward city school), and lot marked "Church Lot" (the present site of the Asbury M. E. church, on Fourth and Poplar streets), are also donations for the respective purposes.

The land in the plat thus described was originally entered by Joseph Kitchell September 13 and 14, 1816, at the United States land office at Vincennes. Hence, at the time Thomas visited the scene in the summer of 1816, neither the land had been entered nor a plat of the town been filed. One-fourth of the purchase money was paid by Kitchell. He soon afterward assigned his interest in this entry to Cuthbert Bullitt, Thomas Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Hyacinth Lasselle and Abraham Markle, who assumed the payment of the balance of the purchase money. On September 19, 1816, these assignees entered into a partnership agree-

ment, in which was described the land purchased from Kitchell. The description is given to show some of the prices of land then prevailing in this part of the country :

East fr. Section 21, T. 12 N., R. 9 W., 416.40 A. at \$32.13 per acre.

East fr. Section 28, T. 12 N., R. 9 W., 461.24 A. at \$16.00 per acre.

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33, T. 12 N., R. 9 W., 160 A. at 6.51 per acre.

N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33, T. 12 N., R. 9 W., 156.78 A. at \$4.76 per acre.

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33, T. 12 N., R. 9 W., 160 A. at \$8.01 per acre.

S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33, T. 12 N., R. 9 W., 160 A. at \$4.11 per acre.

East frs. Secs. 31 & 32, T. 12 N., R. 9 W., 313.35 A. at \$2.00 per A.

East fr. Section 5, T. 11 N., R. 9 W., 391.13 A. at \$4.11 per acre.
and four other tracts in Parke county—thirteen tracts in all.

They held the lands as tenants in common, and divided the same in twelve equal shares and set off to Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, two-twelfth shares; Jonathan Lindley, four-twelfth shares; Abraham Markle, three-twelfth shares; Hyacinth Lasselle, three-twelfth shares.

In an old leather-covered book (in the possession of W. E. Hendrich), entitled Sale Book No. 1, are the sworn records of the transactions of the Terre Haute Company, showing their purchase of the land and subsequent sales, division of profits, etc., and the bargain by which they secured the selection by the legislative committee of Terre Haute as the seat of justice. All the entries in this book have been certified to by officials of Knox and Vigo counties, and it is the book of original entry, a very valuable relic of the Terre Haute Company.

On the first leaf appears the following:

INDIANA TERRITORY. KNOX COUNTY.

Be it remembered that on the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1816, personally came before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Joseph Kitchell, agent for C. T. Bullitt, Abraham Markle and Hyacinth Lasselle, proprietors of the town of Terre Haute, and made oath that the within plan is a true copy from the original plat of the said town of Terre Haute, as he verily believes.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

E. STONE, J. P. K. C.

I certify the above is a true copy from the records in my office.

H. JOHNSON, Recorder K. C.

On the next page is a pen and ink drawing of the plat of Terre Haute, with side notes. Then follows description of thirteen tracts, purchased by the Terre Haute Company from Joseph Kitchell, who had bought them at the sale of U. S. lands at Vincennes in September, 1816.

In the year 1818 the legislature of Indiana passed an act to organize Vigo county, entitled "An act for the formation of a new county off the

county of Sullivan," approved January 26, 1818; wherein Elisha Stout, M. G. Clark and John Allen were empowered to locate the seat of justice of Vigo county.

Articles of agreement, March 21, 1818, between Elisha Stout, M. G. Clark and John Allen, the committee of the legislature, with the Terre Haute Company, recited that, in consideration of Terre Haute being selected for the county seat, the company gave bond of \$30,000 to execute its agreement, and gave to the county commissioners, John Hamilton, Israel Lambert and Ezra Jones, for use of the county, \$3,775 in bonds, bonds being those received in payment for town lots from purchasers, also 70 town lots, "the square equal to eight in-lots in the center of the town for the purpose of erecting thereon a court house and other public buildings," and a draft on its agent, payable in 60 days, for \$1,000.

Lucius H. Scott was appointed agent of Vigo county on May 13, 1818, and on May 21st the county commissioners released and quit-claimed to him the lots mentioned in the agreement to locate the seat of justice at Terre Haute. On August 13, 1822, James Farrington was appointed agent as successor of Scott.

The U. S. patent and final certificate to the town site is as follows:

UNITED STATES

—TO—

C. AND T. BULLITT, JONATHAN LINDLEY, HYACINTH LASSELL AND ELEAZOR ASPINWALL, ASSIGNEES OF JOSEPH KITCHELL.

Instrument, Patent.

Dated, April 2, 1821.

Final Certificate No. 2210.

JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye that C. and T. Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Hyacinth Lassell and Eleazor Aspinwall, Assignees of Joseph Kitchell, having deposited in the General Land Office a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes.

Whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the East fractional Section Twenty-One, in Township Twelve, North of Range Nine West, containing Four Hundred and sixteen acres and fifty hundredths of an acre of the lands directed to be sold at Vincennes by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the sale of lands of the United States in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," and of the Acts Amendatory of the same thus is granted by the United States unto the said C. and T. Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Hyacinth Lassell and Eleazor Aspinwall, the fractional Lot or Section of land above described.

To Have and to Hold the said fractional Lot or Section of land with the appurtenances unto the said C. and T. Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Hyacinth Lassell and Eleazor Aspinwall, their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants.

In Testimony Whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.]

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-One, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Forty-Fifth.

(Signed)

By the President,

JAMES MONROE,

(Signed)

JOSIAH MIEGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

As agent for the Terre Haute Company, John Owens, was a very busy man during the first months of the town's existence. Besides attending to the routine affairs of the company at Terre Haute, he was entrusted with more important missions. The success of the company's enterprise depended on the location of the county seat on the town site. According to items in the company's records, Owens was evidently busy agitating the formation of a new county, and then in directing the attention of the county seat committee to the eligibility of Terre Haute as the best site of the seat of justice. For instance, he is credited with \$16.75 for expenses for 17 days in getting subscriptions to a petition for dividing Sullivan county and doing collection work. Owens spent 44 days, according to another expense record, in a business trip to Corydon during the winter of 1817-18, where he was active in working for the new county and for the proposed county seat. For these arduous services Mr. Owens was paid three hundred dollars a year.

By the close of 1819 the company had received for sales of lots in town \$12,000 in cash, and on October 21, 1821, the company was credited with \$17,027 for sale of town and out-lots, this amount being divided among the proprietors.

W. C. Linton's private record presents a candid and intimate view of his business transactions, especially in connection with the settlement of the Aspinwall estate, in which are many sidelights on the Terre Haute Company and the conditions of the time. "About the first of January, 1821," reads the record, "I took out letters of administration in conjunction with Mrs. Eliza Aspinwall upon the estate of Eleazer Aspinwall, her deceased husband." (The estate was considerable for the time, though its condition was complicated and included a share in the Terre Haute Company estimated at \$5,000.) "The laws of the state suggested no mode for the settlement of insolvent estates. Administrators were liable to suit for effects in their hands at all times after one year—up to 1824 there was no law by which to settle insolvent estates. Mrs. Aspinwall executed a power of attorney authorizing me to act for her."

Then follows his account with the estate, including the most minute items, interesting as throwing light upon old times. One item is "cash

paid to redeem a yoke of oxen seized and sold by constable, \$20." Mr. Linton resold them for \$40 for benefit of the estate. "Cash paid E. Buxton, see receipt, balance on coffin, I think, \$3.25." "Paid with others cash to bear expenses of sending for Judge Deming's commission as associate (judge), so as to be able to do business, \$2.00." "Paid George W. Dewees for shroud, \$4.06." "Paid Dr. J. D. G. McDonald's bill, \$24.12." "Paid Dr. Hale, \$3.00." "Paid Dr. John Durkee, during last illness, \$50.00." "I charged, and the court thought reasonable, for my services up to this time, 2 Sept., 1823, \$200."

"The Terre Haute Company met October 1st [1823], and held a sale of property remaining unsold from previous sales. Believing Aspinwall's estate solvent and there being evident danger that want of competition would let other proprietors bid off the property at their own prices, I was induced to become a purchaser, intending the lands and lots to go to the estate, except two. The company, however, refused to recognize me as anything but a common purchaser, and accordingly took my individual notes for the whole amount with security." The company paid Linton for Aspinwall \$50 in Branch Bank notes worth fifty cents on the dollar, claiming that was the kind of money due, and presented a bill against Aspinwall for \$21, demanding specie.

IN AND OUT LOTS.

An old map of Terre Haute, made by Samuel Crawford in 1831, shows the original in- and out-lots of the town of Terre Haute. The in-lots laid out at that time extended from the Wabash river to Fifth street, north as far as Eagle street and south to Oak street. This map shows no subdivided lots east of Fifth street, while the out-lots or blocks are platted to Seventh street only, at that time called the county road. The town was built at that time west of Fourth street.

The map shows the old court house, the Asbury church at corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, the seminary lots on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry, and the burying ground on the river bank just south of the Vandalia railroad, known as the old Indian orchard.

These were donations for the use of the town. The Linton building on the south side of Ohio street between Fifth and Sixth streets is also shown.

The map shows the prairie line, at that time in the alley in the rear of the old Gazette office. The tree line extended north and south from this point, curving to the east slightly, in both directions, reaching to Sixth at Oak and Eagle and then curving again toward the river. All east of this curving line to the bluffs on the east was unbroken prairie.

TERRE HAUTE'S GREATEST LAND DEAL.

The fine body of land, 320 acres in extent, west of Seventh street, bought by Chauncey Rose in 1837 from Frederick Rapp, who had secured it in 1829 by foreclosure of mortgages given by Abraham Markle, was the largest piece of real estate in one block ever held by a citizen of Terre Haute, and its possession by Rose is so intimately connected with the symmetrical development of the city and of its railroad interests, that it seems appropriate to tell the details of its acquisition by Mr. Rose. We are led to do this because there has been a feeling more or less vague on the part of many that Mr. Rose had imposed on the Markle estate in gaining possession of it. The history of the deal and records do not support this, and in fact Mr. Rose's purchase of the land was legitimate beyond reproach. The land was lost to the Markle heirs through the misfortunes and early death of Abraham Markle, and if it had not been purchased by Mr. Rose it would have been parcelled out and sold to others by Frederick Rapp, who held a clear and indisputable title to it.

The land of which we speak is the 320 acres which is bounded by a line running from the First Methodist church at Poplar street, north on Seventh to Locust, thence east to the Rose Polytechnic, south to St. Patrick's church at Thirteenth and Poplar, and west to Seventh.

April 22, 1821, Abraham Markle gave to Frederick Rapp a mortgage (to secure payment of two notes held by Rapp as assignee to the sum of \$6,000) on "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate and lying and being the county of Vigo and state of Indiana, containing 320 acres and known and designated on the survey of the lands of the United States offered for sale at Vincennes as the west half of section 22, township 12 north, of range 9 west." Also, "the northeast quarter of section 6, township 12 north, or range 8 west," and "the southwest quarter of section 32, township 13 north, of range 8 west."

Markle died early in 1826 and his estate was declared insolvent. On March 24, 1828, Rapp filed a bill against the widow and seven named heirs, alleging that neither the deceased nor his heirs or representatives since his death had kept and performed the provisions or conditions of any of the mortgages; that Markle had paid in his lifetime only \$578.06 on the notes; "that the whole of the principal of said promissory notes, making the sum of \$6,000, remains wholly unpaid, and that the interest due thereon (except above payment) is still due and unsettled." Rapp therefore demanded a decree for foreclosure on the property mentioned in the mortgages, and that a sale of said property should be made by an officer of the court. The heirs could not "deny but that the matters and things in said complainant's bill set forth are

true, nor have they aught to show why the prayer of said bill should not be granted," therefore Curtis Gilbert was appointed commissioner to take charge of the sale.

Gilbert's report, as commissioner, was delivered to the court April 18, 1829. "According to the law and said decree he exposed to sale at public auction at the court house in said county of Vigo * * * * * the said mortgaged premises described in said bill and mortgage," at which time Frederick Rapp being the highest bidder became the purchaser of all the "said premises, in all amounting to the sum of \$2,187.02." In the following September Curtis Gilbert gave Rapp a deed for this property, which was recorded, and Rapp took possession of the land without objection from any of those concerned in the transaction.

On January 22, 1831, Rapp sold and gave deed to Chauncey Rose, for the sum of \$1,800, all the southwest quarter of section 22, town 12, north of range 9 west. July 18, 1831, Rapp sold to Chauncey Rose for \$1,500, all the northwest quarter of section 22, town 12 north, of range 9 west. Thus Rose became the owner by two successive purchases of 320 acres lying within the present city of Terre Haute.

Not an objection to his title was raised for nearly twenty years. Then an attempt was made to invalidate the title on a very unusual ground, and the case was one of the remarkable chancery causes of Indiana jurisprudence.

As above mentioned, in the bill filed in 1828 demanding foreclosure, Rapp had named as defendants the widow and seven children. In fact there were eight children. Frederick, the infant who was not named in the bill, now grown up to manhood, in March, 1848, filed a bill in the Vigo circuit court, in which he alleges that he had not been mentioned as one of the defendants in the former bill, and that "although he was not made a defendant to said bill, nor in any manner referred to therein, the said Rapp, by his attorney, at April term, 1828, pretended to the judges of said court that complainant was a party to said bill, and made suggestion to the court that it was shown by the return of the summons issued thereon that Nelson Markle, Joseph Markle, Napoleon Markle and the complainant herein were infants under the age of twenty-one years, when it was well known to said Rapp that complainant herein was not made a party to said bill; that no process was by the said bill prayed against him; that the clerk of said court had not issued any summons against him to answer said bill, and that he was in no way whatever noticed or mentioned in the return made by the sheriff of said county to the summons issued against the defendants to said bill. That said Rapp procured said court to appoint Elisha M. Huntington guardian *ad litem* for him, but said guardian *ad litem* did not file any answer for him to said bill, nor

did he pretend to confess the same for him, nor did the said court, by the decree rendered in said cause pretend in any way to foreclose the equity of redemption of complainant herein in and to the mortgaged premises, &c."

In view of the failure of Rapp to include Frederick among the heirs the latter prayed the court that he might "be let in to a redemption of all the mortgaged premises," then held and nominally owned by several persons, chief among whom was named Chauncey Rose.

There was promise of an interesting contest, but on March 25th the court, having considered the bill, answers, exhibits and depositions, "it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the complainant's bill be * * * dismissed for the want of equity therein," the costs to be assessed against the complainant. The case was appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the decree of the circuit court, and on September 19, 1850, nearly a quarter of a century after Abraham Markle's death, the cause was ordered stricken from the court docket.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PIONEERS—GENESIS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Where had the early settlers lived before coming to this county? By what routes did they come? What caused them to locate here? And how did their origin influence the development of this county?

One of the most interesting themes connected with early Vigo county history is concerned with the answer to the above questions. In this modern age, when men are becoming more cosmopolitan in their conditions, when provincialism and influences of state and section are less plainly impressed on individuals, it is less pertinent to inquire regarding birthplace and original home. A study of the early settlement of any locality suggests such questions as the above in a series, and while the following pages will not directly answer the questions, the discussion of the pioneers is mainly concerned with the matters suggested by these queries.

It is possible in some cases to analyze considerable groups of early settlers and divide them according to origin. At the old settlers' meeting in 1875, the list of names enrolled included 223, representing settlers from 1816 to 1844. Of these settlers 124, or more than half, were born in the Middle and New England states and Ohio; 44 were natives of Indiana; 46 were southern born (i. e., south of the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line), while 9 were of foreign origin.

The surprising fact of this study is the comparatively small contribution of settlers from the south. Only about one-fifth were from the south, while the northern states furnished over half of the pioneers who were enrolled. On the rolls were the names of 115 who had come into the Wabash valley between 1816 and 1830. Of these 84 were from the north, and 31 from Kentucky and other southern states, though many of the Kentuckians were of northern parentage. Though the southerners were a fine element and prominent in the early life of Vigo county they were very greatly in the minority as to numbers.

We may make a study of origins from another source. In the county history published in 1891 appear the names of 513 heads of families. Of this number, representing all parts of the county, 225 were born north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river; 119 were born of European parents, either in Europe or America; while 169 were born either in southern states or in the north of southern parents. Of the southerners, 66 were from Kentucky; the next largest number were from North Carolina, then Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland.

In the summer of 1796, Volney, a distinguished French traveler, visited Vincennes. It was then a town containing about fifty dwellings, "whose cheerful white relieved the eye, after the tedious dusk and green of the woods." Around each house was a garden inclosed by a fence of poles. Peach trees and inferior kinds of apple trees grew in many gardens. The inhabitants cultivated many kinds of garden vegetables, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and even cotton, grew in the fields around the village.

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN VIGO.

As there is a lingering but erroneous belief that the French of Vincennes had something to do with the settlement of Terre Haute or were among the pioneers and ancestral stock of Vigo county the following passage from Volney's book on the United States may be of interest as showing that the old French of Vincennes cannot be numbered among the original stock of this county. Volney, who is writing of a time twenty years only before the settlement of Terre Haute, said: "Adjoining the village and river is a space inclosed by a ditch eight feet wide and by sharp stakes six feet high. This is called the fort, and is a sufficient safeguard against surprises from the Indians. I had letters to the principal man of the place, by birth a Dutchman, who spoke good French. The day after my arrival a court was held, to which I repaired to make my remarks on the scene. On entering, I was surprised to find the audience divided into races of men in person and feature widely different from each other. The fair or light brown hair, ruddy complexion, round face and plump body, indicative of health and ease, of one set, were forcibly contrasted with the emaciated frame and meager, tawny visage of the other. I soon discovered that the former were new settlers from the neighboring states, whose lands had been reclaimed five or six years before, while the latter were French of sixty years' standing in the district. The latter, three or four excepted, knew nothing of English, while the former were almost as ignorant of French. The French in a querulous voice recounted the losses and hardships they had suffered, especially since the last Indian war in 1788. Their ignorance was pro-

found. Nobody ever opened a school among them till it was done by the Abbe Rivet, a polite well-educated and liberal minded missionary, banished hither by the French revolution. Out of nine of the French, scarcely six could read or write; whereas, nine-tenths of the Americans could do both.

"These statements were confirmed for the most part by the new settlers. They told me that the Canadians or French had only themselves to blame for all the hardships they complained of. We must allow, say they, that they are a kind, hospitable, social set, but then, for idleness and ignorance they beat the Indians themselves. Their women neither sew, nor spin nor make butter. The men take to nothing but hunting, fishing and roaming through the woods and loitering in the sun. They do not lay up as we do for winter, or provide for a rainy day. They do not cure pork or venison, make sauerkraut or spruce beer, or distill spirits from apples or rye—all needful arts to the farmer."

Evidence concerning the racial origin of the pioneers is afforded by a study of the lists of early grand and petit jurors. These were, it may be assumed, representative men of the county. In 1819, 72 names were drawn for petit jurors for the year, and 54 names as grand jurors. Those of English origin were as ten to one. Barely a dozen could be traced to other stock, and of these but four were distinctly French. So that while the French were present in small numbers, and several prominent families throughout the history of the county have honored their national origin, they were not numerous or influential enough to give any distinct peculiarity to the social life or civic institutions of the county.

Though the social customs and institutions of Old Virginia have left a permanent impress on all the localities of southern and central Indiana, it is noteworthy how many of the prominent families of Vigo county are of New England origin. Their influence in business, politics and society, when we consider their careers collectively, must have been so strong as to give a decided "Yankee" character to the Terre Haute of both pioneer and later times. The list of names that can be grouped under the head of New England origin is an impressive one.

At least one pioneer, Frederick Ross, was from Maine. J. O. Jones came from New Hampshire. Vermont was the original home of not a few well known families in this county. Naturally, Massachusetts contributed citizens to this as to nearly all western communities. The Farringtons claim Boston as the old family seat, Judge Gookins' ancestry were of the Plymouth colony, while the first American member of the Fairbanks family located at Dedham in 1633. To Connecticut we can trace the old home of the Demings, the family having been established at Wethersfield in 1636. About the same year the Gilberts had located at

Hartford, and that town was also the home of the family which Chauncey Rose made distinguished in Indiana. The Jenckes family belonged to Rhode Island, the Welsh progenitors having located there at an early date. A street in Providence is named Jenckes. The Allens came from eastern New York, also Harry Ross, and in the history of individual families of Vigo county, New York state is probably mentioned as the state of birth more often than any other in the east. From New Jersey came the Hudnuts and the Pattersons, the latter being of Irish stock. The Colletts are English, who first settled in Delaware, and the grandfather of Josephus moved to Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war, and the family moved to Terre Haute from Ohio. Not a few families claim Pennsylvania as their old home state, among them the McKeens. The Minshalls, who are English on both sides, divide their allegiance between Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Though Terre Haute drew nothing in permanent institutions or population from the French of Vincennes, it has drawn a number from those who followed the French in the old post. There was the notable citizen, Nathaniel Ewing, who went to Vincennes in 1807 as receiver of the United States land office at that place. His daughter Rachel married Daniel Jenckes, of Terre Haute, and Mrs. Dr. John Wood is their daughter. His daughter Sarah married James Farrington, and George E. Farrington is the son of this couple. An Episcopal clergyman of Vincennes as early as 1823 was Rev. Henry Shaw. His daughter married Colonel Robert N. Hudson.

CHAPTER VIII.

MIGRATION TO THE HIGHLAND AT TERRE HAUTE. THE LOG CABIN DAYS OF VIGO COUNTY AND ITS PRINCIPAL TOWN.

Curtis Gilbert (1795-1877) landed at the site of Terre Haute in 1815 the day before Christmas. He was then nineteen years old. A native of Connecticut, he was a school teacher at seventeen, and at eighteen left for the west to seek his fortune. He went by water and land to Philadelphia, and the stage coach fare to Pittsburg being \$30, he shipped his trunk and walked the distance in eleven days. Only two steamboats were plying from Pittsburg, and he took a keelboat to Marietta, Ohio, and he taught school and clerked in Ohio, and then proceeded to Cincinnati. Being offered a passage to New Orleans on a flatboat loaded with cheese, he spent the next month on that voyage, arriving a short time before the invasion of the British. Returning by barge to Louisville he walked from there to Cincinnati, clerked there awhile, and accompanied his employers to Vincennes, whence the latter sent him with a stock of goods to Terre Haute in December, 1815. The boat was anchored on the west shore opposite the fort, and part of the goods stored in a cabin attached to the fort, then commanded by Major Willoughby Morgan, who was succeeded by Major John T. Chunn next year. A partnership was formed between his employer, N. B. Bailey, and Mr. Gilbert July 5, 1816, Bailey to furnish goods at cost and carriage from Vincennes, and Gilbert to trade with the Indians at and above the fort. The latter established a post near the mouth of Vermilion river, building three little houses, one with shelves for a store, one for Indian quarters, and one for smoking venison hams. He had an interpreter from the fort. The goods were at first brought up by boat, but afterward by pony. In a few months he became sick, and as soon as he was able to clamber into a boat he drifted down to the fort. An alarming state of feeling appeared

among the Indians, and he was told the Vermilion Kickapoos objected to his trading there and it was best to withdraw. Gilbert had a license signed by Governor Posey to trade with the Wea and Kickapoo Indians at Raccoon creek for one year, also one to trade at the fort, and one dated April 3, 1817, to retail merchandise in Sullivan county, which then included Vigo and Parke.

Gilbert, after parting with Bailey in 1817, formed a partnership with Andrew Brooks in the Indian trade, until he was elected clerk and recorder of Vigo county. He was commissioned postmaster of Fort Harrison, Sullivan county, December 4, 1817, until the postoffice at the fort was discontinued, October 26, 1818. The receipts of the office for the first quarter of 1818 were \$15.68, for the second quarter \$35.50, and for the third quarter \$30. On October 26th, he received notice from Postmaster General Meigs to transfer the postoffice to "Terry Haut." A bill rendered by the Western Sun at Vincennes, July 25, 1818, shows a charge of two cents each for advertising 38 letters. November 21, 1818, W. W. Hunt, assistant postmaster at Terre Haute, receipted to Mr. Gilbert for letters with unpaid postage amounting to \$6.96, paid letters to amount of 18 cents, and one free letter, and letters not advertised postage due, for \$10.30, unpaid newspapers 38 cents, and stationery, etc. This marked the beginning of the Terre Haute postal service.

The postoffice was in a two-story building on northeast Water and Ohio (site of present jail), built by Mr. Gilbert. The lot was secured from the Terre Haute Company before the first sale, and the price fixed after the building was begun. This was called the first frame building in Terre Haute (disputed by L. H. Scott.) There were several log buildings at the time.

The court was held in April, first at Blackman's and then at Redford's tavern, and the court records were taken to the fort and kept there until Gilbert's house was finished, and then taken to the second story of the house, which was the clerk's and recorder's office until the court house was completed.

In 1820 times were uncommonly hard, price of produce dropped to one-third of its former value, people were in debt and land depreciated fully two-thirds. The best unimproved lands could be bought from three to five dollars an acre. Bank notes took the place of coin, driving the latter from circulation.

In the next year, 1821, a great deal of sickness prevailed and many of the prominent citizens died. This year Mr. Gilbert's young wife (daughter of Peter Allen) and infant child died.

The next year was very healthy. May 7, 1823, the first steamboat appeared and was welcomed by a large concourse of people and salute

from a six-pound cannon. In this year Mr. Gilbert visited his Connecticut home after an absence of ten years. The following year he was elected one of the trustees of the Vigo County Public Library, and was re-elected clerk and recorder and again elected to the same office in 1832. He took an active part in the organization of the branch of the State Bank in 1834, and the records of the time show his active connection with many affairs that cannot be mentioned at this place.

DRAINAGE OF LOST CREEK.

An undertaking that was vital to the future prosperity of Terre Haute as a city was largely due to Mr. Gilbert. Originally Lost creek, which enters Fort Harrison prairie about four miles northeast of Terre Haute, in times of freshet overspread all the land between the high land on which the town was built and the ridge on the east, for miles in extent, causing much sickness and the destruction of valuable property. Gilbert worked for years to unite public sentiment and to secure the passage of an act by the legislature (1837) providing for the drainage of Lost creek. The movement met much opposition. A survey was finally made and the route adopted as it now is.

At the expiration of three terms after twenty-one years as county clerk (unparalleled in our local history), Mr. Gilbert declined re-election and turned his attention to his farm and lands. In 1839 he was elected president of the common council, which made him acting mayor, but resigned soon for ill health, and was succeeded by Henry Ross. In 1843 he moved from his town residence at Sixth and Ohio to his farm. When first elected clerk he went to Vincennes to learn the duties of the office under the father of T. C. Buntin, clerk of Knox county.

When Gilbert was elected president of the Branch Bank in 1845 it was during a period of depression, and in the faithful discharge of his duties he traveled about the country visiting delinquent debtors and reviving suspended paper, and exercised so much tact and diligence that little or no loss was sustained. The silver lying in the vault of the bank at the time was packed in a trunk and taken by him on the boot of a stage coach to Cincinnati, where it was converted into good paper at a profit. The bank was put on a good footing and its stock continued to be a good investment. He resigned the chief office of the bank in 1849 on account of ill health, but was elected again in 1850 and served until 1853, when he was succeeded by L. G. Warren. At the expiration of the original charter of the bank he was elected president to wind up the affairs of the institution, in which he was very successful, and then united with the old stockholders in purchasing the new branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, in which he was a director.

THE JENCKES FAMILY.

The Jenckes family, which has been represented here since 1816, was a typical pioneer family, such as New England sent so many of to settle up the west. We find its sons and daughters in Indiana, Louisiana, Florida, Cuba and Liberia, and from it have a realistic view of the sacrifices and self-denial of the pioneers who left the comforts of the old east to begin life in the log cabin era of the west.

The father of the Jenckes, who settled on Fort Harrison prairie, was a well-to-do man who lived in a good house (worth \$10,000 in 1817), in Providence, had a farm and house at North Kingstown, on Narragansett bay, 18 miles from Providence, where he lived in summer, and property in Boston, the rent of which went to help a son settle in Indiana, and other property. He had several sons,—John, Daniel, Bowers, Joseph, who came west. He had given them all a college education and at least three studied law: The family was an old one and one of its members was a founder of Brown University (named for a relative).

We find from old family letters that the oldest son, John, came to Terre Haute, representing the family, and bought land, and that it was the intention of the whole family to emigrate, including the daughters, who were just growing up. The father said that the girls, who were eager to come, did not realize what it meant to give up their old house in Providence to live in a log house.

John came out and cultivated his farm near Fort Harrison. Then Daniel came and Bowers (whose son died at Fort Donelson). Then the old father came out, much as Jacob went down into Egypt to see his Joseph. He came in the family carriage, which survived many years until it perished in decay. His traveling outfit was worth \$1,000. He died soon after in a mysterious way. John and Daniel established the first distillery in Vigo. They got into some business complications with Brown & Ives. Brown & Ives was the greatest financial power that Rhode Island ever knew. They were the rivals of the Spragues, the calico printers. The Browns and Spragues also were political rivals and owned the state, and furnished it with governors and senators. They were related to the Jenckes and when John came west in 1817 he bore a letter of introduction from Senator Brown to Senator Taylor of Indiana. Thus it was easy for Brown & Ives to become interested in the Vigo county distillery. It was to adjust their interests that Joseph came west, and we find a bill of sale in the old papers by which Daniel transferred the distillery property, the tread mill which drove the machinery and the ten oxen that drove the tread wheel to Joseph.

While Joseph was attending academy he became acquainted with

Isabelle Greene. She was descended from the brother of General Greene. The Greens were a large part of Rhode Island. Four generations of them had given governors to the state, and another a lieutenant governor. Joseph went from the academy to Brown University and went to Virginia as tutor in the Scott family. His pupil went into the navy and became an admiral and came out to Indiana to live at Crawfordsville in the latter part of his life. Then Joseph came to Indiana. Preserved among his old papers are the copies of the letters he wrote at the time. A number of them were the letters he wrote to Isabelle Greene, whom he had met years before at academy. They were the love letters of old time, but such letters as intelligent and earnest people would write. He describes in one the house she was to live in, the one called the "Hills." Miss Isabelle appeared to have rejected the advice of relatives and made up her own mind about coming out to Indiana. And so they were married. We can tell it was in 1833, because while they were on their wedding tour they were entertained by Henry Clay, and we have a note from Henry Clay, which is a pleasant and valuable relic. The old note has scorched edges, coming very near destruction in a fire a few years ago. It was addressed to Joseph S. Jenckes, at Captain Postlethwaite's, Lexington, and is in the small, neat hand of the "great commoner":

Dear Sir—I regretted that my absence this morning from Ashland prevented my seeing you when you called and left the letter of Mr. Greene, which I have just received. Mrs. Clay expects this evening at about six o'clock a few of our connexions to eat strawberries, etc. We will be most happy if Mrs. Jenckes and yourself, dispensing with ceremony, would be of the party. The afternoon now promises to be the best we have had for some days.

Yours respectfully,

H. CLAY.

Ashland, Monday, 3 o'clock.

On the note Mr. Jenckes put the date, 1833. The Mr. Greene referred to was Mrs. Jenckes' brother, the lieutenant governor of Rhode Island.

NEGRO SERVANTS IN VIGO COUNTY.

Among the historical letters preserved by the old pioneer, Joseph Jenckes, is one written from Daniel to John Jenckes, at Providence, Rhode Island, April 24, 1819, which reveals one very interesting phase of life in Terre Haute at that period. From this document it appears that colored men had a very uneasy lot in old Vigo county, although slavery had been abolished by the constitution in 1816.*

*The act of 1807 of the Indiana territorial legislature authorized the owners of negroes and mulattoes over fifteen years of age to bring them into the territory and have them bound to service by indenture for such time as master and slave might agree upon. If the slave would not agree to indenture his owner would have sixty days to remove him to any state where slavery existed.

Daniel's free colored man had some trouble. He says: "Oliver has got very uneasy; the people call him 'Jenckes' negro waiter' and it alarms his pride. I have had some fuss with him to keep him quiet. If it was not for the kindness I have shown him and his gratitude for it I could not keep him. I make it a practice to keep him at home as much as possible. I advised you in my last of my intention to take Major Chunn's negro fellow and of the terms, as the girls (two sisters from Rhode Island) have concluded to come on. I shall close the bargain if possible as I well know that the sum, \$320, and terms of payment are favorable for a youth like him, brought up in this climate, and whose term of service is more than twelve years. At any rate, if I do not want him he can be disposed of to Lambert on the same terms."

Daniel also writes in 1819 to his sisters, who, after much persuasion, decided to visit the wild west:

"My dear sisters, I have this morning received the pleasing intelligence of your determination to visit this country. I have already said so much about it that I feel no pleasure in saying more. It has equaled my expectations, and if no calamity befalls your brother you can hear him say his prospects of wealth are such as would suit a more ambitious soul." (Sixteen years later, he had to say "it seems as if life is a series of disappointments.") "I hope, my dear sisters, you will bring with you such things as a country destitute of every thing (but a good soil) may require to make you not only comfortable but allow you the luxuries which have long been familiar to you. Bring a good many books; get as many as John can possibly spare the money for."

The negro fellow bought from Major Chunn, a defender of old Fort Harrison, was an indentured negro, who could be transferred on the block, like a slave, until his indenture expired. The constitution of Indiana, 1816, put an end to slavery and negro indenture, but the owners generally held on to the colored folks until the question was fought out in the courts years after. As the old French settlers had a right to keep their servants, the Americans claimed the same, as Mr. John Grammar, an Illinois legislator, once said when speaking of the indentures: "I will show that are question is unconstitutionable, inegal and fornenst the compact. Don't every one know, or leastwise had ought to know that the congress that sot at Post Vinsans garnisheed to the old French the right to hold their niggers, and haint I got as much right as any Frenchman in the state? Answer me that, sir." So, let us hope the Jenckes girls of 1819 had the undisturbed use of Chunn's negro fellow as long as they needed him.

SETTLEMENT AROUND THE OLD FORT IN 1817.

A letter of December 19, 1817, from John Jenckes to Daniel, at Providence, gives a view of the rapidly growing settlement around Fort Harrison, and of the speculative interest in real estate. John had left Rhode Island in his own conveyance on October 21st, and pushing steadily along reached Pittsburg November 11th. Then by horrible roads the journey was continued through Ohio to Lexington, Kentucky, arriving on the 23rd. After a week's rest, Mr. Jenckes pushed on toward Vincennes, hearing on the way that his Terre Haute land was posted for a tax sale, and arriving in Vincennes on the 10th he wrote:

"We left Vincennes on December 17th, in a deep snow. Weather very cold and the creeks we had to cross so high that we had to swim our horses over. This we did by taking our baggage and saddles into a canoe with us and then took a horse by the bridle and the other paddled over the canoe. This in very cold weather and a snow storm is unpleasant business. But (thank God for it) I arrived here in good health, both myself and my horse, December 16, 1817, in time to pay my taxes. (They were due on the 17th.) I went with Elisha Brown to look at the prairie land in Fort Harrison prairie. It lays very handsomely indeed. On the plat which I left you will see in what part of the prairie it lies—S. E. quarter, Sec. 9, T. 11, R. 9. I bought second-handed after the sale and gave the man \$50 for his bargain. He has, he tells me, been offered \$500 cash for his bargain since I bought it. Though I expected land to rise I had no conception of it rising so rapidly during the year of my absence. A sale was made of land a mile and a half from mine at \$15 an acre, one-half cash and the rest in 12 months. Land in the prairie is difficult to purchase at any price, as there is scarcely anyone who will sell, and many would be willing to buy. Of this you may be assured that if the lands here are properly managed they are a very handsome fortune. The health has been good the last year. Out of between two and three thousand people in this neighborhood there have been but seven deaths, four of them children, and one man who was nearly dead when he came here. In Honey Creek prairie the people have settled about every half section and there is hardly a place from which you can not see ten to twenty houses (log ones). Wheat grows on the prairie the first year it is broke up, 35 bushels to the acre, and corn, 35 to 45 on the prairie without tending at all. Seed wheat will cost \$1 a bushel. Pork dressed is \$5.50; everything is high. I have, however, just purchased 6 cwt. neat pork at \$5."

John Jenckes returned to Providence and came back next winter and began to cultivate in the spring of 1818. By his glowing accounts of the

Indiana territory his father was so much interested as to be willing to sell his house, worth \$10,000, to make investments in prairie land. At the same time he did not approve of John's inspiring his next brother, Daniel, with the western fever. The father was a pious man and advised his son "hope you will not be so much elated with things temporal as not to remember that your spiritual concerns are vastly more important." The father, with an eastern idea, was not willing to live in a western village, but suggested building a "mansion house" two to four miles out, an idea that was carried out by the Jenckes family and several of the early settlers who had better houses out in the country than could be found in the village.

THE FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY.

There is quite a collection of letters dated in the thirties that passed between Joseph Jenckes and his future wife, Miss Belle Greene. Farther than enough to notice the quaint formality of the old model letters one does not like to read them too closely. But it is noted that among the attractions of Terre Haute in 1832 was the county library of 700 to 800 volumes, most of which Mr. Jenckes bought in Providence. That was a pretty good library for a village of 800 or 900 people. A receipt dated April 11th, 1823, acknowledges \$200 for books, received from the county library fund, and a number of lists of books bought by Mr. Jenckes, appear, from 1822 onward. They were such books as a university man might select. He stated that every county in Indiana had a library, and that Vincennes, founded the same year as Philadelphia, had 3,000 books (in 1832.)

Among a lot of books bought at auction in 1823 at Providence were some volumes of magazines, Homer's *Odyssey*, Fielding's plays in six volumes, one Testament, Grote's *Greece*, four volumes, *Las Casas Journal*, etc.

EARLY USE OF TOMATOES.

Among the letters preserved in the Jenckes family collection is the following:

Mrs. Dewees' compliments to Mr. Jenckes and will be greatly obliged to him for a few tomatoes for the purpose of making catsup, pickles, etc., provided he has them to spare.

"The Lawn," Sept. 25, 1830.

("The Lawn" was the place on East Poplar, so long occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Preston.)

The interest in the tomato transaction arises from fact that we are

told in the encyclopedias that in 1830 tomatoes were cultivated only as curiosities. Terre Haute then was one of the first places where the old "love apple" was cultivated for the purpose of making catsup, pickles, etc., as Mrs. Dewees said, and not as a curiosity.

Ezra Jones, county commissioner, with his wife and nine children, was originally from Vermont, whence he came overland by sleigh during the winter of 1815 to the Allegheny river in western Pennsylvania, and floated down that stream and the Ohio in a rude boat, to join his brother in Kentucky. Then the two brothers on horseback came to Vincennes and Fort Harrison looking for homes. In the following spring the settlement of the family was made in Vigo county. Of the family that was added to the pioneers at that time, were the sons-in-law of Oliver Jones—James and John Chestnut, and James Wilson—and also a brother-in-law, Elisha Bentley, all of whom settled on Honey Creek prairie. Ezra, with his four sons, settled nearer Terre Haute. The latter was skilled as a mechanic, millwright, architect, and was indeed one of the builders of Vigo county. He built the Markle mill on Otter creek in 1817, and was among the first, if not the first, to build flatboats and ship produce to New Orleans. He built the first frame house on Fort Harrison prairie. Ezra Jones became an associate judge of the circuit court, and was one of the first commissioners of the county. His eldest son, Ezra, was sheriff of the county, 1835-36, and in 1838 moved to Iowa and thence to Santa Fe, New Mexico. The father died while returning from New Orleans, when 48 years old.

General Peter B. Allen, who landed at old Terre Haute with his family, June 4, 1818, was from Ontario county, New York, and a descendant of the family to which Ethan Allen belonged. From the timbers of the boat on which the family had come up the Wabash, one of the sons built a house (located on the Preston farm). Peter B. Allen entered land at 12½ cents an acre, and paid for it in Canadian warrants. (Markle, who came about the same time, paid for his land in the same kind of scrip). His land included the grounds on which the Polytechnic is located, also the poor house farm, and the Jackson or Preston farm. Though a New Englander it is noteworthy that he had ten acres of cotton on his place, sending his product to the Jackson gin at the cross roads near the present east line of the fair grounds. He was a man of literary tastes and had a fine library.

THE FIRST BORN.

The death of William Hodges at his home at York, Illinois, January 26, 1908, is especially interesting since it is the death of the first child born in Terre Haute. It is claimed that Mr. Hodges was born in this

city May 23, 1818, and lived here until 1843, since which time he had lived at York. Mr. Hodges attended school in Terre Haute and for several years clerked in a general store owned by Chauncey Rose. He became quite well-to-do at York, being merchant, miller and postmaster. He also held many positions of trust in his county during his residence there. His birth preceded by only a few months that of Captain William Earl, who was born in Terre Haute September 22, 1818, and was for a long time considered the first white child born in the city.

Daniel Durham, born in Virginia in 1801, came to Vigo county with his brother William in 1822. In emigrating westward he had first located in Tennessee and then in Kentucky. He had brought with him forty or fifty slaves, but conversion to Quakerism caused him to free them all. Not only that, but he bought a large tract of land in Kentucky, raised on it a big crop, and then turned it all over to the freed slaves to enable them to live until able to become self-supporting. When he came to Vigo county he was accompanied by a few of his former slaves. One of them, a girl, died and was buried in the family plot on the Lyman Durham farm. One was Si Lewis, who settled in Knox county and became the owner of 1,300 to 1,400 acres of land near Carlisle. The name of another was Armistead Stewart. Daniel Durham settled about a mile and a half south of the village, but he owned land from near Honey creek up to Hulman street and from the river to Seventh street. He owned the Chestnut property and nearly all the land down that way. Daniel was the father of John, Thomas, William, Daniel Robert, and David, and their generations are still represented in the county.

PIONEER HOMES.

Scattered over the county and even in the town was many a log cabin whose small square windows might be of glass or oiled paper, and whose wooden latch, raised with a leather thong, let one into a room with puncheon floor, the roof above of clapboards (long oak shingles hewn out with an ax), the chinks in the log walls filled with clay or clay and stones, the big fire place lined with stones, while the chimney outside was built up with lath and clay, and inside its ample mouth swung the iron pot from the crane. At one side was the spinning wheel or loom, sometimes both. For a clothes and hat rack many a house had the antlers of a buck killed by the settler. On pegs in the wall or in a corner was the long rifle, with flint-lock, for percussion caps did not come into general use until after the Mexican war. Other articles there were that would cause the twentieth century citizen to wonder at their use. The mortar and pestle, the grater for making cornmeal, the sieve of deerskin punched full of holes, the iron kettles for rendering lard in winter and for boiling maple

sap in spring, the ash barrel through which percolated the water to come out as lye for making soft soap or to steep the corn for lye hominy—all these homely domestic articles could be seen at any of the homes on Vigo county prairies, of half a century ago. There were, of course, the threshing floors in the barn or in the open, where men beat out the grains with flails or horses walked round and round in a circle treading the seed from the straw.

We burned candles made by mother, and smoky-lard-oil lamps, is one old settler's retrospective view of early days. We wore boots that even a boot-jack would hardly pull off. In the high crowns of our hats we carried letters, papers and handkerchiefs. Many a man owned a pair of saddle-bags to carry behind him and stout leggings coming to his knees to protect him from the brush when he rode on his journeys over the primitive highways. Or in his buggy was his carpetbag, rightly named (for it was made of figured carpet).

Droves of fat hogs were seen waddling through the streets from early winter to late spring, is another observation of this pioneer. The farmer wives brought in rolls of Kentucky jeans and linseys, made on their spinning wheels and looms. Common articles of merchandise at the stores were indigo, madder and copperas, which dyestuffs account for the blue and butternut jeans. But dyes were also made from the hulls of walnuts and butternuts and maple bark, and from these the flannels and linsey-wolseys were given the colors that prevailed throughout the pioneer communities. The cotton chain used in weaving cloth and carpet was bought at the stores, but otherwise these articles were entirely home-made.

The swallow-tailed coat, the tall-crowned "beaver" hat, the black silk stock and the black silk handkerchief (a yard square of silk to be folded into a scarf or cravat and tied in a bow), these articles of stylish wear for men that are now familiar only through portraits or other representations. In Terre Haute Uncle Harry Ross was one of the last to abandon these old manners or customs. Many an old man will remember how he used to soak his boots in melted tallow or linseed oil.

Familiar articles about every home of the early days were the ash barrel and soap kettle. The wood ash was carefully collected and preserved, was leached out in the ash hopper, and then on some bright day in spring the housewife started the fire under the kettle and in the lye boiled the jowls and other waste parts of the hogs that had been slaughtered the previous winter, until the grease and alkali were combined into soap.

The "soap grease" for this manufacture was brought out from the smoke house, which was also an essential feature of every home. The

smoke house, the apple and potato cave, the spring house or well house, remain of vivid memory in the minds of all who lived any part of the old times.

The practice of killing pork and curing it for family use is not uncommon even in this day of central meat packeries, but some years ago it was a periodic duty in every domestic economy. It is related that the grandfather of one of our refined women of this generation, himself one of the prosperous gentlemen of the time, had made ready one New Year's eve to start on a long trip overland by horseback to Virginia. His wife asked him if he would have time to kill a hog before he went. He replied, no, he would not. He had not traveled far on his journey before the good dame had done the bloody deed with her own hands, and in time had reduced the porker to all its component hams, shoulders, jowls, sides and lard.

THE FIRST CARRIAGE.

There was a dispute among the old settlers about the arrival of the first carriage in Terre Haute. The concluding word on the subject was said in the following card which appeared in the Terre Haute Express of November 27, 1873, from George B. Richardson, viz.: "It is stated that the first carriage brought to Terre Haute was brought by Lucius H. Scott, and that statement was corrected by saying that William C. Linton brought the first in 1827. I have a distinct recollection of a fine carriage with calash top, and silver-mounted harness, which my father, Joseph Richardson, brought to the county in June, 1816. It was used frequently by the officers of the fort and their ladies in taking rides over the smooth, level prairie, with neither fences nor roads to disturb their course. On one occasion in attempting to cross Honey creek (no road work had been done yet) the carriage was capsized in the creek, the top broken in pieces, and the occupants got a good wetting. The carriage was never repaired, as there were no mechanics here at that time capable of making such repairs. This carriage was made in Connecticut, and bought in western New York by my father, taken over the mountains to the Allegheny river, and brought down that river to the Ohio and up the Wabash to old Fort Harrison on our family emigrant boat. It was started from Olean May 1st and arrived June 27, 1816."

COTTON RAISING.

Cotton raising, spinning and weaving were known to the first settlers of Vigo county. This seems a strange intrusion of a distinctly southern crop into a northern state. The only cotton field of which we have knowledge was near the site of the poor farm, which the venerable Henry

Allen well remembers. And in many parts of Indiana, especially about Vincennes, was to be seen that beautiful sight, a field filled with closely set green plants, with a snowy drift over them as the cotton was bursting from the bolls. The task of picking the cotton gave employment to some of the country boys and girls, and the farmers' wives spun it on their spinning wheels and wove it on their looms. Possibly some of it was carded at the old Fuller ox mill in Cherry street east of Sixth street.

E. B. Allen remembered a cotton gin on the Jackson farm two miles north of the fair grounds. He had seen a ten-acre field of cotton growing in this neighborhood. The cotton was spun on small wheels, for home use, and the product was not an uncommon one in this part of Indiana in the days before the steamboat trade sprang up and it became cheaper to import this commodity from its more native southern fields.

Some years ago Mr. J. O. Jones, in a letter to the author of this history, corroborated Captain Allen's recollections about cotton raising in this county, and went on to say: "I well remember seeing cotton grow and ripen on my father's farm; also on the ridge west of us. The stalks were about three feet in height, branching out, and full of good-sized bolls, well ripened and cotton ready to pick before frost time. I think it was raised on the prairie only, and to what extent I cannot say."

HEMP, FLAX, ETC.

Following his testimony about cotton growing, Mr. Jones, in the same letter, told about some other products of early agriculture. "My father," he stated, "raised hemp, of which he made cordage for his flat-boats and other purposes; also flax, made into linen for summer use; also sheep, whose wool, made into cloth, clothed us in winter. He brought all sorts of seeds wanted in a new country, among them apple, peach and cherry, and soon had an abundance of fruit. This was an ideal land for the Vermont farmer, where, as he expressed it, he worked six months in the year to make feed to keep his stock the other six months. Here with the feed of prairie hay the stock wintered well in the range; hogs fattened on the mast, and instead of having to spend the best part of a lifetime in clearing up a farm of timber he found half of his land already cleared; all he had to do was to fence, plough and plant it. And such crops as this land produced in those early years—corn, eighty bushels to the acre, wheat forty, and other crops proportionately. Strawberries, blackberries and raspberries abundant in their season; also grapes, plums, cherries, mulberries, pawpaws and persimmons. In the way of nuts we had the black walnut, butternut, hickory and hazel nuts and pecans, the best of all, in vast abundance. Then the prairie was a vast flower garden, blooming with beauty and fragrance."

It is but reiteration of an oft-told story to repeat the ills and troubles that beset the first settlers while making homes here. Newcomers were pretty sure to have malarial fever, chills, and "fever'n ager," etc. until they became acclimated. They were also affected by the limestone water, and eastern people carried bottles from which "40 drops" were put into the water before drinking. Farmers bought mixtures for chills and fever as regularly as they bought groceries. Mosquitoes, though a pest, were probably not recognized then as disease carriers. The water hogshead beside every cabin, with its stagnant water, was a favorable breeding place for these insects, and no doubt was a source of danger to the residents. It is remarkable that mosquitoes as a regularly recurring nuisance disappeared from this vicinity in the '70s about the same time with the epidemics of fevers and chills. Quinine, the sovereign remedy of settlers, was once very expensive, being sold at from \$2.40 to \$2.85 an ounce. The removal of the tariff duty from this drug finally cut down the cost, and it is now one of the cheapest of household medicines.

1820 A SICKLY YEAR.

Sickness prevailed along the Wabash country in 1820 to the extent of an epidemic. It nearly depopulated some of the early settlements. During the summer months the fatal disease showed some of the characteristics of yellow fever. Dr. Hubbard M. Smith, the historian of Vincennes, an old physician, judging from all that he had heard, thought it might be yellow fever. The same conditions which propagated the disease in the vicinity of New Orleans existed along the Wabash, including the species of mosquito *stegomyia fasciata*, which transmits the disease. In 1820 the water was so low in the Wabash that the grass grew luxuriantly far out from the shores, and decaying vegetation was the hotbed of malaria and the breeding place of the mosquito. At least it can be concluded that the sickness which carried off so many of the early settlers in Terre Haute and along the Wabash was a serious malarial disease caused by stagnant water, rank vegetation and numerous mosquitoes of the time.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

Very early in the history of Terre Haute it was the custom to distribute funeral notices by carrier through the town on the day of the funeral or the day before. The custom originated when there were only weekly papers, and continued until after 1860. The notice was printed with a black border. Several examples still exist. One dated as late as 1879 comes from a German family and is printed in both German and English.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. EMELINE F., wife of A. C. King, from the residence at 4 p. m.

Terre Haute, October 22, 1842.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of THOMAS DURHAM from his late residence in Honey Creek township this afternoon at one o'clock.

Terre Haute, November 19, 1855.

FUNERAL INVITATION.

Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of SALMON WRIGHT from his late residence, South Market street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 15, 1857.

TREES.

How the native trees were used to designate boundaries in the early days is illustrated in a record in the circuit court of September, 1819. Moses Hoggatt, J. Butler and Elisha Bentley, having been appointed to divide the 200-acre estate of Henry Winter on the river bank in Honey Creek prairie, ran lines, the corners of which were marked by the following different trees: mulberry, black walnut, sugar maple, elm, hackberry, butternut, white ash, white oak, white walnut, buckeye, red bud. A similar case occurs in the marking of one of Terre Haute's streets, when the street corners were designated by trees.

CHAPTER IX.

OLD RECORDS AND THEIR STORY.

Vigo county was organized* by act of the legislature at Corydon, on January 21, 1818, its northern line being the Indian boundary line (now in Parke county), to be known on and after February 15, 1818, as Vigo county. Five members of the assembly were appointed as a committee to designate a place for the seat of justice of the county, the said committee to convene at the house of Truman Blackman on the third Monday in March for that purpose. It was ordered that the board of commissioners of said county should within twelve months after the location of the seat of government proceed to erect the necessary public buildings. "Until suitable accommodations can be had, all the courts of justice shall meet at the house of Truman Blackman, near Fort Harrison, from which they may adjourn, if they think proper, to any other suitable place near the center of the county, and as soon as the public buildings, in the opinion of the circuit court, are in sufficient state of forwardness for their accommodation, the courts, shall adjourn to the county seat.

"Whenever the seat of justice of the said county shall be established, the persons authorized by law to lay off the lots and sell them, shall reserve ten per cent. on the net proceeds of the whole sale of lots for the use of a county library."

Under this act the committee selected the town of Terre Haute as the county seat, and chose as the first officers of the county the following: Curtis Gilbert, clerk and recorder, Truman Blackman, sheriff, Alexander Barnes, coroner, Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes, associate judges, John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, county commissioners.

*The population of county by general census 1830, 5,737; 1840, 12,076; 1850, 15,289.



COURT HOUSE, TERRE HAUTE

It is of peculiar interest to look back upon the county commissioners of the first years of the county's existence when the pioneers were shaping out the wilderness and prairie of the new county. They did not make the desert blossom as the rose, for the land already was wildly luxuriant but they turned it and made it the storehouse and granary for a populous region. The commissioners who laid out the county, established its roads and bridges, located its dams and mills, and directed its elections, cared for its poor and education, with strict adherence to the limited statutes of the new state and the common law and faith in the future importance of the county and its county seat, administered affairs with scrupulous fairness and ability, and while they were dealing only with hundreds of people and at most with a few thousand, men of more practical principles and intelligence never have sat on the boards of Vigo county.

C. C. Smith is probably the only man in Vigo county who had frequently seen and known Colonel Vigo, though the former was but a small boy during that acquaintance. Francis Vigo was for forty years a citizen of Vincennes and Indiana. He was born in the island of Sardinia, at that time a possession of Spain, whence came the sobriquet by which Vigo was often known, "The Spanish merchant." Furthermore, as a boy he had enlisted in the Spanish army, but after coming with his company to New Orleans, left the service and embarked in the trade for furs, hides and general merchandise. He became well known along the Mississippi and up to St. Louis and his pleasant manners and fair dealing won the confidence and respect of the Indians. Being asked the secret of his great influence with the Indians, he said, "Because I never deceive an Indian." During the Clark expedition he was captured near Vincennes while on his way to that town to gain information for the American commander, and was held on parole in the fort. After the capture of Vincennes, while the American soldiers were clamoring for their well-earned pay, and Clark urgently needed commissary supplies for his little army, Vigo dealt out his money and credit liberally, cashing drafts, accepting depreciated money at par, and furnishing supplies for which to the value of many thousand dollars, he was not repaid by either Virginia or the United States during the fifty or more years he lived. In fact it was nearly a century after these sacrifices that his adopted country finally made recompense. The case was brought before congress by numerous petitions and the efforts of successive congressmen, was finally referred to the court of claims, which, in 1875, gave judgment, for \$8,610 principal and \$41,282.00 interest, a total of \$49,892.00. Vigo had died a poor man, and this sum went to benefit his heirs.

He had built in his prosperous days the most elegant residence in

Vincennes. It had large parlors with high ceilings, imported mantels, floors inlaid with diamonds of black walnut, and was thought very beautiful in its time. The use of the parlors was tendered to General Harrison when he arrived as governor and was accepted. A simple slab of sandstone, inscribed with his name, date of death, 22d March, 1835, and age 96, marks Vigo's resting place in a Vincennes cemetery (but the date is wrong as he died in 1836). He had been to the Revolutionary cause in the west what Robert Morris had been in the east. He had financed General Clark's expedition and was allowed to die a poor man after enjoying a good fortune. Robert Morris, in addition to other aid, financed Washington's campaign to Yorktown, and he spent some of his last years in a debtor's prison. Because of such services Vigo was never, and is not, an overrated man. General St. Clair, while governor of Northwest Territory, said in his report to the secretary of war in 1790: "To Mr. Vigo, a gentleman of Vincennes, the United States are much indebted, and he is, in truth, the most distinguished person I have almost ever seen." It was with special fitness that one of the richest and most populous counties of Indiana should honor the name of this American patriot and benefactor.

EARLY COUNTY RECORDS—FACTS AND INFERENCES.

Down in the basement of the court house in a long room behind a door which is always locked and which opens on creaking hinges testifying to its little use, are all the records of a century, reaching back to the time when Vigo county officially emerged from the wilderness and was christened. The person who looks through the earlier of these in search of some particular piece of information will find the hours slipping by unnoticed while he reads on and on and mentally reconstructs the doings of that time.

In 1818 Vigo became a county and in April of that year the circuit court and the county commissioners' court were established and our official records opened. They consist of two small books with their pages yellow and stained but not one missing. The writing in faded ink is perfectly legible. These old records give an interesting idea of the way our ancestors carried on the business of law and government. At this distance, when there is no longer danger of arrest for contempt of court, it may as well be owned that the whole thing seems more like opera bouffe than like serious legal procedure. They took themselves with entire seriousness, however, and went through their trival business with as much care for form and procedure as though they had been dealing with large affairs of state.

The first court met at the house of Truman Blackman and two judges were appointed. A month later Governor Jonathan Jennings appointed Thomas H. Blake president of the court until the expiration of the next general assembly, "should you so long behave well." Did officials in those days, instead of taking their oaths of office, promise, like small boys who are to be taken to the circus, "to behave well"? It would seem so.

FIRST BAR.

The first bar of Vigo county then came into existence by admitting to practice in the Vigo circuit, Nathaniel Huntington, George R. C. Sullivan, Samuel Whitlesey, Jonathan Doty and William P. Bennett. The bond of Alex. Barnes, the first coroner, was received, and of Truman Blackman, the first sheriff; also Curtis Gilbert presented a bond with two sureties, one for \$1,500 as first auditor, and one of \$2,500 as first clerk of county, holding both these offices. A piece of paper bearing these words "Vigo Circuit Court," attached by a wafer, was adopted as the seal until a proper seal could be procured.

GRAND JURY.

The first grand jury was called at once and was composed of twenty men. After being out ten days, they came into court very apologetically and reported that they had not been able to find any business. One can imagine the disappointment of the court. Here was a whole court, judge, prosecutor, attorneys, clerk and bailiff, all ready and awaiting in their importance to have their first case. And there was no case. There was nothing for the court to do but to file out of Truman Blackman's green front door, and down between two rows of flowering rosebushes to the street. The term was over.

Either the next grand jury was chosen for its industry or else the legal business was beginning to catch the fancy of the public; this jury succeeded in finding business and proudly came in with one indictment. At last the court had something to do and there was a great bustle. Joseph Earl was arraigned for assault and battery and a petit jury was sworn in. After much hearing of evidence and impassioned outburst of eloquence on the part of the attorneys engaged in the case, Joseph Earl was found guilty and fined \$3. This fine and all those which were assessed for many years were to be applied to the building of a county seminary. This seminary was actually built, though not until more than a quarter of a century later.

FIRST DIVORCE SUIT.

Early in May the first divorce suit was called in court. Mrs. Garber, who brought the suit, had plenty of cause against her worse half, but divorces were less common in those days and were not to be lightly disposed of. Instead, therefore, of settling the case in half an hour, as could easily be done today, much evidence was taken and the court took the case under advisement. It was the last of July before the decree was finally given.

The petit larceny which fills most of our criminal dockets now is noticeable from this first book by its absence. Either the people were more honest, the town was so small that thieving could not be profitably carried on, or the line between mine and thine was not so closely drawn in those days. For some reason thieving was almost unknown in those days and the common charge in the courts was assault and battery. Indeed, fighting seems to have been the chief amusement of that time, and any man who had a little spare time on his hands went out on the corner and started a fight. The complement of assault and battery in our day, provoke, was unknown; for if one man called another names he was prepared to hit him, too, so that the other always had something more tangible than provoke to complain of.

ODD SUITS BROUGHT.

Many cases which sound very odd to modern ears are common enough on this record. Men are tried for challenging each other to duels, and those who carried the challenges were also tried. It is plain, however, that though dueling was against the law, it had the sympathy of the people, for in not one of the cases for dueling was there a conviction. Selling liquor to the Indians was considered a very serious offense, and men who were convicted of it were given what was in those days considered a very heavy fine, \$12 and costs. When Fort Harrison, two miles away, still stood as the town's only protection against the Indians, and when every farmer slept with his flint lock beside him and every now and then one of them was brought in from his field with a bloody scalp, the man who sold liquor to these menacing red men was regarded as a public enemy.

Man stealing, which the stealing of slaves was called, was also looked on with disfavor by the people of that time, and bound servants who ran away from their masters were severely dealt with. There were many cases where the charge was the playing of unlawful games—betting at cards, or permitting gambling inside a tavern. With these offenses, as with that of dueling, sympathy of the public is evident. A few men

were fined for gambling, but most of them were released. They were required in many cases, however, to put up a \$70 bond as assurance of their future good behavior. The usual fine was \$3 and costs, but fines ranged all the way from six and one-quarter cents to \$12, this last being assessed only for very serious offenses.

MOVABLE COURT.

The court was removed from place to place, paying rent for its temporary occupancy like any other tenant. In 1819 court convened in February at the home of Henry Redford and paid \$10 for the use of his house for the term. Either the house was very small or the court was very exclusive, for additional accommodations had to be arranged for the jury. Charles Modesitt was paid \$5 for a room in his house for five days, occupied by both the grand and petit jury. Whether the two juries joined forces on the occasion or occupied the room in shifts the record does not divulge.

When there was too long a lull and somebody feared that the wheels of justice might get clogged by disuse a suit was started against a public official charging him with not performing his duty properly. Scarcely a single official got through without such a suit being brought, though none of them was ever found guilty. Suit was brought against Curtis Gilbert, the clerk and keeper of records, on such a charge and after the investigation the committee reported that he not only had performed his duties properly but that all his records and papers were in perfect order. Anyone who looks over these beautifully written records can believe that the committee did not overstate the case.

JAIL.

In 1819 the grand jury made a report on the jail which sounds very much like the report the grand jury has been making every year for the past ten years. The report states that the jury considered the jail to be in very bad condition, too small, dirty and unsafe. Successive grand juries continued to make this sort of a report until 1827, when at last the county commissioners decided that something must be done. They appointed a committee of three men to oversee the building and appropriated for the purpose the munificent sum of \$400. Taken in connection with our own recent experience of jail building this is rather interesting.

The commissioners, like those of today, gave most of their time to issuing licenses of different sorts, having roads built and settling the tax levy. In 1818 the first permit to keep a ferry was issued. It was to John Durkee for the ferry which still bears his name. According to the

permit he was to maintain a large flat boat of sufficient size to hold a wagon with a team of four horses, a "pirogue" in which to ferry over foot passengers and sufficient men to operate both boats. Then the fare which he might charge was set. For a man and a team in summer the price was 25 cents and in the winter $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. A horse or a man was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, while cattle and sheep were but half of that price. In the next two years a number of other ferries were licensed, several at the foot of the town, and the rates were much higher for these. A wagon with a four-horse team cost \$1 in the winter and other things were in proportion. It is probable that John Durkee grew dissatisfied and made remarks about discrimination, for in 1823 his charge for a wagon and team was raised to 50 cents, though he never was permitted to charge city prices.

TAVERN PRICES.

Transportation was very expensive in those days compared with living, and the tavern prices seem ridiculously low. The taverns were licensed and filled the places of both hotels and saloons. A regular scale of prices was set for them. A "meal of victuals" was 25 cents. No menu was required by law, hence it seems that the price was the same whether the traveler dined upon roast wild turkey or bean soup. It is possible that there were ways in those days of dodging the law just as there are in these, and that the traveler who tipped the tavern keeper's wife or daughter found different food before him from that which was served to a man who paid only his 25 cents. A night's lodging was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, whether it was one or six in a bed. A half pint of whisky was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, rum $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, gin $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents, board and lodging for a week \$2.50 and a night's lodging and feed for a horse 25 cents.

The tavern keepers seem to have been rollicking, gay fellows, much given to drinking, gambling and fighting. The most interesting of these was Nathaniel Huntington, whose name appears many times on these old books. He was the most prominent attorney at the bar, was prosecutor for a long time, and whenever he was not prosecuting a case he was being prosecuted. Every few months he was sued for assault and battery and in between fights he was before the court for gambling or allowing travelers in his tavern to gamble. He was many times convicted and fined but this never seemed to affect his standing as a citizen or a member of the bar.

WOLF SCALPS.

There were methods of earning money then which are not open to the ambitious youth of today. In 1827 the commissioners issued a proclamation that they would pay 50 cents bounty for all the wolf scalps over

six months old and 25 cents for all those under six months old. So plentiful were wolves at that time that large sums of money were paid out for these scalps.

TAXATION.

The commissioners arranged a simple method of taxation which puts our modern method to the blush, and which throws an interesting side light upon the value of land in those days. In 1818 it was like this: First-class land, per 100 acres, 50 cents; second-class land, 43¾ cents; third-class land, 31 1-3 cents; a horse, 37 1-3 cents; a tavern, \$20; a ferry, \$5; town lots, 50 cents for every \$100 of valuation. From the valuation on the town lots, first-class land, whatever that is, must have been valued at \$1.00 an acre. Men could afford to own land under such an arrangement.

It was not long that this valuation maintained, and already in 1827 taxes were going up. First-class land had advanced to \$1.12, and second-class to 85 cents, while town lots were taxed at 2½ per cent. of their value. A number of articles were added to the list too. "Two-wheeled pleasure carriages" cost their owners \$1.00; while those on four wheels cost \$3.00; clocks were taxed at \$2.00 and watches anywhere from 25 cents to \$1.50, as they were pinchback, nickel, silver or gold. Liquor licenses inside the town were \$15, and importers of foreign merchandise had to pay \$25 for the privilege. By this time it is probable that citizens gathered on the corners and discussed the burden of taxation, while the man who had farm land quarreled with the assessor as to whether his land was first-class or second. If the assessor insisted that it was first-class land while he maintained that it was second he could get around the difficulty of being overtaxed by trading 100 acres for a silver watch and hiding it under the feather bed the next time the assessor called. Even in those days and with that simple schedule there must have been some way of dodging taxes just as there is today.

CARE OF THE POOR.

The poor were with the early settlers of Vigo just as they have been ever since. But paupers were not numerous in the early days, and a number of years passed before a regular system and separate institution became necessary to care for the destitute and helpless. The early methods of providing for paupers are best shown in some of the first records of the board of commissioners. For example, at the May session of 1820, Daniel Stringham was allowed \$44.40 for boarding a pauper sixteen weeks, and at the same time Jacob Ruyger (?) was paid \$50 for keeping a pauper one year. Those who became dependent on pub-

lic charity were so few that it was considered best to place them among individual homes, where they would be maintained at a contract rate. In 1821 a record states that \$48.75 was allowed for the boarding of a pauper during sickness, and John Blackson was granted the sum of \$18 for taking care of the same person, so that it is clear that a pauper might be passed from one to another. The overseers of the poor in 1821 for Harrison township were Samuel McQuilkin and Louis Hodge. Thomas Pounds and Joseph Liston performed similar duties in Prairie creek and Elisha Parsons and Daniel Barbour in Paris township.

Some of the records of the board of justices are almost cruelly laconic, and the imagination is left to picture many a tragedy. Thus on the same page, we find the sum of \$13.75 allowed to Dr. Modesitt for doctoring a pauper, and \$6 to Enoch Dole for making his coffin.

In the proceedings of the commissioners' court in May, 1819, the viewers make a report on "The Lone Tree Road." This early highway ran from a tree near the house of James Chestnut on Honey Creek prairie to the landing opposite McClure's ferry. It ran in a northwest direction to intersect Fort Harrison street in a town of Greenfield.

During the first ten years of the county's organized existence, sixty roads were established, and most of these in the five years from 1818 to 1823.

In May, 1819, Joseph Malcom was granted ferry privilege over the river in township 11, range 10, between what are now Prairieton and Sugar Creek townships.

The commissioners' records show the building of several bridges in 1824. A bridge was constructed in Prairie creek for the state road, and in the same year James Barnes, Joseph Evans and George Martin were appointed to superintend the removal of the old bridge and the building of a new one over Otter creek and intervening bayou as crossing for state road. In the same year Nathaniel Huntington and Henry Markle were authorized to build a toll bridge at Ab. Markle's mill and collect tolls varying from 1 to 2 cents a head for stock to 25 cents for a heavy vehicle. In the same year is an order for building of a bridge over Lost creek east of Terre Haute.

In the winter of 1825-26, "the public convenience requiring another ferry," James Farrington, who owned the land on the west side of the river, was granted a license to establish a ferry from the foot of Wabash street, a condition being that he provide a good safe boat and skiff.

The state road toward Crawfordsville from the east end of Wabash street was surveyed in 1824, and work on it begun in 1825.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

For taking a list of taxable property in Vigo county for 1818, Elisha A. Brown was allowed but \$51.

In September, 1818, Elisha Hovey and John Brocklebank were allowed \$450 on account for doing the woodwork on the court house. In the following October John M. Colman was allowed a balance due on the foundation of \$490.44.

Aug., 1818—Scott elected sheriff. Contest made but dismissed by commissioners.

Nov., 1818—Toussaint Dubois and Adam Weaver granted ferry right in town of Terre Haute. Privilege cost ten dollars a year.

April, 1818—First elections for justices of the peace held. Robert Patterson, one of the elected, was refused office by the board of commissioners on the ground that he had no constitutional right to said office, and new election ordered.

Nov.—Henry Redford allowed \$60 in part for building jail.

Nov., 1818—Scott allowed \$150 for services as sheriff and agent for county, and \$25 additional for service in criminal cases. Curtis Gilbert allowed \$133.33 1-3 for service as clerk. William Durham allowed \$800 on court house. L. B. Lawrence appears as attorney for county (office with Scott).

Feb., 1819—C. Gilbert allowed \$27.69 for furnishing desk and table and two blank books for clerk's office. John Earle allowed \$3.25 for liquors furnished county at the sale of lots in the town of Terre Haute. C. B. Modesitt allowed \$25 for clearing off court house lot. William Walker allowed \$100 for window and door sills of new court house.

Nov., 1818—James Barnes and M. Hoggatt allowed \$16 each for 8 days' service as associate judges. John Campbell allowed \$6 for services as grand juror in inspecting foundation walls of court house and for viewing a road in Honey Creek township. Caleb Crawford was allowed \$9 for viewing a road in Independence township. Allowances of \$1.50 each to Lewis Hodge, William Haynes, James Chestnut, Toussaint Dubois, William Durham, Malcom McFadden, William Markle and others for service on grand jury.

1819—Tavern keepers were charged \$20 for license to sell liquor for the year 1819. James Cunningham was licensed to keep a tavern. In February Curtis Gilbert and C. B. Modesitt established a ferry from the mouth of Ohio street. A road was established from the court house to the south line of the county, passing Lambert and Dickson's mill.

May, 1819—Daniel Stringham and George Rector were overseers of poor in Harrison township. Tavern licenses were granted to Samuel McQuilkin and Robert Harrison, the latter being "inspector of flour, beef and pork."

August, 1819—Clerk of election was John Sibley. The progress of the court house appears from an allowance of \$250 as last payment to William Walker for stone windows and door sills, and an allowance of \$350 to William Durham for brick work, while other allowances for wood work were made to Elisha Hovey and John Brocklebank. Constables for Harrison township were John Bailey, John Britton, Henry Allen, John F. King.

February, 1820—Charles B. Modesitt was allowed one dollar for issuing a warrant for "apprehending certain fellows in December last," and George Beckwith (?) was allowed a dollar and a half for "pursuing certain fellows."

May, 1820—George Hussey allowed \$5 for blankets furnished to jail. Henry Allen appointed "censor" of county in place of Andréw Brooks, who refused to act.

Nov., 1820—County Agent Scott advised to pay no money to court house contractors, who evidently were not performing their work to complete satisfaction.

1821—John M. Coleman one of the commissioners. Thomas H. Clarke appointed county treasurer pro tem. and a few weeks later appointed to the position for a year. Demas Deming was allowed credit for two days' work on public highway in return for his services as judge of elections. Robert A. Gale was allowed a dollar and a half as auctioneer in letting the building of a county bridge at Otter Creek. James C. Elliston was granted a liquor license. Robert Sturgis entered complaint against Adam Weaver, owner of the lower ferry, who was acquitted. Caleb Crawford was allowed five dollars for holding inquest over body of Isaac W. Ashton, and a dozen well known citizens were each given a dollar for jury service in the same case. John Boord and Robert Sturgis had sawmills in the county.

Isaac Lambert resigned as commissioner in 1821 and was succeeded in January, 1822, by Moses Hoggatt, the board then consisting of Hoggatt, Tuttle and Linton. W. C. Linton had become a commissioner in August, 1821.

In 1821 the report of the treasurer shows but \$332.76 in the county treasury. Of this \$193.92½ was apportioned as building fund, and the rest was contingent fund.

Notes from records of February, 1822—John Durkee and Robert Sturgis, inspectors of elections. Viewers appointed on petition of Robert Sturgis to establish a road in Sugar Creek. John Kuykendall remonstrates because it would run through his enclosure, whereupon Robert Sturgis, William Durham, Robert Hopkins, Robert Harrison and John Colman are appointed viewers to assess damages. Allowance of one dollar each to Peter Allen and Daniel Stringham for appraising fence of the pound. Caleb Arnold appointed lister with \$1500 bond. Several bills allowed to citizens of Vigo county for official service in Parke county, recently organized. Caleb Crawford given \$5 for services as coroner over dead body of E. Staggs. (May, 1822) James Farrington succeeded Scott, resigned, as county agent.

In the grand jury of 1822 appear the names of Ambrose Whitlock, George W. Dewees, Jonas Seeley, Jonathan E. Gunn and Alexander Chamberlin.

The first meeting of the commissioners in the court house was held August 21, 1822. In one of the records for December of that year is official mention of a church. A committee was appointed to lay off and open a state road from Evansville to Terre Haute, "from the meeting house near Prairie Creek continued north until it strike the end of Market street on the east side of the public square."

Feb. 10, 1823—Commissioners met at home of Israel Harris. Thomas Houghton was allowed \$5.50 for bookcase in clerk's office and C. Gilbert \$1.50 for lock and hinges to same. At August session of 1822, \$12 was allowed L. Scott for blankets for jail, and \$5 was paid for coffin for a pauper.

Some of the men of this time who deserve mention through their public services in various local offices, such as overseers of the poor, judges of election, road supervisors, etc., all of them offices of necessity in the progress of

civic development, were the following, whose names appear frequently on the official records during the first years of the county's existence: William Drake, George Hussey, Benjamin Kercheval, Joseph Malcom, William Walker, Dexter Angel, Jacob Baldwin, J. Colvin, George Clem, (?) James Currey, Eleazer Daggett, William and Thomas Durham, Micajah Goodman, Bradford Heacock, Isaac Laforge, Robert S. McCabe, Robert McCasky, Jer. Rapplye, William McGlone, Elijah Tillotson, Daniel Barbour, John Durkee, Francis Cunningham, Peter Allen, Moses Hoggatt, Elisha Bentley, Jonas Seely, Ebenezer Paddock, James Mansfield, Samuel Ray, William Ray, Mark Williams.

Allowances (May, 1823)—Israel Harris, \$12 for court room, two terms; Demas Deming, \$90 for use of room for clerk's office; Robert Graham, \$7.93 for depreciation on paper paid him for building Otter Creek bridge; George Clem, \$3 as chain bearer on Evansville road.

Samuel Cannon a lawyer in 1823.

S. S. Collett appointed trustee of seminary fund in 1824.

John Campbell county treasurer from January, 1824.

By the close of 1824 the total seminary fund amounted to \$326.21, according to report of the trustee.

The first board of justices, which met September 6, 1824, consisted of the following men: Joseph Dickson, Charles B. Modesitt, Ichabod Wood, Mark Williams, Isaac Keyes, Joseph Malcom, Fisher R. Bennett, James Hall, Armstrong McCabe, Nicholas Yeager. Mark Williams was elected president of the board for the first year. Even at that time the court house gave unsuitable quarters, for there is a record during this session that the board adjourned to the house of Israel Harris, where the January, 1825, meeting was also held.

The first job of home printing for official use is that mentioned in the record of the board of justices for 1824 when three dollars is allowed John W. Osborne for blank county orders.

When County Treasurer Campbell presented his report in September, 1825, it showed 43¾ cents in the general fund, and 13½ cents in the jury fund.

In 1827 John Jackson was appointed a commissioner for the draining of ponds, and other stagnant waters in the county, for a term of one year.

The New Hope meeting house in 1827 was near James Bennet's mill.

Robert Sturgis sheriff in 1827 and James Farrington appointed treasurer for unexpired term of John Campbell.

Nov., 1827—Commissioners ordered that bounty of 50 cents be given for wolf scalps over six months old, and 25 cents on those under six months.

1827—Tavern licenses granted to Enoch Dole, Nat. Huntington and Francis Cunningham.

The board of justices appear to have had power of appointing county treasurer, since they again appointed John Campbell to that office in 1827.

In January, 1827, Britton M. Harrison, the future major, was appointed constable of Harrison township, with a very substantial bond signed by Rose, Scott, W. C. and David Linton.

In March, 1827, Henry Allen, the county agent, was ordered to offer for sale all lots belonging to the county in Terre Haute, with the exception of Nos. 117 and 150, on which were located, respectively, the jail and the pound. At that date the work of building the jail was still in progress.

When Collett resigned as trustee in January, 1826, he reported \$4 received on account of fund. His successor as trustee was John Campbell.

In January, 1826, the board of justices granted the Masonic society the privilege of using the grand jury room, and also of putting in a stove. Up to that time the grand jury had got along without artificial heat, or on cold days had adjourned to other quarters. The Masons wanted to be comfortable.

Joseph Wilson, a man of color, was excused from paying poll tax in 1825.

John Britton was allowed \$8.50 for surveying the "prison bounds" of Vigo county.

CHAPTER X.

THE COUNTY BOUNDED AND SUBDIVIDED.

Owing to some inaccuracies of statement in a former history concerning the formation of Vigo county's boundaries, it seems proper to outline clearly the county limits as fixed by the legislature.

Vigo was included in the territory originally Knox county. The first plat of Terre Haute was recorded at the court house in Vincennes. Then, on January 15, 1817, Sullivan county came into existence. Its southern boundary was the same latitude as the present southern boundary of that county, but it extended from the Wabash river on the west to the West Fork of the White river on the east. From this southern line Sullivan county embraced country extending north to the Indian boundary, including, of course, Vigo county, as well as a large part of the present counties of Vermilion, Parke and Clay.

The "Indian boundary," as has been elsewhere defined, was the northern boundary of the lands purchased by Harrison from the Indians in 1809. It is also called the "ten o'clock line," from its diagonal course, following the general direction of the shadows at that hour. On the west it extended across the state line, west of Hillsdale in what is now Vermilion county, thence through the mouth of Raccoon creek, and on in a southeasterly direction to White river in Jackson county.

From the Sullivan county thus defined, Vigo county was formed in 1818. The area of the original county was much larger than at present. Its southern line, however, was three miles to the north of the present boundary. From the Wabash river in what is now Prairie creek township, on the line between sections 14 and 23, the boundary ran east to where it intersected the range line dividing ranges 6 and 7 west, township 10 north. The said range line was taken as the eastern boundary of the county. This line runs through the present city of Brazil, hence it is seen that the first Vigo county included a large part of what is now

Clay. The north boundary of the county was defined as the Indian boundary, and the west boundary was the Wabash river and the state line.

The first change of limits took place the following year (January 10, 1819), when the south line of the county was moved south three miles, so that instead of bisecting township 10, it ran between townships 9 and 10, as it does now.

January 9, 1821, with the formation of Parke county, a new north boundary was given to Vigo, running from the state line on the west, between townships 13 and 14 north, east to the line dividing ranges 6 and 7.

The south, west and north boundaries, by these changes, were defined as they exist today. But the jurisdiction of Vigo courts still extended half way over what is now Clay county. The boundaries were not reduced materially until 1825.

For several years Putnam county touched Vigo on the east. Perhaps few counties in the state had more sides than the original Putnam. As formed by an act approved December 31, 1821, its limits were defined as being in the center of range 7 west on the line dividing townships 10 and 12 (3 miles east of the present southeast corner of Vigo), thence east 15 miles to line dividing ranges 4 and 5 west, thence north 12 miles to line between townships 12 and 13 north, thence east 3 miles, thence north 12 miles to line between townships 14 and 15, thence west 15 miles to line between ranges 6 and 7 west, thence south 6 miles, thence west three miles, thence south 18 miles to place of beginning.

Evidently there was dissatisfaction with these boundaries, and the next session of legislature undertook to amend the preceding act as to boundaries. The amendment, approved December 21, 1822, reformed Putnam county as follows:

Beginning at the center of township 12 north on line dividing ranges 6 and 7 west (this point of beginning is just six miles west of the present southwest corner of Putnam county), thence east 24 miles to line dividing ranges 2 and 3 west, thence north 27 miles to line dividing townships 16 and 17, thence west 24 miles to line dividing ranges 6 and 7, thence south 27 miles to place of beginning. "All that part of the county of Vigo which was attached to the county of Putnam, by the act to which this is an amendment, and not included in the present boundaries of Putnam," was again attached to Vigo.

Once more the east line of Vigo ran through the present site of Brazil, and the county commissioners had jurisdiction over an area greater by nearly four congressional townships than at present.

The act which brought Clay county into existence (approved February 12, 1825) finally fixed the eastern line of Vigo county. Clay

county's limits began at the southwest corner of township 9, range 7, thence east 10 miles, thence north 12 miles, thence east 6 miles, thence north 9 miles, thence west 4 miles, thence north 9 miles, thence west 10 miles, thence south 6 miles, thence west 2 miles, thence south 24 miles to place of beginning.

In the revised statutes for 1831, the boundaries of Vigo county are given as they would still be described, namely: Beginning at a point on the Wabash river where the line dividing townships 9 and 10 north strikes the same, thence east to the line dividing ranges 7 and 8 west, thence north with said line to the line dividing townships 12 and 13 north, thence east 2 miles, thence north 6 miles to the line dividing townships 13 and 14 north, thence west to the state line, thence south to the Wabash river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning.

At the March meeting (1818) of the board of commissioners the boundaries of townships were designated, and the county divided into seven road districts, with supervisor for each. Constables were also appointed, one for each township, John Britton being appointed for Harrison township. All of Vigo lying west of the Wabash river was designated "Independence" township. Another township name as given at that time was "Wabash," applied to the township north of Otter and south of the Indian boundary, a region now in Parke county.

Until Parke county was formed in 1821, the commissioners of Vigo had to legislate for the country north to the Indian boundary. Thus from the inhabitants of this north portion came a petition that Wabash township (which was on the east side of the Wabash and extended from the Indian boundary south to Otter Creek township), should be divided and the north portion called Raccoon township. An order of the board at the May term, 1819, directed that such a township should be formed, and the place of election to be at the house of Samuel Adams.

That portion of Sullivan county which at the session of 1819 was attached to Vigo county was organized as Prairie Creek township by the board of commissioners in May, 1819. The house of Joseph Liston was designated as the first election place.

The county board ordered in February, 1821, that all of the county lying north of Otter creek should be constituted Otter Creek township. In August, 1821, all of township 13 below Otter creek was attached to this township.

In the commissioners' records for May, 1822, is found the report of the establishment of Nevins township. The east side of Otter Creek township was constituted as a separate township, and the place of the first election was designated as the house of Jeremiah Nevins, after whom the new township was named. James Curry was appointed constable.

At the meeting of the commissioners in 1822 all that part of the county designated as the congressional township 11 north, range 9 west, was constituted and named Riley township, the first election to be held at the house of John Jackson.

FORM OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

In our local government we are still Virginians. The first civilized authority exercised in this region was that of France; afterwards the power of Great Britain prevailed; the dominion of Spain flashed up for a moment and was gone. During the Revolution, chiefly for the purpose of protecting her Kentucky frontiers, Virginia sent an expedition across the Ohio river under George Rogers Clark, and wrested the country from England. The old commonwealth then formed the territory northwest of the Ohio into one of her counties, named it the county of Illinois, and, so far as suitable to the new conditions, transferred her own form of local county government to this vast wilderness empire. The Virginians were the Romans of our early American history. They had a capacity for government on a large scale. The state was the center of the system, and the county was the unit of subordinate local government. The townships were merely convenient subdivisions created for the purpose of more easily administering the affairs of the county. Such a scheme is well adapted for the government of large territories, particularly when the same are sparsely populated. The authority passes from the state and the counties, and all the affairs of the citizen are administered through the county courts, county boards and other county officers, acting also, when convenient to do so, through subordinate township officers. That is our system of local government, and we received it originally from the Old Dominion. After Virginia had ceded her great county of Illinois to the United States, the government established under the Ordinance of 1787, was somewhat modified from the former, or Virginia system, by a selection of many wise provisions from the laws of other states; but the prevailing character of the machinery of government under the great ordinance remained Virginian.

When the county came into existence, its government was in the hands of a board of commissioners. They had the responsibility of constructing the court house and other county buildings, the laying out of roads, and the subdivisions of the county into townships. In 1824, as the previous records show, the legislature created a new board, called the board of justices, made up of the justices of peace, one from each township. This was an introduction of the New England system of township representation (such as still exists in Michigan counties).

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

By an act approved January 19, 1831, the general assembly changed the law regulating the transaction of county business, substituting a board of commissioners for the board of justices and introducing many other important provisions. The act is undoubtedly one of the wisest ever passed by our legislature, and constitutes a most comprehensive and simple code of government for the counties of the state. The law then passed has been modified in several particulars since its first enactment; but the main principles and even much of the language remains unchanged. The act also illustrates the early history of county government in our state; and while many of its provisions have since been revised or amended, yet it merits consideration as an historical document of the highest interest.

CHAPTER XI.

THE COURT HOUSE AND ITS ACTIVITIES—EARLY COURT SESSIONS AND POLITICS.

It would be a quaint, curious picture of Terre Haute that would show the village when its first court convened—a group of one-story log houses and a few two-story buildings clustered near the river, no church nor school house, and open land where the court house stands and for squares around.

The old court house was an institution more closely associated with the real life of early Terre Haute than the splendid building that now adorns the square is identified with the modern city. Sunday school and church were commonly held by some denomination in the old building. Mormons even preached there. The old ceilings have echoed the merriment of dances when the generation now passing away was young. Up till war times speeches and other services were usually announced "at early candle lighting," as the phrase then went, and in the flickering glow of tallow candles many an orator has carried conviction to the minds of the audiences. Tallow candles were also used, as one record tells us, in the trial of three burglars, when the proceedings were carried on long after the regular hour of adjournment.

The first court house was in process of construction early in 1818, at which time the commissioners' records show the payment of money to the contractors. In May, 1818, William Durham was allowed \$400 on account for building walls of the court house; Elisha Hovey and John Brocklebank, \$300 for work on court house; John M. Colman, \$350 for building foundation walls and piers of court house. It was a long time before the building was finally completed. During 1821 numerous sums were allowed by the commissioners to Hovey and Brocklebank for construction of the court house. Among others who as sub-contractors or otherwise helped build the first court house were Samuel

McQuilkin, Henry Redford, Luther Hammond, Bela O. Smith, D. Deming, Macomb McFadden, Gershom Tuttle, Chauncey Rose, Peter Allen. As the previous records show, the court house was occupied as early as 1822, but not regularly, since occasional meetings were held in private houses or taverns. After meeting at the house of Israel Harris in February and May, 1824, the commissioners met in the court house in August. The care of the court house for the preceding year must have involved few duties, since William Mars was allowed but five dollars for that service from May to May, 1823-24.

Two upper rooms of the court house were not finished for occupancy. Sealed proposals were invited in November, 1824, for lathing and plastering the southwest upper room. The condition of the building finds further notice in the records of May, 1825, when Enoch Dole contracted to repair the roof and deck of the court house "by patching, corking and pitching," and to lath and plaster the two remaining unfinished rooms and to lath the outside of the rooms (\$80 for the rooms and a reasonable amount for the roof).

The line was not strictly drawn between official and private use of the court house. For a consideration it was found convenient to let certain rooms to occupants for private or business uses. Thus in 1826 we find a record stating that S. S. Collett was given the liberty of occupying the upper room in the southwest corner (next to the one occupied by Mr. Farrington). The southwest room was the official quarters of the board of justices, and Mr. Collett might use the room when not required by the board, provided he would furnish a stove and wood to heat the room. Heating the court house was evidently a problem. In the November term, 1826, when the weather began to get cold, Enoch Dole, the carpenter, was called in to "fix a stove pipe," and the board of justices allowed him fifty cents for the job. By 1828 the court house had cost nearly \$1,000 in repairs.

Brocklebank, one of the court house contractors, died in 1827, his heirs being given a judgment against the county for money due on the court house contract.

There was a little difficulty with the contractors in the building of the first court house. It was settled by arbitration at the March term of court, 1822. Peter Allen, Abraham Markle and John Brocklebank had the contract for the building of the court house. Some matters of dispute arose between the contractors and the county commissioners, law suits followed, which probably were the cause of the slowness in the erection of the court house. Finally the contending parties submitted the matter to arbitration, binding themselves in sum of \$18,000 to accept the award. John Durkee, Luther Franklin and Michael Potter were the

arbiters. The commissioners at the time were Gershom Tuttle, W. C. Linton and Moses Hoggatt. The arbiters "for settling amity and friendship" between the parties made award: The builders should deduct \$619.50 for failing to finish and complete the court house; the commissioners should allow sixty dollars for extra work and pay \$2,787.58 for balance due. And this was to put an end to any matters or differences relating to the court house, "touching or concerning the premises aforesaid from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of the aforesaid obligation."

The final word in the building of the first court house seems to have been said when William Durham was allowed \$106.44 as final payment for construction work and his bond cancelled in May, 1824.

The jail was completed about 1821. At one of the meetings of the commissioners in that year Henry Redford was allowed \$243 as balance due him for construction of the jail. The first county jail was little suited for its purposes. In 1826 is a record showing that the sheriff of Knox county was given a sum of money for keeping S. W. Angin in jail at Vincennes. In March, 1827, county orders to the amount of \$400 were issued to contractors for building a jail. William Durham, John F. Cruft and Thomas Parsons were the committee with powers to erect the jail on any lot in Terre Haute belonging to the county. The plans called for a two-story structure, of good white oak timber, rooms to be eighteen feet square, one room to each story. The lower room was to be ten feet high and the upper one nine feet. A good stone foundation was required, and separated by a six-foot passage from the jail proper was another house of the same size, under the same roof, which was to be used by the jailer.

On the ground now included as the court house square, at the date of organization of the county, trees were standing that were three feet in diameter at the butt. One of the men who helped clear off the square, James Lee, testified to this fact at the old settlers' meeting in 1877. In August, 1821, the president and trustees of the town were authorized to inclose and improve the public square in such manner as they deemed most beneficial to the town.

The first jail was made of smooth, hewn logs, with door of the same, and small grated window. One person confined in it was "Black Dan" for stabbing Bill, another negro. He escaped by digging away a rotten log in the floor. This jail stood on Swan street (another account says Oak) on the south side. The grand jury in April, 1821, reported that they found the jail in a miserable and filthy condition, and entirely unfit for the confinement of prisoners.

By "prison bounds" was meant the area within which freedom was

allowed to certain prisoners, held for debt and other charges, and in giving bonds and pledges the "bounds" were considered to them an extension of the prison walls.

The "prison bounds" of the county were variously established during the early years. In July, 1818, the court ordered that the limits of the town of Terre Haute as then existing should be the prison bounds of Vigo county. In October, 1821, they were extended the whole length of Terre Haute to the low water mark of Wabash river. In April, 1825, the court ordered that a distance of 600 yards in every direction from the jail should constitute the area of prison bounds.

The panel of the petit jury for May, 1819, included the following names: Jacob Balding, George Cline, Eli Chenowith, William Phillips, M. Brouillette, William Drake, William Durham, John Blockson, James Chestnut, Nathaniel F. Cunningham, Henry Irish, Pierre Laplante, Elisha Parsons, Abraham Markle, George Rector, Ebenezer Paddock, Jr., Thomas Puckett, Henry Redford.

The grand jury at the same date were the following: Peter Allen, Joseph Liston, William Paddock, David Barnes, John Jenckes, M. McFadden, Robert Sturgis, Daniel Stringham, Gershom Tuttle (of Tuttle's mill), C. B. Modesitt, John Earle, Joseph Malcom, Deming Seybold.

In 1819 the May term of the circuit court was held in the house of Robert Harrison in the borough of Terre Haute. Hon. Jonathan Doty, president of the first judicial circuit, presented his commission from Governor Jennings. In taking his oath before Judge Blackford of the supreme court, Judge Doty had sworn, among other things, that he had not "since January 1, 1819, either directly or indirectly, knowingly given, accepted or carried a challenge to any person in or out of the state to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon," and that he would not knowingly do so during his continuance in office. The practice of dueling still had some vogue, since it was thus necessary to protect the judiciary against its taint. Thus, also, when Mr. Deming was sworn in as associate judge, in 1820, he bound himself against the practice of dueling.

In the September term in 1819, Nathaniel Huntington resigned the office of prosecuting attorney. That office holding did not escape criticism even at a time when the pay was nominal (in case of prosecuting attorney it was thirty-three dollars for each term of court) is indicated by Mr. Huntington's explanation to the honorable judges. "Permit me to say," as he tendered his resignation, "that I am unwilling amongst the complaints of even a few individuals to occupy an office of more toil than profit to the exclusion of any person who might do more justice and honor to the situation," etc.

One of the first lawyers and prosecuting attorneys was Lewis B. Lawrence, who died about 1820. His services to the county had not been paid for at the date of his death, and L. H. Scott, who settled his estate, collected \$150 from the county for the deceased. On the resignation of L. B. Lawrence as prosecutor in 1820, George K. C. Sullivan was appointed his successor.

One of the early cases tried in the circuit court, in May, 1820, was that against Archibald Davidson, who was indicted for administering a voluntary oath. He was tried before a very respectable jury, on which appeared such well known men as Daniel C. Brown, Thomas Puckett, John Blockson, James Chestnut, Edward Liston, George Keeter. On being found guilty and fined six and one-quarter cents, the defendant demanded another trial, but the motion was overruled and he was ordered to contribute the amount of the fine to the seminary fund and be committed until fine and costs were paid.

In the September term of 1822 appears the first serious criminal case with sentence to the penitentiary. Daniel Troxel was tried for larceny, was found guilty, and besides being fined fifteen dollars for the benefit of the seminary fund and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Vigo county jail, was also sentenced to a term of hard labor in the state prison at Jeffersonville. The sheriff or coroner was ordered to safely convey him to state prison. At the following March term Patrick McBride, for similar crime, was also sentenced to a term in Jeffersonville.

The members of the Terre Haute Company had come into court each term with claims against Henry Redford, which by May, 1819, had grown to \$1,228, with interest from October, 1816. At this term of court the second divorce case was tried. For his services as prosecutor during this term Nathaniel Huntington was allowed thirty-three dollars, the usual sum. Attorney Huntington appeared for one Mary Daniels to ask that her indenture as apprentice to Eleazer Aspinwall be annulled, but the court ordered the apprentice to return to Aspinwall's service.

In the Vigo circuit court in September, 1819, was decided a case of much interest to the residents of what was then northern Vigo county, and involving several well known citizens. Through their attorney Lewis B. Lawrence, Moses Robbins, Chauncey Rose and Andrew Brooks had applied for a writ of *ad quod damnum* to ascertain the damages that might result from the applicant erecting a dam and water mill on their quarter section of land on Raccoon creek near Roseville (which was still in Vigo county). A jury of twelve fit and lawful men examined the situation and reported that with a dam of not more than nine feet in height "neither the mansion houses, nor houses, offices, curtilages, gardens, or orchards of any individuals will be overflowed or injured,

neither will fish or passage or ordinary navigation be obstructed, or the health of the neighbors be annoyed by the stagnation of the waters."

In the records of the September term of 1823, the educational fund was increased by several fines. Abraham Markle paid fifteen dollars into this fund as penalty for playing unlawful games. William Linton was fined three dollars on his plea of guilty of an assault and battery charge. In a case of State vs. Ab. Markle on assault and battery charge, the jury found the damages as one cent, which was turned over to the seminary fund. Nathaniel Huntington was also tried for permitting unlawful games at his inn and also for betting on cards, but was adjudged not guilty, though it was in his tavern that the gaming occurred for which Markle was indicted. In a case of about the same date, when Levi Tillotson was fined fifteen dollars for playing unlawful games, he was required to furnish bond of \$140 for his good behavior during the subsequent year. At the September term of 1823 James Kelsey, born in Drumbridge, "in the Kingdom of Ireland," and now owning allegiance to George IV, having arrived at Baltimore in 1821, declares his intention of becoming a United States citizen. In April, 1824, a Canadian, Samuel W. Osborn, aged twenty-two, filed his intentions of citizenship.

In the case of State vs. John Earle on the charge of vending liquor to the Indians, a motion to quash the indictment was presented in behalf of the defendant. This motion was written on a scrap of paper three by six inches in size, and recited two reasons for the proposed action: First, The indictment uncertain in not stating the kind and quantity of liquors and to whom sold. Second, The force and execution of the law depend on certain conditions which are not stated in the indictment to have taken place.

"State of Indiana, Vigo County, SS.

"Greeting:

"The state of Indiana to the sheriff of Vigo county: We command you to take John Campbell, if he may be found in your bailiwick, and safely, so that you may have his body before our judges of our circuit court to be holden at Terre Haute in our said county on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there in our said court to answer unto an indictment found against him by the state of Indiana for selling liquor to Indians, and have there this writ. Witness Curtis Gilbert, clerk of our said court at Terre Haute, this 31st day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

"CURTIS GILBERT, Clerk C. C. V. C."

The indictment presented the fact that "John Campbell, late of Harrison township, merchant, on the 20th day of July did * * * vend, sell, give and permit to certain Indian or Indians then and there being strong and intoxicating liquors against the peace and dignity of the state of Indiana," this being signed by J. Doty.

An interesting item from the circuit court record of one of the first years of the county's existence is the cost bill in the case of the county vs. Hovey and Brocklebank. It is as follows:

Entering appeal on docket	So. 12 ¹ / ₂
Filing two papers12
Entering action06
Appearance06
Motion and rule12 ¹ / ₂
Discontinuance50
Making up record50
Making cost bill37 ¹ / ₂
Copy do25

Curtis Gilbert, clerk.

\$1.74

(1820) C. and T. Bullitt and others get judgment from William Middleton and Abraham Markle for \$700 due since October, 1816. Evidently the town company had difficulty in collecting on its sale of lots.

(1820) Caleb Crawford was granted in 1820 the privilege of constructing a mill and dam on Otter creek, which had been denied at a previous session of circuit court.

Some of the prominent citizens of the early day who at various times appeared in circuit court to answer charges of assault and battery were Robert Harrison, Joel Bankrupt (acquitted), George W. Dewees (fined three dollars), Abraham Markle, Hugh Cannon, Robert McQuire, and Nathaniel Huntington.

The seal of the circuit court was furnished by John Small in 1819, and twenty dollars was paid for it.

John C. Farnham was admitted to practice in 1819.

A case of man-stealing came up in the circuit court in February, 1821—State of Indiana vs. John Bailey, John J. Stewart and Adam Weaver. Each of the defendants was released on \$1,000 bail, and the case continued till next term.

Hon. General Washington Johnston was commissioned December 25, 1816, the first president of the first judicial circuit, his commission running for seven years. His associates for Vigo county were Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes.

June term of court in 1822 was held in the new court house, with Judge Jacob Call and John Jenckes on the bench.

A case of dueling that came before the circuit court was that against C. L. Cass, which, after being called for hearing at three successive terms, was finally dismissed, the prosecuting attorney refusing to proceed with the case.

In the April term of 1820 Samuel Horne appeared in open court and deposed that he was born in the island of Great Britain in county of Derby in the year 1786, had arrived in Philadelphia in 1819, and was now a resident of Vigo and that it was his determination to become a citizen of the United States and "to renounce all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate or power and particularly towards the King of Great Britain," who at that time was George IV.

Abraham Markle's fiery French Canadian temper was illustrated by the frequent indictments against him on the charge of assault and battery, and his regular contributions to the cause of education.

James McKinney, George Ewing and Amory Kinney were admitted to practice in 1823.

A divorce case that was decided in 1823 cost the litigants seventy-one dollars, the sheriff's fee being forty dollars, the clerk's ten dollars, bailiffs eighteen dollars and three dollars for jury room.

The first session of the circuit court held in the new court house was in June, 1822. But for some reason the March term in 1823 was held at the house of Israel Harris.

The September term of 1819 marked the first appearance of Arthur Patterson at the bar, as prosecutor in a case for debt.

Daniel Jenckes was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1819.

The common pleas court was established by act of the legislature in 1852. Vigo county was one district, and the salary of the judge \$600. This court took all probate business, and also had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in cases involving not more than one thousand dollars and with the justices of the peace courts in cases of not less than fifty dollars, and also in criminal cases not punishable by death.

EARLY POLITICS.

That politics began to be stormy at an early date is indicated by the action of the members of one of the early grand juries (in the late twenties) in assuming the functions of a nominating convention and recommending candidates. They issued the following address through a local paper: "The undersigned citizens of the county of Vigo, having disposed of the business before them as grand jurors, having been induced, by the solicitations of many respectable voters from almost every part of the district to nominate a citizen calculated to represent them in the next general assembly, have, with a view to prevent the division and contention which have hitherto existed in relation to our elections, conferred with each other, and after looking around the district do recommend James Farrington as a man qualified to serve in that

capacity with credit to himself and distinction. They are also pleased to have it in their power to state that Mr. F. has consented to place his services at the public disposal."

After this judicious address and excellent selection the grand jurors turned their attention to congressman, with a view to selecting a man who should promote internal improvements, "the continuation of the National Road, the connection of the waters of the lake with those of the Ohio through the Wabash, and the immediate improvement of the navigation of the river Wabash, demand the most serious attention of the people at large; Resolved, That the many distinguished services rendered by T. H. Blake, Esq., in the legislature of the state and particularly his relation to the important subject just mentioned entitle him to our decided preference at the approaching August election to represent the first congressional district in the nineteenth congress of the United States."

The jury without regard to politics pledged itself to unite in supporting and securing his election. The names of these high-minded and sober juror citizens are of interest: Mr. Durham, Isaac Lambert, Daniel Justice, Benjamin Baily, C. B. Modesitt, Joseph Mark, John Dickson, William Cook, Isaac Chenowith, Matthew Riddle, John Blockson, George Webster, John Jackson, James Evans, Joseph Evans, Daniel Durham, Caleb Crawford.

The figures of the vote for two offices on an old ticket of 1833 afford some data for comparisons, and also name some of the candidates then before the people. Knox county was then in the congressional district. For congressman the vote of Vigo county was as follows: W. C. Linton, 704; John Lane, 98; John W. Davis, 13; John Emory, 56; George Born, 227; Hugh L. Livingston, 3. For representative the vote was: James T. Moffatt, 214; Ralph Nelson, 304; E. M. Huntington, 541; Septer Patrick, 43.

There were exciting times over politics in this county in the forties judging from the following article taken from the Wabash Courier of date May 30, 1842:

"Some persons on Monday night last destroyed a fine large tent, standing in the court house yard, designed as a covering for the Terre Haute Band at the Tippecanoe celebration. The tent was pitched for the night, with two others, and, in the morning, it was found burned to ashes, having been fired by means suitable for the purpose. The unrighteous deed was perpetrated about midnight, an hour well suited to the work of an incendiary. The American flag, waving at the head of the staff on the prairie, was also stolen, carried away or destroyed, probably by the same gang of political fanatics. The friends of Harrison

were necessarily excited at the outrage, but, as yet, no certain clue has been found as to the individuals guilty of the outrage. The Harrison boys can stand a few hard knocks from their opponents, in a political way, but when they find their tents assailed, and the honored flag of the Union, with the stars and stripes, desecrated, it would not be good for the vandals who committed the outrage to be too daring. General Harrison and his brave soldiers slept many a cold night on the ground in the Wabash campaigns, without a tent to protect them from the winds and blasts, and his and their friends can get along one night without the tent thus destroyed, but a meaner or more contemptible act of outrage was never committed than the one to which we now refer. The glorious flag of the country was never furled by old Tippecanoe in dishonor; and it was reserved for loco focoism thus to tear it down, and refuse the breezes of heaven to fan the noble and inspiring folds. The desperation of the loco focos is so evident as to leave but little doubt of the result of the presidential contest.

"Since the above was written we hear of another outrage by a couple of locos. As the steamboat Fox passed up with a number of delegates to the convention a petticoat was discovered suspended to a pole on the west bank of the Wabash, three miles above this place. It was done to insult the delegates, and, what was worse, to perpetuate a slander on the military fame of the gallant Harrison. On being discovered the boat was rounded to, and a gentleman sent on shore to cut down the emblem of Van Burenism. The loco made an attempt at defense, but the Harrison man wrested his weapon from him, threw it in the river and cut down the lying banner."

A number of Terre Haute men heard one or more of the famous debates between Abraham Lincoln and Senator Stephen A. Douglas. Among the few survivors who hold those historic days as precious memories are Dr. Stephen J. Young and Isaac N. Pierce. Mr. Pierce went over to Charleston, Ill., accompanied by Joseph O. Jones, and in spite of the enormous crowd which was drawn by the great debaters, secured a favorable position from which he could plainly see and distinctly hear Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas. Judge Pierce's sympathy was with Lincoln, but, waiving that, he was deeply impressed and enthralled by the eloquence and logic of Lincoln, who, he thought, simply butchered Senator Douglas and cut his argument to pieces.

During the debate, which was opened by Lincoln with an hour's talk, Douglas replying for an hour and a half, and Lincoln closing in half an hour, the former made a telling retort to the senator in what was an amusing incident, as related by Judge Pierce. Douglas charged

Lincoln with having voted while in congress against every measure in support of the Mexican war. A prominent Democratic lawyer, who had been a colleague of Lincoln's in congress, sat near him on the platform. Lincoln turned to him, caught him by the collar and dragged him to the front and said: "Mr. ———, you were in Congress with me and know how I voted. Did I not vote on every war measure as you voted?" The lawyer, who was not very comfortable, said in a thin, piping voice, "Fellow citizens, I am a Democrat and I am a friend of Judge Douglas." Lincoln pressed him for an answer and he said: "Candor compels me to say that Mr. Lincoln voted the same way I did on every war measure." The crowd cheered until the welkin rang in its delight at the adroit and effective manner in which Mr. Lincoln had turned the tables on Douglas. It was as stinging as another rejoinder made on a previous occasion when Senator Douglas twitted Mr. Lincoln with having sold liquor when he clerked in a grocery store. He replied by restating his rival's case, as his custom was, apparently conceding all that was charged, and then said that it was true he had sold liquor, as Douglas said, but he wished the people to know that while he sold liquor he stood on one side of the bar and Judge Douglas stood on the other side.

Judge Pierce has one other delightful memory of that memorable debate at Charleston, which is a lovely, haunting picture in his mind. As he stood about fifty yards from the platform, while Douglas was making his opening speech, he casually glanced around and saw not far off the most beautiful creature he had ever seen in his life. He shifted his position a little to be able to look again at this lovely woman. She stood a little raised by a plank so that she could see the speaker, and watched him intently. She wore a gown of confederate gray and held in her hand a tiny watch, at which she would occasionally glance and raise her hand, as if signaling the time to Douglas. It was Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, who, as Miss Cutts, was one of the most admired and beautiful of the belles of Washington.

An old ballot shows the Republican ticket presented at the polls in the fall of 1860, when the officials were elected who were in office at the beginning of the war:

Governor—Henry S. Lane.

Lieutenant Governor—O. P. Morton.

Secretary of State—William A. Peeble.

Auditor—Albert Lange.

Treasurer—Jonathan I. Harvey.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Benjamin Harrison.

Congressman—Thomas H. Nelson (defeated by Voorhees.)

State Senator—Joseph W. Briggs.

Representatives in Legislature—Henry Fairbanks, Nathaniel Lee.

Judge of Common Pleas—Samuel F. Maxwell.

Prosecuting Attorney, Common Pleas—William E. Hendricks.

Prosecuting Attorney Sixth Judicial District—I. N. Pierce.

Sheriff—Samuel Conner.

County Treasurer—Harry D. Scott.

County Clerk—Jacob H. Hager.

CHAPTER XII.

TERRE HAUTE—SCENES, EVENTS AND PERSONS OF THE PAST CENTURY.

A compendium of early Terre Haute history was printed in 1869, and as that was almost forty years nearer the beginning of the town than the present time, some of the facts may be considered as coming from first hands. There are some mistakes in it of not much moment, and the account is given as it was printed. It was said that nearly all the old town plat was woodland, mostly white and red oak timber, with thick underbrush. The first sale of lots took place October 21, 1816, the lowest priced lots selling for \$60, the highest being that on the corner of Water and Walnut. Immediately after the sale, Dr. Charles B. Modesitt built the first log cabin, only about 16 feet square, at the corner of Ohio and Water streets. Henry Redford built the second house (First and Wabash avenue), which was of hewed logs, two stories high, four rooms below and two above, which was the hotel. Lewis Hodge built a cabin on Fourth street. Samuel McQuilkin built a cabin where McKeen's bank now (1869) is (Third and Wabash), and afterwards enlarged it for a tavern. William Mars built his cabin on Fifth near Cherry, where Harry Ross now lives. Anton Connor's cabin stood on the southeast corner of Second and Mulberry. Cabins were soon built by Malcolm McFadden, on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry, Adam Weaver, Robert Brasher, John Bailey, Ezekiel Buxton, Isaac Anderson, John Britton, John Earle, George Hussey and others.

Some young unmarried men also arrived, among whom were John Campbell, Lucius H. Scott and Richard Redford, and a number of families were settled around Fort Harrison, among them Isaac Lambert, John and Joseph Dickson, James Cunningham, Michael Brouillette and Curtis Gilbert. Others arriving during the summer of 1817 were William Haynes, Robert S. McCabe and Benjamin Gilman. John Earle opened the first dry goods and grocery store, on the corner of Poplar and First streets (this honor belonged to Lucius Scott, who was very tenacious

of this credit). John Campbell was his clerk. The stock consisted of sugar and coffee, salt and whisky, a few bolts of blue calico, a small stock of unbleached muslin and a few trinkets for the Indian trade. George Hussey started the next store, on Walnut street, between First and Water. Demas Deming opened the next where the Clark House stands (north-west First and Ohio). Later Deweese, William C. Linton, Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Wasson also opened stores, and the town was well represented in that line.

Henry Redford opened the first tavern and Samuel McQuilkin the second. The first frame house was built by Curtis Gilbert (which also was claimed by Lucius Scott) in the fall of 1817. James Cunningham built a frame house on the corner of First and Mulberry. Dr. Eleazer Aspinwall arrived in 1818 and built the fourth frame house on the corner of Third and Wabash. John F. King and Chauncey Rose also arrived about this time. Samuel and Joseph Eversole built a log house at the corner of Water and Poplar—a dwelling in one end and a cooper shop in the other. A log jail was built on Second street, between Oak and Poplar, where Thompson's cooper shop is.

Curtis Gilbert was appointed first postmaster at Fort Harrison in 1815, and John M. Coleman was appointed the first postmaster of Terre Haute in 1817. Dr. Modesitt was the first physician, although Dr. William Clark and Septer Patrick also practiced here. Malcolm McFadden was the first tailor; William Mars the first blacksmith; Robert Brasher the first hatter. Other hatters were Adam Weaver, William Haynes and Robert I. McCabe. Henry Redford was the first carpenter; James Cunningham the first brickmaker; Ezekiel Buxton the first painter; John Britton the first surveyor, and Joseph Thayer the first school teacher.

The second sale of lots took place in 1818, and none brought over \$400. Henry Redford's log cabin was used as a court room, and all the balls and parties were held there. Dancing parties were held about once in two weeks, and four-handed reels were the dances usually practiced. George K. C. Sullivan and General Washington Johnston were lawyers, living in Vincennes, who came up and pleaded law in this county.

Nearly all the arrivals came up the river in pirogues or large log canoes, and were generally conducted by Richard Redford. Nearly one-third of the settlers died in 1820. Robert Harrison came about this time and bought the Redford tavern. The first two boys born were Hodge (see elsewhere) and William Earle. Mary Ann McFadden, born in 1818, was the first Terre Haute girl. Rev. Isaac Reed preached the first sermon in 1818 (see other accounts). The first street opened was Ohio street, and the report said Lucius H. Scott, William B. Lawrence and

B. M. Harrison cut out the trees and undergrowth (which is much to be doubted of the young school teacher, young lawyer and stripling Harrison). The first steamboat was a small Mississippi barge, the Florence, in 1822 (1823). The second was a small sternwheel boat, the Plow Boy, Captain DeHart. There was great rejoicing by citizens and amusement by Indians, who called the boat the "Fire Canoe."

Corn and wheat were so plentiful there was no sale for them (before the farmers had time to raise many hogs there was little market for corn). Coffee was 75 cents a pound; tea, \$1.50 to \$2; calico, 50 cents a yard, and muslin, 60 cents. The money was mostly old Spanish milled dollars, cut in halves, quarters and bits for change.

The first brick house, except the court house, was built by Benjamin I. Gilman, and was also the office of the first pork packing business. It was standing at First and Mulberry in 1868, owned by Mrs. Deming. John Britton built a brick house at First and Poplar in 1825, and George W. Ruble built one at Main and First that was standing and used as a stable in 1868. The first brick school house was built in 1827, on Fifth and Walnut, by subscription. (C. T. Noble was the first teacher, and W. D. Griswold and Nathaniel Preston also taught here).

John M. Coleman bought up a lot of hogs in 1824-25, loaded them on a flat-boat, and both boat and cargo were sunk below Natchez. He paid one cent a pound for the pork. Benjamin Gilman started pork-packing in 1824.

The reminiscences of Captain William Earle which follow are of much interest, as coming from Terre Haute's first boy, showing the clinging fondness he had for the village in which he was born, and where he spent some years of his orphaned boyhood. They are taken from the original Terre Haute newspaper, for which he wrote them, March 25, 1871, under the blazing sun of the equator, for he wrote in the captain's cabin of the barque "Emily Morgan" as she was sailing a few miles south of the equator and about 750 miles west of the coast of Ecuador, S. A., far out in the Pacific ocean. It is a rare picture, in our mind, the sailor, busily writing, while through his mind chase the scenes of the little village on the banks of the Wabash, and the faces of the good old pioneers, the real first settlers, whom he loved so well. Captain Earle thus began, thirty-seven years ago, his retrospect of the Terre Haute of fifty years before:

May I again feel "the touch of a vanished hand," or hear "the sound of a voice that is still?" As I wander over the realms of memory my feet again thoughtlessly crush the wild flowers of the prairie, or rustle amid the leaves of the primeval forest. My playmates crowd before me again with their happy faces. * * * My home has been upon the mountain

wave; my sails have whitened on every sea, from the frozen regions of the north to the ice-bound shores of the Antarctic world. I have tasted the bitterness of death from cold and hunger; beneath a burning sun I have suffered with thirst till my parched lips cracked and blood flowed from them in streams. I have battled with the mightiest creatures, the hugest monsters of God's creation. Through a thousand perils I have been safely brought. From the puny, sickly boy I became the strong and hearty man, from the green backwoodsman I became what I am—a sailor. Pardon this egotism; I could not help falling into it while remembering that so many companions have passed away and I am left. * * *

Mr. George Hussey (the father of Preston Hussey) was a middling-sized man, with thin, sandy whiskers. He was a player on the flute; how good, I don't know. He would come to our house of evenings, play a while on the flute and then sit down and talk about Baltimore, which was the part I liked best. He was always very kind and good to me, and I liked him very much. After he moved to his farm I was often a guest of his, for weeks, when he always kept me tagging after him over the farm. The last time I saw him was in 1853.

Of Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, Terre Haute's first physician, the father of Mrs. Chauncey B. Warren and the Rev. Welton and James Modesitt, Captain Earle said: He was one of those rare old gentlemen that we meet but once in a lifetime; tall, erect, with hair white as snow (he was not yet an old man). He was the very embodiment of "Old Virginia," aye, even Culpeper county itself. He was extremely polite and very kind to us little boys and girls, and kept an orchard of sour apples on purpose for us to rob.

Major George W. Deweese was a grim old man; thick set, with iron-grey hair and whiskers, small eyes and a sour look. He was universally unpopular. His two ferocious white dogs made for him most of this reputation with boys of my age. However, he was better than represented, for I know of his furnishing a poor young woman with money to pay her passage to Louisville and refusing to be thanked.

[Something can be added to Capt. Earle's sketch of Major Deweese, who was indeed an irascible old fellow. He once owned the property, afterwards the Preston homestead, on East Poplar street, and built the old, southern-style stone house which still stands upon it, about seventy-five years ago. While living there he was divorced from his wife, a very excellent woman, which in those primitive times was considered a shocking event. The major was a southern man and an ardent Democrat, and in a political discussion with Captain Wasson, who was as good a Whig, Major Deweese shot the captain, but without serious injury. He was tried for this offense at Rockville on a change of venue, in 1833, but suffered no penalty].

Colonel Blake, continues Captain Earle, was my *beau ideal* of a gentleman: He was six feet in height, well-proportioned, with light hair, neatly trimmed side whiskers, well brushed forward, always well-dressed, the ruffles of his shirt standing out beyond his vest, with a smooth, glossy hat and polished boots. He would always give me his four pences—I liked him for that. I have heard that he once was engaged in a duel, but no one was hurt. In short, Colonel Blake was the greatest man in Terre Haute in my youthful imagination, except Major Lewis. [When this elegant and accomplished gentleman went to Europe some years later, probably on business as a commissioner of the Wabash & Erie Canal, no one thought he had come from the little village on the Wabash.]

Of Lucius H. Scott, I remember very little previous to 1823. He was a thin, erect man, quick in his movements and precise in his speech. He came to Terre Haute very poor, but prospered. The last time I saw him was in 1853. I happened to meet him on the cars and traveled with him nearly 200 miles. Our talk was of the olden time. [It was a tribute to early Terre Haute that Lucius H. Scott, like Captain Earle, loved it and delighted to talk of it].

This old settler [Robert Sturgis] known as Major Sturgis, was in command of Fort Harrison after Major Chunn, was one of the early sheriffs of Vigo county and the proprietor of one of the first mills.

John W. Osborn, editor, proprietor and printer of the Western Register and Terre Haute General Advertiser, was quiet in manner and kind in speech. He was particularly opposed to horse-racing, then a custom of the country universally indulged in, from a moral point of view. He was particularly sensitive in regard to razor strops, but I never could understand why. Mr. Osborn sold out his paper to Thomas Dowling in 1832, a gentleman who held different views in regard to horse-racing. He was a candidate for sheriff in 1833 or '34, but was unsuccessful. He afterwards published the *Plow Boy* at Greencastle.

Mr. Robert Brasher was a hatter by trade, and was one of those good, pious, quiet Christians, inside and out, that we read of, but seldom see. He made excellent hats, with three trifling faults, viz: Uncouth in shape, too soft in body and altogether too durable. I used to delight in the snap, snap, snapping and the twang, twang, twanging of that long bow of his as he beat up the fur. His wife was a very kind-hearted woman and prided herself on her hospitality. She was an excellent cook and much given to novel reading. Her youngest children had several names each. When she stood at the door and called her absent sons (and they were generally absent) it seemed as if she was calling a school. If, however, she happened to be calling her daughters, one would hear half the female characters in the "Children of the Abbey" called.

"Uncle Frank" Cunningham kept the tavern at the northwest corner of Second and Main streets. "Uncle Frank," as he was universally called, was one of those genial-hearted men that all love; off-handed, generous, prone to anger, but so easily appeased that his anger often became ludicrous, even to himself. He was much given to horse-racing, as was the entire community in those days; always had fast horses—just fast enough to be beaten. He was postmaster a number of years and was an ardent Democrat.

James Farrington was for a number of years my "guardian," and a kinder-hearted man never lived. I received a letter from him in 1861, while I was in Washington City. He expressed a heartfelt pleasure to learn that I had turned out so well in the world. He enclosed a letter to the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, requesting him to use his influence to assist me in any way.

Salmon Wright was a hatter by trade and worked for Mr. McCabe; but being of a studious turn took to the law, which he practiced successfully for many years. I never heard him make but one speech, and that was in a murder trial at Marshall, Illinois. We rode home in the night through the almost unbroken forest.

Of William C. Linton I can remember that he kept store on the east side of the public square. He was a small, spare, yellow complexioned man. He would walk back and forth behind his counter when not busy, very rapidly, with his arms swinging as if in fierce debate with some unseen person. He was a very nervous person, but not without courage. I have seen him exhibit that quality in a remarkable manner. No man ever did more for Terre Haute than William C. Linton in his day.

My earliest recollection of John F. Cruft is that his store was at the northeast corner of Water and Ohio streets. Subsequently, his store and residence were on the north side of the square. I do not think any of the early settlers possessed a more varied fund of information than Mr. Cruft. At two different periods (1853 and 1861) I was much surprised by the extent and accuracy of his knowledge in regard to the branch of nautical life I had chosen, and his correct ideas of the many out-of-the-way parts of the world I had visited during my voyages. Mr. Cruft was always kind to me and gave me great aid and encouragement when I was a boy.

"Uncle Billy" Mars was the town's first jailer and was employed in the town's business in various ways, as long as any man who lived in Terre Haute. Captain Earle says of him: He was a blacksmith. When I was a little fellow, very little, for I wore petticoats, "Uncle Billy" found me anchored in a snowdrift, opposite his shop, which stood on the corner of First and Poplar streets. He took me into his shop to warm

me up, though he did not know whose boy I was. I remember sitting on the forge while he with one hand stirred the fire with a poker and worked the bellows with the other, the ruddy flame up his swarthy features and the unsteady light causing his shadow to perform strange antics on the wall. "Uncle Billy" was a queer stick, very fond of telling stories—especially about having seen Washington in Philadelphia. He was the butcher of the town; at least, he had the cattle killed and sold the beef. John Eveline, a Dutchman, was the professional butcher.

Although Terre Haute had such a large portion of respectability, it was often disturbed by street fighting. On election days and muster days whisky was drank freely, and then came the fighting. Election day seemed to me to be set aside for some of the older Haynes boys and the Hiners to bring up their old feud and fight over it. When they inaugurated the fighting it was a signal for half a dozen other battles, in which striking, kicking, biting, gouging or anything was legitimate warfare. On muster day the fighting was miscellaneous and desultory and not so bitter, but more like fighting for the sake of making up again, and drinking whisky over the make-up. Most of these fights would occur near the drummer Davis, who would be rattling away at his drum, regardless of the disturbance around him. This Davis was a very short-legged, long-bodied, red-faced, big-nosed, little man, if you can imagine such a being. He had a loud voice, was awfully profane, and, while beating his drum, he would throw one of his sticks in the air, toss off a glass of whisky, catch the stick in its descent, and never lose a note, some of the boys said. Davis was in the war of 1812 and came very near being killed. [This Davis whom Captain Earle has photographed so vividly is the character who was said to have threatened to shoot the surveyors if they laid out the road to Durkee's ferry over the graves of some of the soldiers killed at Fort Harrison, which caused the road to be laid out with a bend in it that was not straightened for many years. If this really happened, and Captain Earle knew of it, as he must, it is strange he did not mention the incident.]

The first schoolmasters of the village have been pictured in the reminiscences of Captain Earle. One was Joseph Thayer, who taught in a little log house on the Modesitt lot at Water and Ohio streets. He was said to have been far from temperate during the vacation season, but sober as a teacher ought to be during the school term, kind but a strict disciplinarian. Another of the earliest pedagogues was Mr. Rathbone, upon whom was played one of the tricks characteristic of the early country schools. At Christmas time he was locked in the school room by the big boys, who then burned brimstone under the floor. One of the big boys was Ralph Wilson, a future prominent citizen and member of the legislature.

TERRE HAUTE IN 1823.

The Register and Advertiser said in 1823: Terre Haute "now contains about fifty buildings, besides splendid court house, a jail, etc. There are established in this village five stores, one grocery, three taverns, two boot and shoe stores, two blacksmiths, one gunsmith, three tailors, besides several carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers." This summary indicates sufficient commerce and industry to provide the comforts of life to all in and around the village. The presence of fifteen business houses in a town of fifty buildings shows that a large population resided about the town in the county. The storekeepers at that time were I. C. Elston, "cash, ginseng or beeswax"; J. F. & W. T. Cruft, "cash, beeswax, hides or furs"; G. W. Deweese, "cash, corn or beeswax"; Bonner, Reynolds & Early (John D.) advertised the lowest prices. C. Rose (April 26) advertised a new and general assortment of goods added to his former stock, to be sold at most reduced prices for cash. Dr. C. B. Modesitt (who was a man of affairs and activity outside of Indiana) gave notice he would have several flatboats ready to descend the river and would take pay in corn, pork or wheat.

At First and Main, to follow Captain Earle's account, was the two-story Eagle and Lion of hewn logs, weather-boarded, with a swinging sign on two posts. The patriotic emblem of the American eagle was perched on the back of the British lion, whose eyes were in danger from the bird's beak. On the northwest corner of Second and Main was Francis Cunningham's tavern, on the northeast corner was John D. Early's large frame store. Eastward in the middle of the square was J. and S. Collett's store, a two-story frame with red roof, afterwards occupied by John F. Cruft. McQuilkin's large frame tavern, with a sign on a post showing a war horse, stood at Third and Main. Opposite was a two-story house, painted white, with red roof, occupied first by Mr. Barnett and later by James Farrington.

On Ohio street, on the south side, at the intersection of Water, was Dr. Modesitt's two-story frame house, white with red roof, sitting back on the lot, and on the same lot near the street was a long low frame structure used for a school house. Across the street was C. Gilbert's two-story house, the first frame structure put up in the town, and occupied as a store. (See Lucius Scott's account.) At southwest First and Ohio was Col. Blake's law office and Dr. Clarke's office—our first judge and congressman and the gallant surgeon of Fort Harrison together. On the northwest corner in Deming's large frame building (afterwards the Green and Clark house), Isaac C. Elston had a store and Dr. Shuler his office.

On the west side of the square was the store and dwelling of Wilson

(father of Ralph), and on the east side of the square about the back of C. C. Smith's lot was the store and dwelling of W. C. Linton, white with red roof. At that time little business was centered about the square. The numerous red roofs and white walls among the large trees still standing must have given the town a more picturesque appearance than one would imagine of a primitive community.

Going back to First street, on the west side near Mulberry was James Hanna's chair shop, a little frame building. At the opposite corner of Mulberry was Enoch Dole's large two-story house, and south of that was another large house occupied by Redford.

On Second street, the second lot north of Main, in a two-story frame, the first newspaper office had been opened in 1823, the *Western Register*, by John W. Osborn. At the southeast corner of Second and Mulberry Mr. Jacquess, the wheelwright, had a two-story log house, and around the corner on Cherry, at the northeast corner of the alley, a little square frame house was occupied by Charles Thompson, shoemaker, probably the first man killed in Terre Haute, being shot by a foolish little boy of nine who pointed a gun at him in play.

On the west side of Third street, between Cherry and Mulberry, was a dwelling back in the lot, and another on the same side near the corner of Mulberry. The last house on Third street was on the same side, near Eagle, occupied by Mrs. Patty Nelson, whose son became sheriff of the county. On north Fourth street were only four houses, one small frame being near Eagle.

At or near Fourth and Oak lived Mrs. Hodge. The only building on Fifth street was William Mars' frame blacksmith shop (on the corner now occupied by the Terre Haute National Bank), and his home of hewed logs was at the corner of Fifth and Cherry. At northwest Fifth and Mulberry was a rough hewed-log school house, and west of the school house was a two-story log residence.

Turning to the south part of town eighty-five years ago, we find the trend of both dwelling and business in that direction. On the south side of Walnut near Water was George Hussey's dwelling, part log and part frame, and on the northwest corner of those streets was a small log house. At Poplar and Walnut was Mr. Earle's store until he died in 1819, and south on the same lot was the residence, log and frame, story and a half, where Captain Earle was born September 22, 1818. Between these two houses was a pretty little flower garden with a border of currant bushes. At southwest Water and Poplar was a decayed log house and a blacksmith shop. Between Poplar and Swan stood a story and a half, square-log house, in front of which on the river bank was the slaughter house, and a similar house was all that occupied the next square to Oak.

On First street below Ohio was a small frame house occupied by Bacon, the carpenter—a small lean-to house adjoined it on the north. Opposite it on the west side was McCabe the hatter's shop. Next came the two-story house of Ezekiel Buxton, the painter, and farthest south was a blacksmith shop, at the northeast corner of First and Poplar,

On Second street below Ohio was Major George W. Deweese's store of round logs, and a one-story frame dwelling back of it, which was quite a contrast to the house he built on East Poplar, now occupied by Mrs. Preston, which was a very fine house at the time. At southeast Second and Walnut was Robert Brasher's home and hatter shop. On two corners of Second and Poplar were two large hewed-log houses. Between First and Second, on either Swan or Oak, was the log jail.

On Third (or Market, as it was then called), south of Ohio, lived Hannah Austin, in a two-room frame house, and opposite on the west side near the alley, was George Ellison's blacksmith shop. At the southeast corner of Third and Walnut was a frame building occupied by M. McFadden, and owned by Joseph and Samuel Eversol, who had a log cooper shop south of it. On the west side, near Poplar, was Robert McCabe's dwelling, two-story, hewed logs, afterwards occupied by Salmon Wright, who weatherboarded it. On the opposite side of Third Dr. Modesitt owned a large two-story hewed-log house, in which he lived at one time.

Only one house of round logs was on South Fourth street at the northwest corner of Walnut (where the city building is), in which lived alone a little old white-haired negro, who was a fiddler, and hauled water for the town on a sled made of the fork of a tree, drawn by an old horse. Nearby was a tumble-down old mill, which supplied Jacob with fuel.

In the next few years brick houses began to go up. The Ross brothers were then making brick. B. I. Gilman, the pork packer, built a brick office at northeast First and Mulberry in 1824. The Lintons built a two-story brick at Second and Main. L. Scott's two-story brick store and dwelling on southwest Third and Ohio was built in very fine style, and a large garden adjoined. Joseph Miller had a two-story brick on Chestnut east of Water, where his mill was later. James and H. Ross each built two-story brick residences, facing, at the end of Second street. These all, and three other one-story brick houses, were built prior to 1828.

The principal road was the Vincennes road, down Second to Poplar, thence to First and Oak, then south. Another road, once known as the Indian trace, much used by the Indians, left the corner of Water and Poplar, down the hill to the bottom land, and south along the bank to the Indian ford. Another road north followed the river bank to the Indian Ripple ford two miles north of town. Doubtless along these roads passed the Indian messengers of the Prophet and Tecumseh himself, nearly one

hundred years ago. Poplar and Walnut streets ended in gulleys which ran through the hill to the river, and were to some extent useful for draining of water from the town. Some of the streets were already worn, but roads and paths crossed the town in all directions.

In the days referred to trees had been cleared out in the town proper, but stumps stood in the streets and logs lay about in some parts. Willows and sycamores lined the banks south of Modesitt's on Water street, and north was a heavy growth of maple, cottonwood and sycamore, with willows near the water's edge. Captain Earle describes a line of hazel and oak brush growing along the alley from Walnut to Swan between Water and First, thence east along Walnut to Second, south to near Poplar and then back diagonally to Third and Walnut, and thence southeast to the prairie line. It also meandered around from Water and Walnut to Second and Cherry, and out to the prairie line at Fifth and Mulberry. There were several fenced fields east of Fifth on the prairie.

THE FIRST TAVERN IN TERRE HAUTE.

The first tavern was built of hewn logs in June, 1817, by Henry Redford, at the corner of First and Main. This later constituted a part of the Eagle and Lion. Quoting a letter of Lucius H. Scott written in 1858, "The roof was on and the floors laid and great efforts were made to prepare it for the reception of the large company there to participate in the festivities on the ensuing Fourth of July. The Fourth arrived and so did the company, and a gay and merry assemblage it was. Major Chunn, with his officers, Lieutenants Sturgis and Floyd, Drs. Clark and *Fourth of* McCullough, with several other gentlemen, and ladies too, *July, 1817.* residing at the fort, with the few scattered families of the neighborhood—made up a party of fifty or sixty gentlemen and more than half that number of ladies. I remember that some young people came from the Shaker prairie. It was altogether a delightful affair. The military band from the fort was on hand, including Billy Hogan with his fiddle. The 'medicine chest' had yielded certain necessary stores—the Declaration was read—speeches made, toast drunk, a good dinner eaten, and a ball at night, prolonged until the beautiful unbroken prairie began to glimmer in the bright beams of the morning sun. Thus passed the first Fourth of July ever celebrated in Terre Haute," and few since then can have equaled it in pleasure and genial good cheer.

Lucius H. Scott was identified in many notable ways with the early history and development of Terre Haute. Among other things for which the county is indebted to him, he preserved in his personal letters several intimate accounts of the town and country in the pioneer times, and by

means of what he has written we approach closer and become familiar with some phases of history that otherwise might have passed into oblivion. He first appeared in Terre Haute early in June, 1817, after a three days' tramp with knapsack from Vincennes. He called on John Britton, who with frontier hospitality welcomed him to his boarding place in a small log cabin, the home of Daniel Barnes. As the cabin was well filled by the family, Scott left the next day to present a letter of introduction to Major Chunn at the fort. The major insisted that he make his home at the fort until he found employment, which he was glad to do as the first tavern of the town was not yet finished. In a day or two he set out toward the home of Major Markle, taking letters of introduction. His walk led him to an eminence in the midst of Otter Creek prairie. Looking over the broad expanse, "not a tree, or a house or a fence, or plowed field or other indication of home or civilization presented themselves to view, but all was one boundless, magnificent bed of beautifully variegated flowers." His eyes finally caught sight of a column of smoke among the trees at a distant corner of the prairie, where, on arriving, he found a family in a small log cabin just occupied. From there he was directed to the Otter Creek mills, the home of Major Markle. He was received with the frank, graceful hospitality for which Markle was widely celebrated. He was a splendid type of pioneer. "I thought him," was the way Scott expressed his admiration, "the most magnificent specimen of manhood I had ever seen. He stood a head and shoulders above them all."

Scott being an intelligent young man working for a start, the farmers about Honey creek built a small log cabin and hired him to teach a term of school, which was interrupted by a severe illness. He next rented a room in Dr. Modesitt's house, put in counters and shelves, brought up a stock of goods from Vincennes, and a representative of the firm of Wasson & Sayre displayed them for sale on January 1, 1818—the first stock of merchandise offered for sale in Terre Haute. The stock was withdrawn in four months, but from that time Mr. Scott was closely identified with the life of the town and county. He was appointed county agent by the board of commissioners and deputy sheriff by Blackman. He was the first sheriff regularly elected in Vigo county, at the August election of 1818. In 1822 he was elected to represent Vigo and Parke counties in the legislature at Corydon. In the fall of 1822 he opened a stock of goods at Roseville by arrangement with Josephus Collett, and lived there until 1826. In 1827 he erected his home on the corner of Third and Ohio, which was one of the first brick dwellings in Terre Haute. Mr. Scott spent the latter years of his life in Philadelphia, where he died April 22, 1875.

Scott was a New Yorker, and set out for his home in the west in 1817 in company with John W. Osborn, another well known pioneer. By schooner they went to the mouth of Genesee river, on foot to Rochester and to Olean Point, the head of navigation on the Allegheny, where they joined an emigrant family in building a boat to float down the river to Pittsburg. From that city they took a raft of pine timber to Cincinnati, being two weeks on the raft, and journeyed on to Madison in a skiff. Selling the skiff for a dollar they loaded their baggage on a wagon and tramped to Vincennes. In Vincennes, Osborn, being a printer, found employment, but Scott saw no opening, and through his acquaintance with John Britton proceeded on to Vigo county, where he lived so long and usefully. He was the first senior warden of Masonic Lodge No. 19, and in 1862 was grand master of the Pennsylvania state lodge.

Some record of property transfers by Lucius H. Scott, one of Terre Haute's pioneers and wealthiest citizens, shows how town property that originally was bought almost at cost of country farm land had increased several times in value even during the early history of the town. For instance, he bought outlot 65, containing 49.70 acres, and outlot 68, containing 17.91 acres, for \$536 in 1831. In 1846 he sold 2 acres of this for \$150; in 1847 sold .6 acres for \$450, and 5.9 acres for \$590. In 1835 he bought town lot 6 on south Fifth street, the second lot above Poplar, for \$100, and later sold three-quarters of it to J. H. Hager for \$450. and the remaining quarter for \$300. Outlot 65, bought in 1831 was worth in 1846, \$2,200. The southwest corner of Wabash and Third, at that date was valued at \$6,000, and outlot 68, bought in 1831, was valued at \$5,000. In 1833 he bought outlot 71, containing 29.4 acres, for \$239.20. He bought town lot 119, at Third and Ohio, for \$175 in 1827, and lot 120, for \$200 in 1826, and in 1836 when he sold 45 feet at this location to the bank he received \$1,500 for it, reserving 30 feet to the east of it for his garden, valued at \$1,000.

W. C. Linton was another who had many dealings in Terre Haute real estate in the early days. There is a description of the fine old-fashioned house at Third and Ohio showing a large garden near it, and the larder, wash room, bath room, milk room and smoke house were all essential features of a house of that period.

The Terre Haute House was built by Chauncey Rose in 1840, and was opened by Theron Barnum, of Baltimore, who conducted it about a year. It was a fine hotel but unprofitable. In 1841 it was closed, to remain so for eight years. The carpets were rolled up and packed in iron-bound boxes, and the linen and plate, etc., stored in rooms. It was finally opened by Mr. Buntin, and began a remarkable history as a hostelry where many famous men have been entertained. At the old

house boarded the best people of the town. D. S. Danaldson and wife and Mr. and Mrs. D. Deming lived there as brides and grooms. The dining room was formerly on the Seventh street side, and across the court were the rooms occupied by J. Richard Beste, the English gentleman who included in his unique book a most interesting account of Terre Haute.

No better account of the *table d'hote* at the Prairie House, in 1851, can be given than that by Mr. Beste, who with his wife and eleven children enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Buntin. It was a June Sunday, and Mr. Beste had just arrived. He said:

"At one o'clock the hateful gong sounded and we all went to dinner. The eating room was of handsome dimensions. The tables were laid out with great neatness and propriety and from 50 to 100 guests were seated at them. They were of a class far superior to what I expected to find here, and some few of them were evidently gentry by birth and education. Mr. Buntin, our fat landlord (more truthful than polite, for Mr. Buntin at one time weighed over 300 pounds), dressed in the height of fashion, and with carving knife and fork in hand, politely guided us to our places; and then took his own stand at the side table which groaned under the profusion of well cooked joints. One respectable-looking negro waiter with ten or twelve boys were in the room. The dinner, however, was what in England would be called an excellent plain dinner. I felt a craving for something to warm my inside and asked for wine. It was not usually drunk in the house and, except champagne, Mr. Buntin had only one or two bottles of a quality of which he knew nothing. He brought me a bottle of excellent Sauterne.

"We elected our room and had a sitting room to ourselves, which looked upon a space of ground as yet unbuilt on, between the inn and the city of Terre Haute and which therefore was an airy, open grassy common. (It was open to Sixth street then and was the square now occupied by the McKeen block, the Post Office, etc.) The ranting voice of some ranting preacher was still audible from a large church on the opposite side of the commons at Sixth and Cherry streets (alas that the revered Rev. M. A. Jewett thus should be spoken of, but the Bestes were Roman Catholics.)

"I paid my bill at the Prairie House. Five dollars a week was charged for each grown person for board, lodging and attendance. The charge for the servant was half that, and ten shillings, or \$2.50 was charged for a horse. Mr. Buntin added the moderate charge of \$4.00 for the extra lights and expenses occasioned by illness in my family. Thus, then, for about twenty shillings per week, a man may be lodged and fed on the fat of the land in America."

Mr. Beste's description of Terre Haute in the summer of 1854 begins with the Prairie House, "situated at the entrance of the town, on one side of the National road, and was separated from the town by a common." Near by were the homes of Dr. Read and of some of the wealthier families. "From the hotel to the town was a very disagreeable, hot walk in the sun, for it was not bordered by trees. At the end of it began the High street of the town, which was lined on each side with stores. Then there was a square on the lefthand side, where trees shaded the pavement all around from the boiling sun. On one side of this square was the other hotel of the town, 'Brown's House.' It was considered to be more noisy and frequented than the Prairie House."

T. C. Buntin died in Terre Haute January 11, 1892. He was born in Knox county in 1815, son of Captain Robert Buntin, who was born in the north of Ireland, his mother, a sister of Lord Baltimore, of that family which founded Maryland. Robert Buntin, it is said, was a runaway, and was brought to this country while a lad. Mary A. Lyons, who in early years was remarkable for her beauty, was a daughter of Captain Robert Buntin. Robert Buntin settled in Vincennes in 1793, and was a noted citizen.

After much roving, T. C. Buntin came to Terre Haute as clerk for J. D. Early in 1847, and reopened the Prairie House, which had remained closed for eight years. He went to the Buntin House in 1852, and was there until 1861, when he went to the war, and became quartermaster of the Fourteenth Regiment and later brigade quartermaster on General Kimball's staff. From 1868 to 1871 he was proprietor of the Terre Haute House, and in his later years, from 1878 to 1892, he was identified with the banking affairs of this city, being president of the Savings Bank.

No records exist of town government prior to 1838. There is nothing to show that there was a borough government between 1817 and 1832 but one isolated record. There were probably no such officers as a borough president, since when Henry Clay visited Terre Haute in 1831 and was received with all possible honor, the only officials among the citizens on the reception committee were county officers, none to represent the town. The isolated clues to show that there was some borough organization were, the act of the county commissioners turning the court house square over to the citizens to embellish as they pleased, and the fact that small parts of town lots were sold at public sale to satisfy delinquent borough tax—only pieces of lots were sold as the delinquencies amounted to only a few dollars at the most.

Terre Haute was incorporated as a town by act of the legislature, January 26, 1832, under the title "president and trustees of the town of Terre

Haute." At a meeting of the citizens held at the court house in March the town was divided into five wards, and a trustee elected for each, as follows: James Warren, James B. McCall, Thomas Houghton, James Ross and William Herrington. They might be called the first councilmen of Terre Haute. These trustees elected the first municipal officers: James B. McCall, president; James T. Moffatt, clerk; Charles G. Taylor, assessor; Samuel Crawford, treasurer; William Mars, constable and collector. The trustees were elected annually, and their duties consisted in the passing of ordinances for the government of the town and the selection of the executive officers.

This system lasted until 1838, when a charter was secured from the legislature. This charter provided for the election of a mayor and councilmen. The charter, when submitted to the people, was adopted by a majority of 63. The first Monday in May, 1838, the first officials were elected, among them appearing some of the well known historic names of Terre Haute: a group of men as representative of substantial citizenship as those of any council ever elected in this city.

The council first met in 1838 with the dignity of a mayor and clerk and ten councilmen, comprised of best citizens, who appreciated the importance of their duties under the new town charter, and their records show the struggle to emerge from the chrysalis of twenty years old into the full-fledged importance of a city, and city ideas mingle with village conditions in the records.

The council chose Charles T. Noble clerk; B. M. Harrison, marshal; Samuel Crawford, treasurer. In three months Mr. Tillotson resigned his office and was succeeded by Dr. Marvin Hitchcock, father-in-law of the future mayor, G. S. Cookerly. Dr. Hitchcock resigned in the following years, and B. M. Harrison was elected mayor by the people, being re-elected during the next four terms of one year each.

The first charter, approved February 17, 1838, lodged with the town government powers—1. To suppress and restrain disorderly houses and groceries, houses of ill-repute, billiard tables, nine or ten pin alleys, and to authorize the destruction and demolition of all instruments for the purpose of gaming. 2. To regulate and determine the times and places of bathing and swimming on the river near the town. 3. To restrain and punish vagrants, mendicants, street beggars, etc. 4. To prohibit the rolling of hoops, playing of ball, flying kites or any other amusements or practices having a tendency to annoy persons passing in the streets or endanger their safety or to frighten teams within the town. 5. To regulate and restrain operators of steamboats and stages. 6. To regulate cartmen and draymen. 7. To regulate the quality of bread and provide for the forfeiture of bread of a different quality.

The same meeting which ordered the first fire engine might direct that certain lingering stumps on principal streets should be removed, or order a fence to be put around the old cemetery, while it provided for the purchase of a fine site five times as large for future use as a cemetery.

The first council consisted of C. Gilbert, Robert Wallace, James B. Edmunds, T. A. Madison, Thomas Houghton, John F. Cruft, Jacob D. Early, Ransom Miller, Russell Ross, and John Burton (Armory Kinney elected in his stead when he resigned). Elijah Tillotson was the first mayor, but resigned in August, 1838, and was succeeded by Dr. Marcus Hitchcock. He in turn resigned, and Britton M. Harrison was elected mayor in June, 1839.

The annals of the early councils present a varied mass of details, but it is of interest to note them in order to see how our city first did business as a corporation and to know the origin of some of our institutions. The sum of \$150 appropriated for enclosing the graveyard with a plain and substantial fence was one of the first uses of town money, and we can imagine Thomas Houghton and Russell Ross in their official authority superintending the job. The action of the council in allowing Jacob D. Early \$65 as part pay on freight of engine from Philadelphia to Terre Haute reveals the beginning of a fire department with more efficient apparatus than buckets. About the same time the volunteer engine company was organized, the city paying the cost of its necessary equipment. The market house as a town institution receives attention when an order is recorded for paving the floor and whitewashing the building. The site for this market house was bought of Dr. Hitchcock for \$1,400, being lots 63 and 64, where the city building now stands. Imagine the stump of a tree obstructing traffic in Fourth street, as one must have done in 1838, since there is an order for its removal from in front of a glazier's shop. Other similar orders show that a reckless driver might have come to grief on the principal streets of early Terre Haute.

The first records of the council are in the neat and legible handwriting of B. M. Harrison. W. D. Griswold was the next clerk, and then came John Crawford and J. O. Jones. Some of the acts by the first marshal throw interesting light on town affairs of the time. Several suits were brought against well known people for selling goods without license, and two for keeping open house on Sunday. Thomas Dowling, William Herrington and Daniel Johnson were named in the first records for trespassing on the public square. Jacob D. Early was one who felt the authority of the town because he obstructed the streets, and one citizen offended against both health and police regulations by leaving a dead calf on the street.

The town records disclose the care of the officials in providing for

the last resting place of citizens as well as for the regulation of their welfare in life. John F. Cruft, C. Gilbert and Robert Wallace are the names composing a committee charged with the duty of causing lots in the graveyard to be grubbed and trees to be pruned, leaving such trees as should be useful and ornamental. In January, 1839, lots 37, 38, 47, 48 in section 16 (a little over twelve acres) were bought for \$620. A little later it was ordered that lot 47 be fenced and surveyed, and the lots marked out be offered for sale. Another interesting order directs John F. Cruft to buy a hearse and harness for use of the town, and in 1839, the superintendent of the graveyard was ordered to attend funerals whenever requested with the public hearse, and be allowed \$1.50 for each funeral, to be paid by those employing him.

When Curtis Gilbert bought outlot No. 50 on Sixth street it had a graveyard on it. He had buried his young wife and child there years before, and built on the lot a dwelling from which a window looked out upon the little enclosure which surrounded it. The history of this yard is not obtainable, and it was left for the diggers preparing the foundations of the post office and adjacent buildings to exhume mouldering bones which showed that graves had been scattered over outlot 50 and as far as Seventh and Walnut. Why the pioneer chose to bury here instead of in the official lot on north Water street is not told. But the latter was not so accessible. It was well grown with trees, while this was open, and far enough from the village to suit. The Terre Haute Company were not residents, and hence did not concern themselves about the burying place, but when this ground was sold the funerals probably ceased if they had not some time before. At the same time the old cemetery, the one with the misnomer of "Old Indian Orchard" (the Orchard being farther north) had been used for a number of years during the twenties and thirties, since the town about 1839 bought a new burying ground (Woodlawn).

The father of George A. Bettcher, now of North Liberty, Indiana, was sexton of Woodlawn cemetery during the forties. While he was sexton he was hired by persons who had friends and relatives buried in the old Indian graveyard along the river bank to remove the bodies to the new plot. He had several helpers, and they removed quite a number. When the canal was dug along the west side of the Indian burial ground, many bones were exposed.

In the old cemetery but four headstones remained in 1880, and only two with legible inscriptions—Stephen Law, died in 1830, and Polly C. Buchanan, November 22, 1828.

A public water supply became a subject for discussion and action in Terre Haute at an earlier period than in most cities. In 1838 Curtis Gilbert and T. A. Madison were made a committee to procure a survey

to ascertain if water could be brought from the streams and springs on the east side of the prairie. The following year the committee reported a survey made by William D. Wood, engineer. Suitable springs or streams had been discovered in the hills on the north side of the Bloomington road on land owned by D. Deming. Engineer Wood reported the head of the route to be in a small swamp, which would receive water from the lowest of the springs, the head being thirteen feet and one inch higher than the top of the step or sill of the court house entrance door. Other springs were in the hills about, the hills forming a crescent which was well adapted for a large reservoir, which could be formed by raising a dam across the swamp four feet high, giving four feet additional head. Such a reservoir would contain two weeks' supply for thousands of people, give a uniform supply for domestic consumption and extinguishing fires. The quality of the water was claimed to be superior to water from deep wells in town, being soft and of excellent taste. The cost of complete waterworks, including pipes in streets and fire plugs, was estimated at eight thousand dollars.

In the meantime firefighting continued by primitive means. To stimulate competition between citizens who furnished water in hogsheads for fighting fire, the council offered three dollars for the first barrel of water delivered at a fire, two dollars for the second, one dollar for the third, these prices being in the nature of prizes for speed. After the first three hogsheads, a uniform price of twenty-five cents per hogshead prevailed until the fire was extinguished.

The removal of stumps from the streets has revealed one feature of the early thoroughfares. Some other records are equally instructive. The mayor was ordered, in 1839, to have the north end of Market street from Sycamore to the corporation line cleaned out and made passable. Complaint was made of a large hole in Third street, and instead of causing the cavity to be filled, the committee recommended that some logs be placed in such a manner as to turn travel to the safe side of the street. At the same time the committee reported a large mud hole in Wabash in front of lots 17 and 40, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and asked for \$20 to repair the same.

The council chiefly concerned itself with providing protection against fire. It ordered a supply of poles with hooks, chains and ropes and four ladders so constructed as to splice for reaching two and three stories. In January, 1840, fire cisterns were ordered built, \$100 being set aside for that purpose in the first ward, and \$50 for each of the other wards. Each ward had its fire warden, those in 1840 being: 1st, E. V. Ball; 2nd, Zenas Smith; 3rd, Thomas Houghton; 4th, Septer Patrick, and fifth G. A. Chapman, all prominent men. In February, 1840, the organization of the

hook and ladder company brought in some other active citizens, T. A. Madison, foreman; John Crawford and A. L. Chamberlain, laddermen; James Hook, axman; John Warner, hookman; Z. Smith, ropeman, etc. At the same time the fire engine company made an even more distinguished array—Groverman, Blake, H. Fairbanks, Danaldson, McGregor, J. K. Graff, L. G. Warren, S. C. Crawford, James Farrington, Thomas Dowling, J. F. King, A. B. Fontaine, C. Gilbert, Jonas Seely, and others.

Treasurer Crawford's report for the eight months ending in January, 1840, presents some statistics. The receipts during that period had amounted to \$2,382.17, and the disbursements, \$2,133.98, leaving a balance of \$248.19. Some items—from grocery and tavern licenses came \$502.50. The tax on shows and theatricals brought in \$30. The use of the public hearse produced a revenue of only \$2.50, while \$95 worth of lots in the new cemetery was sold. An account of the real estate and other property belonging to the city about this time will invite some comparisons between the town government of that time and of the present. The real estate consisted of the market house lots 63 and 64, lots 1 and 2 of subdivision of 96, the unsold graveyard lots in section 16. The engine house was located on county property. The fire department owned one engine and one bell, one hose cart, 150 feet of hose, 2 buckets, 1 glass lanthorn, 1 speaking trumpet, 1 coal stove and pipe, and 2 cisterns in the court house yard (these being the first fire cisterns). The public hearse and harness for one horse was kept at the fire station. The furniture of neither the mayor's nor clerk's office was gaudy. In the latter's office were mentioned four brass candlesticks, a pair of snuffers and two snuffer trays, articles closely associated with pioneer days. William Mars, the market master, had a brass beam and scale for weighing butter, a patent balance for beef, and an assortment of copper measures for grains, etc.

No stated salary was paid the mayor up to 1842. The council worked without compensation, and perhaps for this reason councilmen frequently resigned (now one of the lost arts). The Express said "it is generally understood that our city fathers have to work for prosperity and receive their pay, if any, from the same source," and the hope was expressed that there were men patriotic enough to take the positions for which few were anxious.

In 1842 Mayor Harrison presented a bill for various work and material furnished the town. He explained to the council that in addition to the above bill "I have rendered many services in manner and form that I have kept no account of, and it was impossible to do so, as I am frequently called to arrange the grades for streets and sidewalks, cuts and fills in streets, and examining houses, stables, stores, etc., all of which consumes some time for which I feel justified in asking of the common council some

remuneration," etc. He believed the council should allow him as mayor \$100.

Ex-President Van Buren visited Terre Haute in 1842 and the citizens prepared an elaborate reception. L. H. Scott as chairman of the committee of arrangements invited the mayor and common council to participate in extending hospitality. The council resolved that as citizens they would be most happy to extend every courtesy, but as a body respectfully declined filling any conspicuous place in the civic procession. It was on this trip that Mr. Van Buren was tipped into a mud hole on the National road by a stage driver.

The council in 1842 got in earnest about parts of Third and Fourth streets, which were dangerous for the passage of vehicles and also to health because of the collection of large amounts of water which stood until removed by evaporation. The council had passed an order concerning this work some six months before, which had been unobserved, and now it directed the mayor to take charge of the necessary work and report progress at every meeting, and charge the cost to the property owners. Mayor Harrison drove this through energetically.

In his annual report of December, 1842, the mayor said that no tax had been levied the previous year, and as state and county taxes were much reduced the board in June had levied a tax of ten cents on the \$100, and a poll of fifty cents, the whole revenue from which was to apply to the debt to the bank. The current expenses of the corporation had been met by revenues from fines, licenses, etc., but in 1842 this revenue fell off sixty-five per cent. It was shown in this report that the new cemetery had nearly paid for itself by sale of lots and would soon be producing revenue.

Until 1843 the town government rented its official quarters, having leased some new rooms of the Linton estate in 1842. Now S. F. King and J. H. Watson were appointed a committee to confer with the county commissioners in regard to building jointly for public offices. The court house had become inadequate for the county records and business, and in 1836 the commissioners had prepared to construct a fireproof room for the clerk and recorder. Both town and county government needing a home, they effected an arrangement in 1843 by which the town was to deed the county an undivided half of lots 1 and 2 of the subdivision of 96, and the county furnishing \$1,085 and the city \$515, a two-story, fireproof building, thirty-three by fifty, was to be erected, with the clerk and recorder's office on the lower floor and the offices of the town upstairs. This building was generally known as the town hall, and was consumed by fire in 1865. One item of the records states that the hall was furnished with one dozen chairs, a cherry table and the windows

fitted with Venetian blinds. During the first year after completion the town hall was rented by Glazier and Hudson for cotillion parties.

The old town hall stood next to the northeast corner of Third and Ohio. It was constructed to provide fireproof offices for the county, and the second story was used by the town officials. The fireproof building was burned, but the records were saved. The county then took over the lot, bought the adjoining one in the corner and built the court house offices, which were opened in 1866, at a cost of \$24,000.

It would be pleasant to know how the shrubbery and flowers that adorn our streets and parks and lawns were brought to this vicinity. There is no exact knowledge that can be depended upon, and the men or women who first carefully guarded and carried to this kindly soil by the Wabash the beautiful prairie rose, the honeysuckle, the trumpet creepers, the snowballs and flags, must rest content without the reward of memory for these acts. It is said, however, that the first lilacs, evergreens, 100-leaf roses, were brought to Terre Haute from Vincennes and Evansville by Dr. Modesitt.

In 1844 Rev. Mr. Lalumiere petitioned for permission to purchase one acre of ground in the cemetery for a Catholic burying ground. There was a classification of burial lots about this time. The choice of lots cost from ten dollars to twelve dollars. A block of lots in lot 37 were priced at one dollar, called the dollar lots. One block was set aside for indigent and transient persons, and four blocks were set aside for the burial of black or colored persons. A fine of three dollars was fixed against the family or estate which caused the burial of such person in any other block, and a like amount against the person or persons assisting in such burial.

Another experiment was made in municipal government in 1843 when by special act of the legislature the office of mayor was abolished and the enforcement of the ordinances left to the magistrates, while the duties of mayor were to be performed by the president of the council. Under the new constitution of the state, a general law (June 13, 1852) provided for the incorporation of cities, authorizing towns of three thousand population and over to have a census taken on petition of one-third of the people. The United States census of 1850 gave Terre Haute 4,051.

April 11, 1853, a council committee, I. Brown, Z. Smith and J. T. Moffatt, reported on the propriety of having the town of Terre Haute incorporated as a city under the act of legislature of 1852. The town had more than the necessary 3,000 people, and one-third or more of the legal voters had petitioned the council to take the necessary measures. The

polls were ordered to be opened in each ward on April 30. The vote was as follows:

Ward.	For Incorporation. Against.	
First	19	3
Second	20	5
Third	38	4
Fourth	32	2
Fifth	30	4
Totals	139	18

The members of the council who certified this vote were B. M. Harrison, I. M. Brown, J. T. Moffatt, W. E. Carter, H. Fairbanks, Joseph Cooper, Zenas Smith, James H. Turner and H. Ross (president), who thus launched Terre Haute into cityhood. The old town council held its last meeting at the town hall May 3, 1853. The election of city officers was held May 30, at which time a total of 752 votes were cast, and on June 6th the new officers and council met at the town hall (which now became the city hall). W. K. Edwards presided as mayor, and the members of the first city council were: Noah Beymer, George F. Lyon, S. R. Franklin, H. Fairbanks, James T. Wyeth, R. N. Hudson, Thomas I. Bourne, Henry Ross, James H. Hudson and Zenas Smith. J. B. Edmunds was clerk, James Oakey, city engineer, B. B. Moffatt, city attorney, and James T. Moffatt, street commissioner.

TOWN AND CITY COUNCIL RECORDS.

1842—Seymour Gookins and John D. Murphy made an able report on Ransom and William Miller's slaughter house (said to be a nuisance) and on certain parts of Fourth and Fifth streets reported by the mayor as being nuisances. The committee said it "was well aware of the hardness of the times and the difficulty with which money can be raised. They know also that labor can be obtained at a much cheaper rate." They were forced to the conclusion that the streets must be graded.

1843—Modesitt resigned as town clerk in January, 1843, and was succeeded by Danaldson. The mayor's office was offered for rent in April, and was taken by A. Lange at \$75 per annum on condition that the board pass an ordinance requiring all hay and coal sold in town to be weighed.

Dec. 4.—The Council met at the new town hall, the members being: Schultz, East, Madison, Grover, Wallace, Danaldson, H. Ross, Blinn, J. F. King, Boudinot.

1846—The marshal's salary at this time was \$75.

On February 10, after Isaac Myers had been assaulted, dangerously wounded and robbed, the council offered \$50 reward for apprehension of the robbers, and handbills were distributed announcing the reward. Myers offered \$50 additional for recovery of property stolen.

Chauncey Rose was allowed to work out on National Road street such

tax as was assessed against his property in Terre Haute for town purposes.

Dr. Hitchcock allowed \$50 for visiting fifty steamboats to prevent the landing of infectious cases.

The size of the old cemetery is shown to have been about 300 feet square, by a bill allowed David Small for fencing.

1847—Rent of town hall for church purposes reduced to \$5 a quarter.

Hoosier Fire Company disbanded; engine put under charge of J. and S. S. Crawford.

It cost \$100 to abate some ponds near Thompson's residence on Ohio street.

1848—Council offered \$20 reward for information leading to conviction of persons who pulled down signs, water pipes and other property on new year's eve.

Question discussed of examining cupola of court house to see if it would hold clock and bell.

April 3—W. K. Edwards offered resolution: "Resolved, That in consideration of the eminent patriotism and distinguished public services of the late John Quincy Adams we will publicly celebrate his virtues on the 13th day of May next, and the Rev. M. A. Jewett is requested to deliver eulogy on his life and character." C. T. Noble, John Crawford, John Strain, Jesse Conard and S. G. Dodge were the committee on arrangements.

The town was building a dam on the west side of a sand hollow in Market street to prevent earth from washing into said hollow; also was filling the sidewalk and cutting through hill at Fourth' and Chestnut to run water from Fourth into Chestnut street.

Bodies being removed from the old graveyard.

Fourth street was opened to Canal, and Wabash street from the Prairie House to the alley west of First (and east to the cross-cut canal) was graded under the superintendence of C. Rose. A levy of \$1.87½ per hundred was made on the property in Wabash street to pay for this grading.

In response to a petition from citizens the bell in the court house was rung at noon and at 9 p. m.

In December a proposition was made to the council to take fifty shares of stock of the T. H. & R. Railroad, which marks an early stage in the construction of this road.

One of the earliest boards of health consisted of Dr. Azel Holmes, E. V. Ball, Ezra Read, G. W. Clippenger and William Miller. This board in 1848 recommended that the council provide a building for a hospital. A special meeting was called to consider the board's report on packing and slaughter houses and the best disposition of offal, and what would be the result of putting it in the river. The board recommended putting the offal in pits with a sufficient quantity of lime, and covered with six feet of earth, and the council concurred in the recommendation.

1849—A meeting of citizens called for February 15, to consider the erection of a hospital.

April—A tribute was paid to Dr. Septer Patrick. The council having learned that the "highly esteemed fellow citizen, Septer Patrick, would remove to California," deemed it proper for themselves and the community to express their feelings on the loss of a valued citizen (for nearly 31 years), and in the resolution commended him as an "upright and careful citizen and a valuable

member of society, one whose integrity and kindness of heart endeared him to the entire community."

The condition of some of the streets is revealed by the council orders and plans for improvement. Sycamore street was to be graded so as to carry water over the grade of Market at sand hollow and into the canal, and it was proposed to grade Fourth and Fifth to carry the water going into sand hollow the same way. At the corner of Lafayette and Market was a pond, which was ordered filled.

S. B. Gookins left the council, moving to Strawberry Hill, and James M. Random elected to his place from the first ward.

C. B. Miller was paid \$35.88 for re-organizing the Hoosier Fire Co.

Grades were established in that part of Terre Haute known as Sibley-town. Seventh street at this time is referred to as "county road."

The exclusive use of the town hall, except when used by council, granted to John F. Cruft for \$75 a year.

The council granted the petition of Griswold and others that Fifth and Sixth streets be opened south to Farrington's addition.

August—The town had suffered from house-breaking and robbery this summer "to the injury and against the peace and quietude of the town," and as it was the duty of the town board "to afford protection to citizens and to bring all offenders against the laws to speedy, retributive justice," the council therefore offered a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of each individual guilty of breaking into and robbing dwellings and storerooms.

Samuel Hager, when he succeeded R. N. Hudson as weighmaster, was permitted to remove the hay scales from the market house to his shop on Wabash avenue.

William Mars, who had begun working for county and town in 1818, resigned as marshal in October, 1849.

1850—The council in April, 1850: James M. Random and R. N. Hudson, Joseph Cooper and W. D. Griswold, Isaac M. Brown, Sam Conner and B. M. Harrison, V. S. Burnett and William Naylor. B. M. Harrison was president, and D. S. Danaldson clerk. John P. Usher soon succeeded Griswold.

A committee was appointed to select a proper site and build a town prison for the suppression of the vices of the town.

The earth taken from the "Dutch Row" cellars was ordered spread on the streets near Fifth and Mulberry or on Seminary lots.

A case of smallpox being reported at the office of Overseer of Poor McFadden, the council ordered a suitable room to be procured for the patient, to prevent spreading of disease.

The feeding of domestic animals on the sidewalks prohibited.

A dignified communication to the trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal protests against obstructing the streets, and requests that a bridge be built at Chestnut and Canal at once.

An ordinance is passed to prevent bathing in the river and the canal.

The Wabash and Erie Canal, through its trustee, Thomas Dowling, presented a communication on its obligations to build bridges, in which it was claimed that the canal trustees were only bound to build bridges over state and county roads, and the bridges built and which they may erect hereafter are built in a "spirit of kindly feeling and accommodation," not built under "legal obligation" on the part of the trustees.

The council took up the grading of Second street. The expense was estimated at \$18.76, for which a tax of \$2.50 per hundred was levied against the appraised value of property amounting to \$54,298.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL.

James Farrington, 1840.
 John H. Watson, 1841.
 D. S. Danaldson, 1842.
 J. F. King, 1843.
 John Bondinot, 1844.
 John H. Watson, 1845-46.
 James T. Moffatt, 1847.
 Holden, Gookins and W. Edward, pro tem., 1848.
 James T. Moffatt, 1849.
 B. M. Harrison, 1850.
 J. T. Moffatt, 1851-52.
 H. Ross, 1853.

July 1st the council agreed to a report of a committee that opposed giving M. McFadden \$50 as a gift for attending certain smallpox patients, on the ground that the board had no power under the charter to tax citizens and give the money away.

1851—In April the trustees of the Methodist church asked if they had legal right to erect a dwelling or parsonage on the lot which had been reserved for and occupied by Asbury chapel. After consulting the town attorney and other lawyers, the council decided that the trustees had no power to erect such dwelling.

May 26—Permission granted to ladies of Baptist church to give a "strawberry feast" in town hall. A little later the hall was granted to Mr. Childs for a school exhibition, and to Baldwin church for a "raspberry doings."

Sept.—A blow was given to street improvements by the decision of the circuit court that the council had no power to levy tax for street improvements, and all such work was suspended.

To spare the feeling of those who might be incarcerated, the council rescinded its offer to call the town prison "calaboose." It was always called that, however.

The town bought a new hearse and harness for \$159.

According to a report from a committee, the improvements on Market street from 1848 to 1851 had cost \$2,015; on Fourth street, \$505; on Cherry, \$263; on Chestnut, \$496; on First, \$354.

The bell ringer stopped ringing the curfew at 9 p. m. and his salary was cut from \$80 to \$40, for ringing at noon only.

W. R. McKeen was elected clerk in January, 1851, and a great improvement in the chirography and arrangement of the record appears.

The papers had been receiving pay for publishing ordinances, order, etc. Mr. Danaldson executed a "scoop" on his rivals by offering to publish same for the year without charge, and was declared printer for the town board.

1852—Levi Warren asks, "Will you please give the privilege to dig a well on the west side of Fourth street against my lot 73," etc.? Granted.

The council gave privilege as far as it had power to the T. H. & R. Rail-

road to construct tracks along Tippecanoe street and across such street and others streets and alleys to the river. W. K. Edwards asked for the St. Louis and Alton the right to use one of the streets for its track, a petition that was tabled until the street should be designated and the survey made.

October—A. C. Isaacs having engaged to form a "Choral Society," petitions for the use of the town hall for two nights in the week free of charge, which was granted provided it did not interfere with the previous grant to the German Song Club.

Ten dollars appropriated for abating a mud hole nuisance at the approach to the pivot bridge at Third and Lafayette over the canal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The old dray and bucket system of fire-fighting had become recognized as a failure, and the citizens petitioned the council for a first-class fire engine and necessary fixtures. Mr. Hickcox reported for the committee that such engine would cost \$2500 and other necessary expenses with one year's cost of maintenance would amount to \$7500, causing a levy of from 35 to 40 cents on each \$100 of taxable property. The citizens could not stand this tax, and furthermore the town had not the necessary supply of water. In view of this report the petition of the citizens was tabled.

April 5, 1852, Samuel Crawford resigned as treasurer of the town, having held that position nearly twenty years. He was succeeded by William B. Warren.

Samuel Dodson, the marshal, reported that he had found ball alleys "in full blast." The owners would not close them upon notification.

In December, 1852, a very feeling and laudatory resolution of respect for Cephas C. Holden, for a number of years a member of the council, was offered and adopted. He was an upright and public spirited citizen, owning property on Fifth street.

April 14, 1853—Council accepted report of Fairbanks, Brown and Smith to build ten fire cisterns of 200 barrels' capacity each, at a cost of \$700, three to be located near the court house square.

When A. Lange resigned as clerk of the council, on February 7, his resignation was couched in language very characteristic of that gentle and fine spirit. "In dissolving the connection hitherto existing between the board and myself, I shall be pained to think that any other but kind and respectful feelings shall mutually be cherished. Certain I am that I myself entertain no others towards the individual members of the board." His successor was D. S. Danaldson.

Mr. Harrison offered resolutions for the purchase of two fire engines, for enclosing the wharf lot, and for enclosing the public square in Linton's addition and planting shade trees on it. The motion was laid over for further action. He also offered a resolution that suitable conductors be placed to conduct the water underground from the roof of the Farrington block, at the northwest corner of Third and Wabash, to the public cistern at the crossing of said streets. The motion was adopted.

September—Dan Rice asked for a reduction in license for his hippodrome and menagerie within corporation limits, and was permitted to give three performances for \$60.

The Hoosier fire engine and apparatus was granted to a company styled the Native Fire Company. Whether the company was composed of natives of the soil or "Know Nothings" (an active organization at the time) does not appear.

The location of what was called the "wharf lot" is fixed by a town record of 1855, when part of the lot was sold to the gas company.

July 24, 1854—Samuel Crawford resigned as councilman, as the nature of his other duties did not allow time to perform the council duties as he should. He had been almost continuously in public service since 1832, and long before active in the borough.

In 1854 a Philadelphia concern had made a proposal to erect water works in this city, but the council declined to accept.

1855—The school board bought Lot 1 in Nelson's addition for \$550. It was on South Market, and was to be rented to competent teachers.

March, 1855—T. A. Madison offered a resolution that the erection of works for "the generation of gas is an enterprise demanded by the pride as well as the interest of every business inhabitant, and that the council will afford every facility to the company constructing such works," etc. A unanimous vote adopted this resolution.

Aug. 6, 1855—The Congregational church, through H. Ross, offered the use of its steeple for the town clock. The offer was accepted and the clock ordered, not to cost over \$400. G. F. Shaeffer was appointed winder at \$50 a year. The clock was set up in 1856.

The school trustees in 1855 were Lucius Ryce, Elijah Leake, Joseph H. Turner, C. T. Noble and Chauncy Warren.

The salaries of city officials in 1856—Mayor, \$600; marshal, \$600; clerk, \$300; treasurer, a percentage on collections, and councilman, two dollars for each meeting.

June 25, 1856—The council ordered the first one hundred lamp posts for the city to be used for gas lighting.

H. Blinn, president of the school board, in March, 1857, offered plans for a new house at Fourth and Mulberry, not to cost over \$9,000.

A new town jail was built in 1856.

Citizens subscribed to help build fence around the Linton square in 1856. B. M. Harrison asked to be appointed superintendent of the square, and his request was granted. Neat boxes were placed around the trees, and the square was sown with blue grass and clover.

In 1857 a resolution in the council to gravel Wabash street from Seventh to the river and gutter it with stone curbing was at first defeated, but at a subsequent meeting, when backed by a petition from property holders, it was carried, and work was ordered begun at once on the portion between Fourth and Sixth.

A cannon was bought by the city in 1859, and a place was fitted up in the old engine house to shelter it.

1859—Mr. Hite, in behalf of the Union Prayer Meeting Society, asked for the use of city hall for holding morning prayer meetings every day. The request was granted and the mayor's court was held in the court house during this period.

William H. Stewart was mayor in 1861. On the death of Douglas very eloquent resolutions were adopted by the council, and a copy sent to his wife.

The council chamber was ordered draped for thirty days. "That in the present national perils his death is a great national calamity."

THE FIRE COMPANIES IN 1859—The president of the fire association in 1859 was J. B. Edmunds and the secretary George S. Nelson. The chief engineer was R. S. Cox, the first assistant was J. C. Yates, and the second assistant A. A. Coltrin. Of the company whose quarters were at Ninth, between Ohio and Wabash, Joseph H. Blake was president. The Vigo Engine and Hose Co. No. 2, on Market street, had as its president in this year John Evans, and W. M. Burton secretary. The Northern Liberty No. 3 was on Market street, between Chestnut and Canal. James Henry was president, and Charles Duddleston secretary. A. Kaufman was president of the Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

Joseph O. Jones was postmaster at Terre Haute both in pioneer and modern times. Before the office was raised to the presidential class he was appointed, July 29, 1839, by Amos Kendall, then postmaster general. In February, 1841, when the office received a new classification, he was commissioner postmaster for four years by Van Buren. Dr. Graff, his predecessor in office, had the office on First street, on the west side, a few doors north of Main street. Mr. Jones soon moved the office to the one-story brick in the rear of the Rose building, corner of Ohio and Second streets, and next to a two-story frame building on Second, west of the old court house; then to the three-story brick Linton block, corner of Main and Third.

After his first term as postmaster Mr. Jones was in Washington as clerk in the sixth auditor's office, and as special agent to collect balances from postmasters in southern Michigan, northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, had many hard and interesting experiences in traveling by stage coach, often with his pockets weighted down with gold and silver coin.

May 6, 1853, Mr. Jones was appointed postmaster by President Pierce to succeed James T. Moffatt, who had been appointed in 1849. He held office until February 23, 1854, and was then commissioned by the same president four years longer. At the beginning of the Fremont campaign of 1856 he openly severed his connection with the Democratic party, which action ended his official career. When he succeeded Judge Moffatt the office was in a one-story frame building on the south side of Main street, a few doors east of Fourth street. Chauncey Warren then built the three-story brick on Fourth street, south of the Warren block, corner of Fourth and Main, and there the office remained until Dr. Read moved it to Sixth street. March 28, 1861, Mr. Jones was again appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and at the end of four years was re-appointed by the same president, but the appointment was not confirmed before the assassination. President Johnson then commissioned him, and he served till the summer of 1866. After an interim

of fifteen years he again became postmaster under Garfield's appointment. It is notable that he was postmaster under two martyr presidents. He served his full term during Arthur's administration, and was finally relieved of official cares in June, 1885, nearly forty-six years from the date of his first appointment. During his last term the office was on Sixth street.

Some former postmasters of Terre Haute, with dates of appointment, were: John M. Coleman, 1818; John F. Cruft, 1828; George B. Graff, 1838; Joseph O. Jones, 1839 (see above); Stephen G. Dodge, 1845; James T. Moffatt, 1849; Burwell N. Cornwell, 1856; Edward B. Allen, 1866; Ezra Read, 1866; Linus A. Burnett, 1869; Nicholas Filbeck, 1873; John F. Regan, 1885; David C. Greiner, 1889; Allan H. Donham, 1893; Frank E. Benjamin, 1897.

Rev. William Stevenson, who lived in Vigo county from 1836 to 1857, returned to visit the county in 1892 and contributed some valuable reminiscences to the Gazette issued May 21st of that year. His article is given here almost entire:

TERRE HAUTE IN 1836.

Fifty-six years ago today I caught my first view of Fort Harrison prairie and the village of Terre Haute. The view was obtained from the bluff east of the village. There then were neither trees or improvements to obstruct the view. Then along the National road there were but one or two small houses until the bridge that spanned Lost creek was reached. To the mind of a boy who was born and grew up in a great city the view was one of great novelty and of surpassing interest. In our Philadelphia home I had been an attentive listener to the glowing descriptions of this western country, given by Mr. W. C. Linton, who never wearied in depicting the beauty and fertility of this prairie, the grandeur and wealth of these primeval forests and of the bright picture that awaited such as should grow up with this wonderful state. I cannot remember that he mentioned the swarm of green-headed flies, or muscular mosquitoes or frisky fleas that were sure to greet the newcomer, or the Wabash shakes that were sure to stay with you; but had these been mentioned it is not probable that it would have changed the thoughts and fancies that culminated in the scene before me.

Then Terre Haute was an unpretentious village, of perhaps eight hundred inhabitants scattered along the bank of the Wabash river, extending east as far as Fourth street, north as far as Cherry (though Sibleytown had just been laid out as an addition), south as far as Poplar, though there were a few buildings south of that point on Sixth street. But even then it possessed in its population, pursuits and diversity of character and employments, all the elements of an incipient city. As I run over the list in memory I think that in proportion to the population there were as many merchants, mechanics, professional men and gentlemen of leisure as now --perhaps dudes and dead beats were not so numerous.

MERCHANTS.

Let me read some of the names: Among the merchants were the Early Brothers, the Crawford Brothers, Linton & Lindley, Goverman & Brown, Wm. Steele, J. O. Jones, the Warren Brothers. Mr. Flint kept a book store and Mr. Snyder was engaged in business, but I cannot recall the kind. Mr. St. John kept the leather and harness shop. R. McCabe kept a hat shop and store. Most of men transacted business on the west and north sides of the square. One peculiarity of the business was its general character—druggists sold eggs, and sugar, flour and whiskey were dealt out in a dry-goods store. The credit system was universal—farmers paid their store bills but once a year—that was when they killed their hogs, threshed their grain, or shipped their corn. A farmer's credit during the year was measured by their resources. The merchant's profits had to be in ratio with the risks run. Such a system would be deemed ruinous today, and yet the history of these merchants show that they all amassed wealth. Of all the merchants above mentioned but one remains; new men have taken their places, new methods of business prevail, and the whole order of things is changed.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians of that period were Septer Patrick, Dr. Hitchcock, Sr., Dr. Ball and Dr. Modesitt, though the last had retired from practice. The physician of that day earned more than he collected. Then there were no villages in the county, and consequently no village physician. Their territory embraced the entire county. There were then no specialists. They were required to treat all classes of disease with no facilities to reach the most distant patient except horse power, with roads well nigh impassable for one third the year, without the protection against the inclemency of weather furnished by modern appliances. They braved every storm, responded to every call, reached every cabin, ministered to the wants of every sufferer. During certain seasons of the year an unbroken night's rest was the exception. They were the real benefactors of the race and of more value to the hardy pioneer than the president of the United States.

It is true their materia medica was limited, but was commensurate with the diseases then prevalent. In nothing are the changes more marked than in the diseases of that day when compared with this. Then diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, bronchitis, typhoid fever and even consumption were unknown. The diseases then common were ague, bilious fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, flux, with an occasional case of what was termed winter fever and congestive chills. The methods of treating diseases have undergone changes that are unknown to the present generation. Then there were no anesthetic agents for the relief of pain. Chloral, chloroform, cocaine, injections of morphia were unknown, bleeding and blistering outward applications were resorted to. But these men have passed away. Their thousand remedies have been superseded, but their work remains and their memory still lives, at least with those who knew them.

LAWYERS.

At that early state the village had its legal luminaries, among them S. Wright, A. Kenney, T. H. Blake, E. Huntington, S. B. Gookins, C. W. Barbour and G. W. Cutter. The first two were law partners, were men of good common

sense and of sufficient knowledge of law as to command at that day good practice. Col. Blake I remember as a man of peerless personal appearance, tall, and of faultless form, fastidious in dress; in any place he would attract attention as no ordinary character. Besides these advantages he was an orator of more than ordinary ability.

E. M. Huntington was a young man gifted with a judicial mind developed by careful legal training. Of faultless general disposition, he aspired to and early reached the judge's bench, a position that I think he held through many promotions until his death.

S. B. Gookins was just entering upon his career as a lawyer. He was a man of sterling sense, of unbending integrity, of tireless industry, a man in whose veins flowed the blood of human kindness. It is not strange that he gradually but surely rose to distinction in his chosen profession and occupied a commanding position even among the giants who soon after appeared. Distance may lend enchantment to the view, but in this year of 1892 I associate with the name of S. B. Gookins the idea of a model gentleman, a conscientious lawyer and earnest, consistent Christian.

C. W. Barbour was just entering upon practice. I remember him as a modest, unpretentious young man, never seeming unemployed, never triflingly employed. He was not a brilliant genius, but a painstaking, careful, laborious student. He was not distinguished for his magnetism, but had a marvelous memory and, having looked for facts, he did not soon forget them. My information is that after long and successful labor at the bar he retired to his farm and spent the remainder of life amid the peaceful pursuits and enjoyments of life in a quiet home.

G. W. Cutter was, perhaps, the youngest of the list. He was a Canadian by birth, a Hoosier by adoption, and ultimately became a Kentuckian by adoption. He was by nature a poet, by accident a lawyer, in induration a politician and in his general make-up was a restless, roving, fickle spirit which never stuck to one thing long enough to make the pre-eminent success that his ambition sought. He had the gift of poesy, and had he confined himself to the cultivation and development of that he might have taken high rank in the world of letters. He had some of the intuition of a lawyer and the elements of an orator and had he confined himself to law would have been successful as a criminal-pleader. In the field of politics he could never have attained to statesmanship. He was elected to the legislature, reached his zenith as a politician, married an actress of some celebrity and for a time disappeared. Was next heard from as captain of a cavalry company in the Mexican war. The last I heard from him was in 1848 when he delivered a speech in the old court house in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency. He will be remembered for what he wrote rather than for what he was. His songs of "The Miser," "The Stream" and "The Lightning," now rank with the best lyrics of the century. There were attorneys practicing at the bar in Terre Haute in that early day who have not been surpassed by any who have since followed in their footsteps—such men as E. A. Hanagan, Tighlman A. Howard, James Whitcomb, John Law were men it would be difficult to duplicate even today. But not one of this list is left to witness the changes that have taken place.

MINISTERS.

Then Terre Haute had three resident ministers who held pastoral charges. The Methodist church worshipped in a small brick building on the lot now

occupied by Asbury. The congregation was served by Smith L. Robinson, who died that autumn and was succeeded by J. A. Brown, who still lives. The Congregationalists were then building and soon occupied their present building: the minister was M. A. Jewett. The Presbyterians occupied a small frame church somewhere in the neighborhood of Walnut and Fourth streets and were served by Matthew Wallace. The Baptists occasionally worshipped in the court house and were served by Samuel Sparks. It is no disparagement to say that in learning, eloquence, piety and devotion they were the peers of their successors. I have no means of verifying the statement, but think that the ratio of church membership to the population was as great as now. These ministers have, all save one, gone to their reward, and it is not probable that five per cent. of the membership remain. The Congregational church is the only public building now standing that existed then.

The press was then as now a power. The Wabash Courier had succeeded a paper published by John Osborn. Its proprietor and editor was Thomas Dowling. Few men were better fitted for the place and position he occupied. He was a printer by trade, an editor by instinct, full of wit, a fine controversialist, a capital story teller, a liberal partisan, though an ardent Whig. He was popular with all classes, being a power on the tripod, in the social circle, and on the stump did much in moulding and directing the public sentiment of the people.

The educational interests of the youth of the village were committed to Benj. Hayes. Charles T. Noble had taught the year before, but had retired, and Uncle Benny, as he was called, had undisputed sway. His schoolhouse stood somewhere near where the Congregational church stands. Though a teacher of the old regime, he possessed some of the elements of a successful teacher in any eye. But we seek for the old schoolhouse; it has gone. We ask for our early teacher, he has passed away; we inquire for the scholars of '36, with few exceptions they have passed away. Only two, Rev. F. McCabe, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Topeka, Kansas, and Captain Earle can be found.

The village had a general postmaster in the person of Francis Cunningham. There were mails twice a week. Money orders, registered letters, envelopes and postage stamps were unknown. Each letter cost the receiver twenty-five cents.

There were two banks, one the State Bank of Indiana, of which Mr. Preston was president and Mr. Fontanil was cashier; it was located on the south side of the square. The other was a private affair kept by John W. Watson. It issued shin-plasters and for two or three years furnished a fair share of the circulating medium of the county.

Ezra Jones filled the office of sheriff; Curtis Gilbert was county clerk. Even then Terre Haute had its capitalists and gentlemen of leisure, among them Chauncey Rose, Lucius Scott, John and Harry Ross, Demas Deming. These are all gone.

The principal industries were pork-packing, coopering, the building of flat boats and shipping of corn to New Orleans. There were two flouring mills, one on Water street, kept by the Wallace brothers. The other a tread mill owned and operated by Samuel Sparks; it stood on Sixth street.

There were two taverns, one on Second street kept by Matthew Stewart, the other on Main street kept by Malcom McFadden.

There were no saloons because at that day many of the business houses

dealt in ardent spirits. But there were two professional gamblers, one of them, Worrel Gregg, being the only man in the county who wore a full beard, which until after the Mexican war was worn by no other class of men.

The only survivors of the locust trees that bloomed so sweetly until 1858 are a few melancholy ragged old stumps of trees on North Third, opposite Hudnut's office. A few branches still bear blossoms. When they were in their prime the yard showed the old-fashioned flowers—a Washington creeper with red trumpet-shaped flowers, lilacs, blue and purple flags, besides several kinds of berry bushes. Over the old smoke house hung the branches of a cherry tree, loaded with Morello cherries in season, and there was a peach tree grafted with an apricot branch that never bore. The frame work of the old house was built by Horace Blinn.

HENRY CLAY'S VISIT.

The greatest event in Terre Haute's early history was the visit of Henry Clay, then in the meridian of his fame and the most popular man in the west. Senator Clay had made a trip by way of Vincennes through Illinois to a farm which he owned in Illinois, about twenty miles west of Terre Haute. A deputation of citizens of Vigo county was at once sent to invite him to visit Terre Haute. He responded graciously to the invitation and was met on the road by a cavalcade of two hundred citizens, who accompanied him to the ferry and across to the village on the eastern shore of the Wabash.

As the town's one piece of artillery thundered its salute, the distinguished visitor was escorted through a great multitude to the tavern of Captain James Wasson, and there he received the citizens of Terre Haute and of Vigo county, and the little town must have presented a scene seldom surpassed in interest and picturesque variety of that day, with crowds of rugged farmers coming in wagons and on horseback from far and near, surrounding the old court house with their rigs and mounts and swarming around the old "Eagle and Lion" tavern at the corner of Wabash avenue and First street.

A committee on behalf of the town and vicinity waited upon Mr. Clay to present an address, to which he replied, address and reply being in writing. The welcome was so graceful and characteristic of the quaint ceremony of the time, and expressive of the political issues and feeling of that period that it is reproduced nearly in full, with the names of leading citizens who formed the committee and spoke as follows:

Terre Haute, Oct. 28, 1831.

TO THE HON. HENRY CLAY:

Sir—Being appointed by the citizens of Terre Haute and vicinity a committee for this purpose, we have to perform the highly acceptable office of addressing you in their behalf. We assure you, sir, of the lively gratification

generally felt at your presence amongst us—we tender you the homage of our respect and esteem, and beg you to believe that you are received by all with a heartfelt welcome.

Indeed, the scene which now presents itself to you renders unnecessary these expressions. You behold our citizens assembled in an immense multitude to meet you at the very moment of your arrival, and by their looks and salutations you have a full assurance of their feelings. The national colors, floating from the flagstaff of our town, and the continued roar of artillery, announce to all that we consider your visit a cause for more than ordinary rejoicing and that we have declared this day to be one of public congratulation and festivity.

We cannot forget the benefits which you have rendered the west, whilst engaged in the national councils, both in Congress and the cabinet—your successful efforts in Europe to secure to your country an honorable peace—your eloquence in behalf of the oppressed of South America—your introduction and support of a system of internal improvements and domestic manufactures, so well calculated to secure the real independence of the country, and to all parts of it equal benefits—our national character likewise, elevated as it is in both hemispheres, so that an American citizen is hailed with pleasure in every land—for these we consider ourselves, in a great measure, indebted to your splendid career.

But, sir, whatever may be your claims, we well know that in these times of political revolution and party violence, none can predict with certainty. It may be your destiny to fill the highest office in the gift of your countrymen—it may be that the laurel will entwine the brow of some more fortunate competitor, but, should the issue of the contest be against you, we shall still look to your well-tryed patriotism, which never has suffered any abatement of its vigor and zeal amidst all your trials.

Having seen your answer to the citizens of Vincennes upon the subject of a public dinner, we should expose our motives to suspicion if we were now to tender a similar compliment as further evidence of our respect and attachment.

We have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

E. U. BROWN,
RUSSELL ROSS,
WM. WINES,
B. I. GILMAN, JR.,
SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
C. GILBERT.

Mr. Clay responded with a brief, cordial reply, expressing his gratitude for "the lively manifestations of joy and felicitation of which my arrival has been the occasion," and said: "In this remote point, more than eight hundred miles from the capital of the union, it's impossible not to recognize the cementing tendency of that national road which already has reached your town and passed on still farther west. Who can be on any part of this great road without feeling that its physical connection increases much the strength of the moral and political ties which happily bind us together?"

Terre Haute is rich in points of historic interest. From its earliest date when it was a mere post at the junction of the National road and

Wabash river to the present time it has had to do with the development of the nation in such a way as no other city in the west can boast. Connected with its history are such names as Harrison, Thompson, Vigo, Hanna, and a host of others known to the student of national affairs.

Following are some of the historic places that still stand in Terre Haute, each possessing an atmosphere and memory of past events and personalities.

The Colonel Dick Thompson home, as it is familiarly known, is situated at 1200 South Sixth street, and is occupied by D. E. Reagan. The house was built by H. D. Williams and later sold to Sam McDonald, a wealthy and dissolute young man who fled from Baltimore, Maryland, to avoid punishment for a hot-headed act in which he is said to have killed a man. The place became the scene of orgies until it passed from McDonald's hands, Colonel Richard W. Thompson becoming the owner. Colonel Thompson was at that time president of the Panama Canal commission. It was here that Colonel Thompson died in 1900.

The Preston home on East Poplar street was built by Major Deweese about 1830. It stands today well back from Poplar street, an example of early architecture in Terre Haute. On the exterior it has been left unchanged. At front and back it has the long verandas of the colonial style of architecture.

The old State Bank building, on Ohio street, opposite the court house, was built soon after the founding of the bank in 1834. It is now used as a second-hand store. In architecture it is of the Grecian style, with massive columns in front. It stands a monument to the early banking achievement of Terre Haute and may be looked upon as the cradle of the city's excellent financial institutions of today.

The Thomas Dowling home at Fifth and First avenue was erected about the beginning of the war of the rebellion. It is a large frame structure, built along room after room, on generous lines, and is the pioneer home of the northwest part of the city.

The Early House, now a saloon and rooming house, occupies the site of the first tavern in Terre Haute. History takes one back to the time the first traveler along the National road stopped at the inn on the bank of the Wabash and sought a night's lodging. There he found a rude log tavern. The place was for a great many years the chief hostelry of Terre Haute. It was later called the Early House, where it became a hotel in fact.

The McGregor home long stood as an example of grandeur in Terre Haute residence building. Its builder, the late Alexander McGregor, was a wholesale grocer and first owner of the Fairbanks distillery. About the time the Civil war broke out he erected the home at Sixth and Chestnut

streets, which still bears his name. It was built after the style of the Scotch baronial mansions and was surrounded by a beautiful park. It is now used as a rooming house for young women of the State Normal School.

CHAPTER XIII.

TERRE HAUTE'S NEIGHBORS.

As a century of history has proved, the county seat and town located in the vicinity of Fort Harrison has always been the central city of Vigo county. The other centers of population have remained small, and with the development of interurban communication it seems likely that the small towns will continue to be of local importance. The coal industry has been responsible for the formation of several villages in the county, and from the nature of this industry a grouping of population and a few stores and other features of town life accompany the establishment of a colliery.

In the earlier years of the county were several places that assumed the name and some dignity of towns. Where Honey creek empties into the river, Caleb Arnold in 1818 laid out a townsite and called it Smyrna. The name is all that remains, and it is a sentimental interest that recalls it and gives it a place in this history. Another similar town enterprise was Greenfield, which was laid out and platted in March, 1819, by Otis Jones, Henry French, Amos P. Balch and Jeremiah Raymond. Some deserted cabins marked the site to the older residents, but all have long since gone. About 1836 Johnson Clarke platted Brownsville in section 35, town 11, range 8. The plat books show these townsites, and those whose business it is to examine and record land transfers and titles are familiar with the names and locations, but the average citizen might live in the county many years and not know that such places ever existed.

On the north line of the county is Atherton. This town belongs within the railroad area, was laid out on what is now the C. & E. I. Railroad, and has therefore had fewer of the vicissitudes of existence than the old towns above mentioned. The plat, made in October, 1871, was laid in section 1, town 13, range 9, and is signed by Newton Rogers, Sarah A. Denny and Mary J. Rogers.

An interesting site is Tecumseh, on the west side of the Wabash river. Those familiar with the early history of the county will identify the locality as Durkee's Ferry, which was its former name. Durkee's Ferry was once one of the main crossing points on the river, and as such established the basis of a widespread fame.

Not far away, inland from any of the railroad lines, is the settlement called New Goshen, which was platted by four enterprising town builders—Hamilton, Smith, William Ferguson, George Smith and John Hay—in May, 1853. It lies in section 7, town 13, range 9.

At the state line, on the Big Four Railroad, a little settlement began forming in 1854 after the completion of the railroad. Subsequent years have continued its existence, and Sanford still remains one of the towns of Vigo county.

The traveler whose view of this county in 1816 has been quoted on other pages tells us that Moses Hoggatt, about 1818, had established a postoffice in section 25, town 11, range 10, known as "Hoggatt's." It was the old Vincennes wagon road, and from its location and the presence of a store there it had considerable importance from the beginning. The town plat was made in July, 1837, and in 1870 it was incorporated under the town name of Prairieton. This was the center of the Quaker settlement of the early years.

The Vincennes road was one of the arteries of traffic before canals and railroads, and along its course from Terre Haute south were many scenes of activity that have long since disappeared. Near the south side of the county, on sections 26 and 27 of Prairie Creek township, was formed a little settlement in the early days, which was finally made into a town by the laying of a plat in August, 1831. The postoffice name was Prairie Creek, though it was also called Middletown. James D. Piety was the one principally concerned in the making of the plat. A tavern was one of the principal features of the place, and the first landlord mentioned was Daniel Ryerson. A steam mill was built in 1847, but with the nearest railroad state six miles away the town has in recent years suffered from its inland situation.

Pimento, which was formerly called Hartford, was laid out in 1852 while the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad was being constructed, and has depended almost entirely for its prosperity on its importance as a shipping point. About 1877 a flouring mill was erected, and this with one or two stores of former years and with occasional additions to business activity, has made it a quiet little market place for the surrounding country. The interurban line came within recent years.

Lockport is reminiscent of canal days. But even that name is no longer in common use, and the town as well as the postoffice is best

known as Riley. While the canal was being built, much work was centered at this point, and mills, stores and other activities were attracted. The Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad passed through, and has been the means of upholding some of the former prosperity of the old town. Lockport was platted in November, 1836, but when the postoffice was established the authorities gave it the name Riley. A few years ago this was the largest village in the county.

Among the villages that had their origin in the coal mining industry are several that are now the most populous in the county. The McKeen coal shaft in Lost Creek township was responsible for the establishment of a postoffice and little business center. A town was laid out by J. Seely, and the postoffice established about 1878 under the name Seelyville. Seelyville has more than held its own in the rivalry between villages, and a few months before this writing voted for incorporation.

The Coal Bluff Mining Company through the operation of its numerous mines in northeastern Vigo and the employment of large numbers of miners, has the credit of founding two of the county's important towns, Coal Bluff and Fontanet. Fontanet was once known as Fountain Station.

In 1890 Vigo county had twenty-seven postoffices, namely: Atherton, Coal Bluff, Fontanet, Gilbert, Hutton, Libertyville, Nelson, Pimento, Riley, Sanford, Soonover, Terre Haute, Vigo, Burnett, Edwards, Glenn, Heckland, Lewis, Macksville, New Goshen, Prairie Creek, St. Mary's, Seelyville, Tecumseh, Vedder, Youngstown, Prairieton.

Some of the changes in postoffice names during the next ten years also indicate changes in other ways. The list of postoffices in 1902 was as follows:

Atherton	Hutton	St. Mary's
Blackhawk	Lewis	Sandford
Burnett	Libertyville	Seelyville
Coal Bluff	New Goshen	Soonover
Edwards	Pimento	Tecumseh
Ehrmandale	Prairie Creek	Terre Haute
Fontanet	Prairieton	West Terre Haute
Heckland	Riley	Youngstown

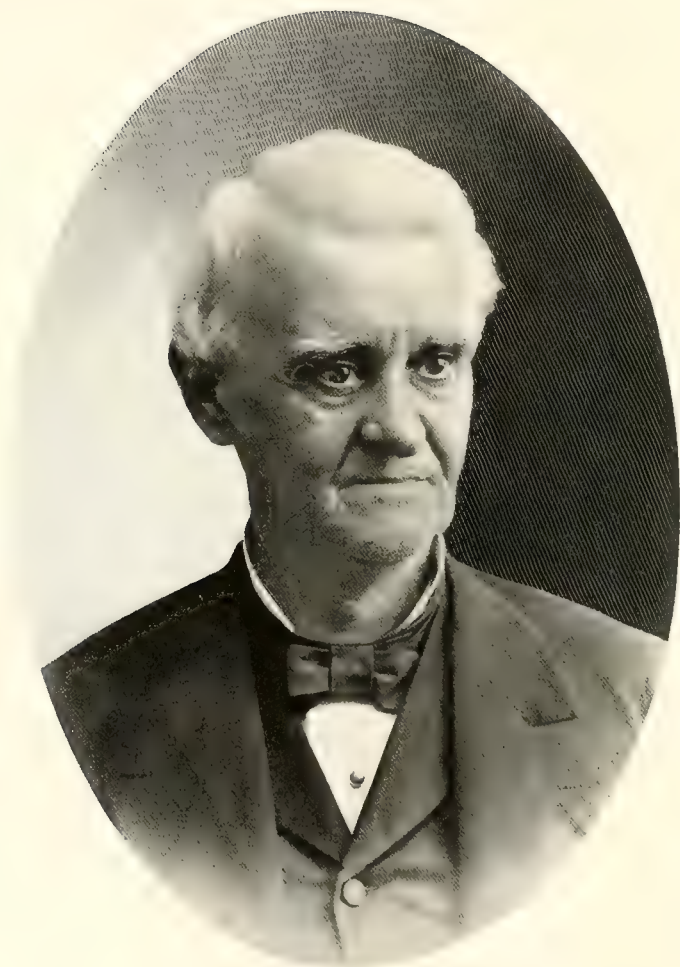
CHAPTER XIV.

REMARKABLE MEN IN COMMERCE, LAW, MEDICINE AND POLITICS—FAMOUS ORATORS—THE MEN WHO HELD HIGH OFFICIAL POSITIONS—MEMOIRS OF FAMOUS AND INTERESTING CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY AND CITY.

The early courts, though they may not have been distinguished by great technical knowledge and ready command of the great body of jurisprudence, were generally remarkable for sound good sense and practical rendering of justice. That there were the assemblages of men of good common sense and high ideals of justice and civil rights can be proved in the fact that Abraham Lincoln and hundreds of other great American public leaders grew up and developed in the environment of the country court house. Though far from the "madding crowd," from the great market places and the famous forums, they were trying cases before juries that well represented the whole American people and involved the same fundamentals of law and government that the greatest lawyers of the country employed in the greatest cases.

JUDGE SAMUEL B. GOOKINS.

At the meeting of the Chicago Bar Association, following his death, June 14, 1880, tributes were paid to Judge Samuel B. Gookins by such distinguished men as Lyman Trumbull, Judge Tuley, Judge Farwell, Melville W. Fuller (chief justice), and others. Judge Gookins lived in Terre Haute from the date of his landing at Fort Harrison in June, 1823, until within twenty-five years of the close of his life, when he moved to Chicago and became identified with the bar of that city. He served on the supreme bench of Indiana, and his name was urged on Lincoln for a place in the United States supreme court, but Davis was preferred for that place. He was a great constitutional lawyer, and his decisions were models of



Rev Thompson

English composition. He prepared an argument against the indirect claims in the Alabama controversy which was widely read.

In his tribute to the late jurist, Mr. Fuller said: "He exhibited all the qualities and accomplishments of the learned, diligent and skillful lawyer, which he was. But I think he impressed his brethren most and the community most profoundly with his excellence as a man, notwithstanding his eminence as a lawyer."

Judge Gookins, who was born in Vermont, was descended from an Englishman, Daniel Gookins, who settled in Newport early in the seventeenth century and afterward settled at Boston. In 1823 the Gookins family, headed by the brave pioneer mother, set out for the west. From Sackett's Harbor they took passage on the second steamboat on Lake Ontario to Lewistown, thence by wagon around Niagara falls, by open boat to Buffalo, by schooner to Detroit, to Fort Meigs at the head of the Maumee, from there to Fort Wayne in canoes. The canoes were carried over the portage by ox teams, and launched in Little river, and down that stream into the Wabash and finally after six weeks and two days, the family arrived at the fort settlement where Samuel was destined to grow up and give lustre to the professional annals of the locality.

As a boy Gookins lived on Fort Harrison prairie in the family of Captain Daniel Stringham, learned the printer's trade in the first Terre Haute newspaper office, afterwards became editor, and was persuaded to enter law by Judge Kinney. He was elected judge of the supreme court in 1855, but resigned partly on account of insufficiency of salary (\$1,200) and removed to Chicago in 1858. He was an author as well as lawyer. He contributed articles to such magazines as the Knickerbocker and the Continental. One written in 1862 called "Tom Johnson's Bear" was a political satire addressed to President Lincoln and intended to show the absurdity of holding the negroes in slavery while their masters were trying to destroy the Union. It was first read at a public meeting in Chicago, but before it appeared in print the emancipation proclamation was published. Another article "How Mr. Lincoln Became an Abolitionist" appeared in 1863. One of his last works was the history of Vigo county which was published in 1880.

R. W. THOMPSON.

For many reasons R. W. Thompson was Terre Haute's most interesting of characters. He was a link between the modern era and the Revolution. He had seen Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Lafayette, had heard their voices, and as a boy had leaned against the knees of Revolutionary veterans and heard their tales. He was a survivor of Indiana's galaxy of orators who had spoken for Clay and Harrison. In Congress

he knew and talked with Webster, Clay, John Q. Adams, and heard Lincoln deliver his speech on the Mexican war. He had been a high official in the Panama Canal Company during the French control of that enterprise. And, finally, he was secretary of the navy under Hayes. He could tell his reminiscence in an animated, picturesque manner which gave them a charm not always to be found in the printed page.

Richard W. Thompson was one of southern contribution to this county, from Culpeper county, Virginia. Both grandfathers were in the war for independence. The family was one of Culpeper's best, and Richard W. had the opportunities for securing culture and mental training that were noted as among the best attributes of the Virginia gentlemen before the war. At the age of twenty he went to Kentucky, and then to Indiana, where he was alternately in the mercantile business and in teaching. A strong inclination and taste for study brought him in close contact with a law library, and before he realized it he had laid the basis for a legal career. Having adopted the profession almost by accident, he was admitted to practice in 1834, and the same year took his seat in the legislature with the Whig members, was re-elected, and then went to the senate, where he served as president *pro tem*. His activity in the great Whig campaign of 1840 brought him in close contact with the most famous men of the time, including many conspicuous in the previous political affairs of the nation as also some who were to grow greater when the issue of Civil war was presented.

At the outbreak of the war he became commandant of Camp Dick Thompson at Terre Haute, and was busy with the work of raising companies, drilling men and sending them properly equipped, to the front. From this line of duty he was transferred to the office of provost marshal of this district. As such he is not less well remembered for his tact and steady kindness in dealing with many problems of discipline and the maintenance of order than as a stern representative of the supreme military power of the nation.

Some years passed during which he continued his career as a lawyer and admired citizen of Terre Haute. Then came unexpectedly the invitation to join President Hayes' cabinet, and for four years he was secretary of the navy. In 1880 he became chairman of the American Department of the Panama Canal Company, and after his resignation retired to his home in Terre Haute, where he spent his last years in an activity that was delightful without being unprofitable, and productive without being burdensome. At his home at 1200 South Sixth street, one of the famous landmarks of the city, he lived in his library among his books, surrounded by his family and friends. And when the end came, on February 9, 1900, the town and

state and nation mourned his loss. Tributes to his life and in honor of his memory came from every quarter.*

A BALLAD OF THE WABASH.

To the country of the Wabash and the stately sycamore
Came a ruddy youth from Culpeper, and stood upon the shore;
"And here I'll build my cabin, and here I'll stick," said he,
"Or my name it ain't Dick Thompson," which he spelled it with a "p."

Now this happened on the Wabash, a long time ago,
Before the ground was troubled much with a shovel or with hoe—
Before the gourds and pumpkins gleamed between the rows of corn,
And before most people living wished they never had been born.

Wild catamounts and Injuns, and prairie wolves and b'ar,
Still prowled along the Wabash to raise the squatter's h'ar,
But Dick, the ruddy, swore, with many a savage growl,
That he wasn't born in Culpeper to be frightened by an owl.

So Dick, no more a rover, was fairly settled down;
He took to law and labor, and the break-bone took to he,
But he squared it with whisky, and he didn't mix his tea.

He fished for cat and turtle in the Wabash, rolling wide;
He built him boats of cotton-wood, to stem the rushing tide,
And when the big canawl was dug for the trade in corn and beans,
He was the noblest capt'ing of the horse and mule marines.

And thus in fame the lad who came from old Culpeper grew,
The tonguiest man of all the whooping Hoosiers knew,
For he wrote their party platform, and in making public speeches
He could beat Dan Voorhees every time out of his dusty breeches.

But Dick's life was passed in pleasure till a startling rumor spread
That the ancient Pope was moving when he ought to be in bed,
And was coming with his cardinals to occupy the West,
Where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Then Dick he sot him down and a solemn oath he took
That he'd neither fish nor sleep till he'd masked him with a book,
And he wrote and wrote and wrote and refused his toast and tea
Till he ended it and signed it Dick Thompson with a "p."

*"Richard W. Thompson Memorial" is a volume published in 1906, containing numerous tributes and resolutions from eminent public men and the press on his life and services.

So now the Pope is frightened, and concludes to stay at home,
 A prisoner in the Vatican within the walls of Rome;
 He looks upon the Tiber, but his eye shall never rest
 On the waters of the Wabash and the cornfields of the West.

Now for boats on the Wabash, and for boats on the canawl,
 And for writing of a book that will make the papists bawl,
 The lad who came from Culpeper is called for to be
 The head center of the vessels of the national navee.

—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

When W. K. Edwards died he was honored by the largest funeral ever held up to that time—"The grandest funeral pageant ever seen in this city and probably the grandest in the state except Morton's." Excursion trains brought over a thousand persons by the different railroads, and great numbers of vehicles came from the surrounding country. Judge Gresham, Judges Sol Blair, Martindale, ex-Governor Baker, Senators Voorhees and Thompson took part in the services, Rev. S. F. Dunham being the minister in charge. It was estimated that 20,000 people turned out to follow or view the procession, which was two miles long.

Colonel Edwards had lived for thirty-two years at the Terre Haute House, until his death September 25, 1878. He was born near Louisville, Kentucky, about 1820, was a graduate of the Indiana State University and the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1843 began practicing in Terre Haute. His career was marked by terms in the legislature, being speaker of the house one term; was first mayor of Terre Haute under city organization; was associated with the T. H. & I. and the T. H. & C. railroads, with banking interests, was president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State University at the time of his death, and prominently identified with many larger circles of political and business affairs. As agent, attorney and trusted counselor of Chauncey Rose, Colonel Edwards has been called the velvet glove on that strong hand. He was a genial, courteous man, with his little peculiarities. A Kentuckian, he was the son of a gentleman of the old school, from whom he derived his own manners. At his death he was chief patriarch of the Odd Fellows grand encampment of the state of Indiana.

John P. Usher was born in New York, the son of a very poor man. As a very small boy he hired to work for a neighbor at three dollars a month. His first work was carrying sugar water to be boiled down to maple syrup. It was a very large sugar orchard, and his employer worked him nearly to death, so that Usher ran away and returned home. His



DANIEL WOLSEY VORHEES

father was angry, and told him he would never be good for anything, but John replied that he would show his father some day that there was more "come out" in him than he supposed. He gained a common school education, and at nineteen or twenty studied law, and practiced a while in his native state and then removed west. He was a man of no ordinary talent, and on the circuits of Indiana and Illinois, in which he was pitted against Lincoln and his great cotemporaries, he held his own, being a very successful lawyer. He had taken an active part in Lincoln's campaign, and was appointed to succeed Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, as secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's cabinet. In early life he was a handsome man, of fine form and features, but in later life became corpulent, though not losing his fine dignity of appearance. He became very rich—said to have entered large bodies of choice lands along the Union Pacific Railroad, besides owning considerable stock in the company.

Daniel W. Voorhees (1827-1897), "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," who came to Terre Haute in 1857, the same year in which the present speaker, Joe Cannon, was studying law in this city, was born in Butler county, Ohio. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his grandfather of New Jersey, and his grandmother was the daughter of one of Daniel Boone's companions. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and the ancestry was a mingling of Dutch and Irish. Dan Voorhees was a farmer boy, bred to sturdiness and a large sphere of activity in the plain life of early Indiana. He graduated from Asbury (DePauw), studied law with a Crawfordsville firm, and was a partner of E. A. Hanagan, a former United States senator, at Covington, until he located at Terre Haute. Since his college days he had been noted for his oratory, and it had been prophesied by one of his old teachers that he would reach a place of distinction as an American orator. He was first a candidate for congress in 1856, reducing a normal majority from 2,619 to 230. In 1858 he was appointed, by Buchanan, United States district attorney for Indiana, and in 1860 was elected to Congress, and again elected in 1862, 1868 and 1870. On the death of Senator Morton in 1869 he was appointed to the unexpired term in the United States senate, and in 1878 was elected by the legislature to that office, which he filled with ability that made him one of the national leaders of affairs, until his death in 1897, three terms.

Voorhees won his reputation as an orator and one of the most brilliant and effective court pleaders of the country in his defense of John E. Cook, one of John Brown's lieutenants. The young man was tried for complicity in the treasonable designs of his leader, and being a relative of Governor Willard, one of Voorhees' closest friends, the young Terre Haute lawyer was prevailed upon to go to Virginia and undertake the

defense. Friends of Voorhees, with good reason, endeavored to dissuade him from this course, but he answered, also with good reason, "I am going to defend my friend's relative, let the consequences be what they may." His plea failed to save his client from the gallows, but it gave Voorhees a place among America's orators, and his speech to the jury has been printed and reprinted and will long be read as an example of eloquence.

"Voorhees is a born orator," was the tribute of a man who in other affairs was of equal eminence in Indiana and the nation. "He could speak eloquently before he could speak correctly. In the senate he does not speak often, but always to the point, and rarely to seats which are not filled. On the stump he has few equals and no superior." This recalls the case of the countryman who read both Voorhees' and Harrison's speeches and decided to vote with Voorhees. "Of a commanding figure, copious in language without being verbose, with a clear, ringing voice that can be heard by the largest assembly, even in the open air, and a perfectly natural and easy delivery, he is a popular orator of the highest grade. As a lawyer he may not be ranked among the highest, but as an advocate, especially in important criminal cases, when his sympathy has full play and successful defense depends more upon skillful management and the human feelings of the jury than upon the weight of evidence, it would be difficult to find his peer. He is one of Indiana's favorite and most highly and justly known sons."

C. Y. Patterson (1824-1881) was born at Vincennes, studied law with Griswold & Usher, graduated at Harvard Law School, which he had attended while Judge Story and Judge Greenleaf were among its noted lecturers. He married the daughter of Hon. John Law, one of the circuit judges of southern Indiana. He was a partner of Mr. Usher about 1852-3, was mayor of Terre Haute, 1856-57, and re-elected twice, but resigned in order to become judge of the common pleas district, consisting of Parke, Vigo and Sullivan counties. When he canvassed for re-election in 1864 he was defeated by Samuel F. Maxwell, this being the first and only time in his career when he failed of election. He practiced as partner with J. W. Allen until elected judge of the eighteenth Indiana circuit, consisting of Vermilion, Parke, Sullivan and Vigo counties. In 1872 he was re-elected, and in 1878 was again elected, but the circuit was now the fourteenth (Vigo and Sullivan). He died in office, and it was his distinction that he had been elected to the honors of the judiciary more often than any other man from this county or city, and he honored the office by ablest services as judge.

There is one law office in Terre Haute whose location has been known almost as a landmark of the town, as well as among the members of the

bar, through two generations. Isaac N. Pierce has occupied his present office since February, 1856. A short time before he had dropped into that office, a young law student, to pay his respects to Colonel Thomas H. Nelson, whose office it was. He was fascinated by the manner and language of Colonel Nelson, and thought he was one of the greatest men he had ever seen. Changing his plans, he expressed a desire to read law with the veteran lawyer. The colonel cordially assented, and when Mr. Pierce arrived in Terre Haute to take up his study he found that Colonel Nelson had already advertised a partnership between them. It was a good beginning for that long, industrious and honorable career of Judge Pierce's during fifty-one years in Terre Haute. The partnership continued until Colonel Nelson went to Chili as United States minister.

Mr. George C. Duy died February 10, 1908, at Cincinnati, where he was temporarily away from his home in Indianapolis, where he had lived since leaving Terre Haute. Mr. Duy was identified with the business interests of Terre Haute in the days of the old State bank, having been cashier of the bank on Ohio street opposite the court house, where it still stands as an ancient landmark, and a witness of its once stately grandeur—for such it was considered in the little town of Terre Haute. This early training accounts for Mr. Duy's exactness and care in all his court documents, pleadings and reports, which were considered models for the less experienced to follow. George C. Duy was married to the only daughter of Judge S. B. Gookins, with whom he was for years associated in the practice of law. Their home was on Strawberry hill, a beautiful piece of landscape, located in the then southern suburbs of Terre Haute, covered with forest trees, and a right royal and hospitable home it was, and the scene of many a brilliant function. It afterwards became the property of Coates' College, but now the place is chequered with streets and adorned with many pretty homes. Mr. Duy was afterwards associated in the law business with Judge Harvey D. Scott, and later with Hon. George W. Faris, which latter firm continued until Mr. Duy went to Indianapolis to take charge of some large business affairs.

In 1852 a young man of twenty-two presented himself for admission to the bar who made a great impression upon the older members, among them many distinguished lawyers. He was of singularly attractive personal appearance, tall, lithe figure, fine head, keen, black eyes, high, broad forehead and intellectual face—such was John P. Baird, fresh from his law studies at Bloomington. The bar then contained such men as W. D. Griswold, John P. Usher, R. W. Thompson, Judge Kinney, Salmon Wright, Judge Gookins, C. W. Baker and other older men, while the younger men were Harvey D. Scott, Newton Booth, Blackford Moffatt, Thomas H. Nelson and others. Mr. Baird became a partner of W. D.

Griswold, and later of Salmon Wright, and when the war came on entered the service which won him high military honor but eventually wrecked his life. Shattered in health, he returned from the army, practiced some years, and as his mental powers became more and more unbalanced he retired and waited the "tomorrow," which came on March 7, 1881.

Joseph S. Jenckes (now of Indianapolis) and Joseph G. Cannon for several months in 1857 read law together in the office of John P. Usher and Chambers Y. Patterson at Terre Haute. On parting in September of that year, Jenckes went to Cincinnati to study law in the university, and the future speaker of the house began practice at Tuscola, Illinois.

It is told that when W. D. Griswold, another of the talented lawyers of the early bar, came to Terre Haute on foot, he stopped at a farm house near Fort Harrison and asked for dinner. He offered to work in payment. The woman of the house, who understood that he was a tailor by trade, wanted a pair of pants cut out for her husband, and though Griswold had called himself a tailor, he knew nothing about the sartorial requirements for such a garment. He went to work and cut out the cloth according to his best ideas. He got his dinner, and hurried away.

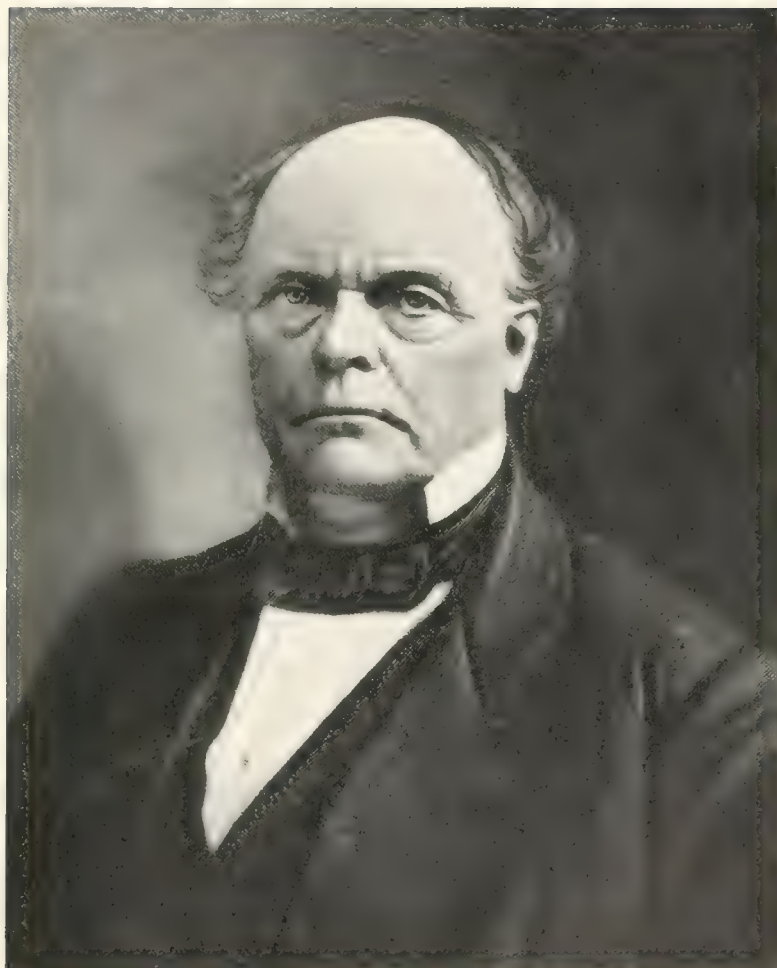
CHAUNCEY ROSE.

"In the fall of 1817 I traversed the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, looking for a location at which to reside and engage in business. I spent several days in Terre Haute, which had been laid out the previous year. The following winter I spent in Kentucky. Favorably impressed by the location and the people in and about Terre Haute, I returned and became a resident in April, 1818.

"There were but two cabins in Terre Haute, and the nearest boarding house was at Fort Harrison. There were no direct roads. The trip east was made by the way of Louisville, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It was a source of great rejoicing when the first steamboat landed at Terre Haute in 1822. In 1819 I moved to Parke county and engaged in the milling industry. I sawed and furnished the lumber for the court house erected in the public square. I returned to Terre Haute in 1825."

Such was the coming of Chauncey Rose, "The Peabody of the West," to Indiana as told by himself in the records of an Old Settlers' Society in October, 1875.

Chauncey Rose was born in a retired farmhouse, on the Wethersfield Meadows, in Connecticut, December 24, 1794, and died at Terre Haute, Indiana, August 13, 1877. John Rose, his father, was the son of John Rose, who emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland early in 1700.



Chambers, W. L.

Mary Warner, his mother, was a daughter of John Warner, of Wethersfield. The mother died, aged 72, in 1832, and the father, aged 80, in 1838.

Chauncey Rose survived his six brothers and one sister, all of whom were without children; so that when he died, also childless, he was the "last of his race." Two of his brothers, George and John, were successively partners of Stephen Bulkeley, of Hartford, Connecticut, and carried on an extensive business in the East India trade at Charleston, South Carolina. Upon the dissolution of this partnership, John became a prosperous cotton broker at New Orleans. After George's death, John removed to New York and became one of the ablest business men of his time.

The education of Chauncey Rose consisted of a brief attendance of the common schools of his district; but he inherited good health and was endowed with energy, courage, a strong intellect and abundant common sense; his firmness of will did no discredit to his Scotch ancestry, and his unflinching integrity in purpose and act were marks of his Puritan nature. To this combination of traits was added the habit of self-reliance bred in him by his father, which is the essential quality of all strong characters, and in Mr. Rose was conspicuous.

The Northwest Territory, as it was then called, offered strong attractions to a man of such character as Mr. Rose. He decided to try his fortunes on the frontier, and went to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, where some friends resided in 1817.

How he came to Indiana has been told in his own words. He spent five years in what is now Roseville, in Parke county, engaged in milling and trade. These were five years of hard and untiring labor—chopping timber and driving oxen. He frequently worked in the mill dam in water waist deep for hours at a time.

In 1825 Mr. Rose returned to Terre Haute with a capital of \$2,000 to engage in trade and become one of the most popular and successful merchants of the region. His profits were judiciously invested in land, which he worked according to the most approved methods, until, acre by acre, it gradually passed, with the increasing population, from farm land to city lots. In these and other ways, open only to those who improve the opportunities of a new country, he amassed a fortune.

Mr. Rose was foremost in securing railroad transportation for the new state. He bore the principal labor of building the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad; his courage and resolution secured the construction of the road by individual subscriptions—largely secured from his friends by personal efforts—instead of by the aid of grants of land, which had not then become the fashion, and his scrupulous supervision made that road one of the best and safest in the state. He contributed largely to the

railroads from Evansville to Terre Haute, from Crawfordsville, and from Terre Haute to Danville, Illinois.

His financial successes were great, but so was his industry. His industry and well-known integrity would have gained him fortune, but these were guided by an intelligence, by an understanding of the future that led to the most fortunate investments.

A distinguished mark of this man's character was his public spirit and liberality; he always responded to every worthy application. Among the more worthy of his good deeds was an act of justice to the memory of his brother John, which was so unique that it cannot be omitted.

He found that, for many reasons, the will of his brother, if executed under the laws of the state of New York, would not accomplish the clearly defined intentions of his brother. The will made bequests of more than a million dollars, and Mr. Rose became satisfied that only a small part of the bequests would reach the objects for which they were intended. He succeeded, after nearly six years of vexatious litigation, in setting the will aside. He thus became heir to an estate valued at \$1,600,000. Mr. Rose, however, required no deliberation to decide that justice to the memory of his brother and his own character required that the money should be disposed of to execute the objects provided for in the will as far as possible. He dispensed more than a million and a half dollars in New York for more than eighty charitable objects, ranging in amounts from \$1,000 to \$220,000.

Mr. Rose was never indifferent to the influence of religious institutions upon a growing community. He contributed liberally toward the expenses of nearly every church edifice in Terre Haute. He was nearly always a regular attendant at church till within a few years of his death. His filial regard for his mother influenced him in action on such matters. It is said that her opposition to his going west was softened by his promise to pay her an annual visit. This promise could not be fulfilled until the end of the fifth year, but his annual visit, often performed on horseback, was rarely omitted again during the good lady's life. At her death he gave the old homestead to the town of Wethersfield, with \$3,000 to improve it. It is now the town farm—a well ordered asylum for the poor. He added \$2,000 for the town library and \$1,200 to endow an academy.

He knew how to watch the dimes and save them, as well as give them away. Mr. Rose wanted every man to pay his debts scrupulously. He could then return the money if he chose, and he often did so, but pay them he must. He believed in simple living, and after he began to contemplate the Rose Orphans' Home he would often advise members of his household to refrain from some expenditure, saying that it would be taking food from some poor orphan's mouth. He kept a purse for private charity,

and this becoming known caused him much annoyance. He was not afraid of work, and it is said that he was often seen at the corner by the Terre Haute House, then his hotel, with a hoe in his hands scraping the mud from the crossings.

Mr. Rose's old home still stands at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Its modest exterior, broad veranda, low roof and rambling outlines, and position in a grassy orchard nearly a full block in size, gives it very much the appearance of an old New England farmhouse. The east wing, opening off the parlor, has been kept essentially as Mr. Rose left it. His bed room was here and a small room for books. It was here that he refused to sell the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, though he wanted to sell and was offered his price. He refused because the purchasers would not treat all the other stockholders the same way as they did him. He insisted that all who wanted to sell should have the same price.

Few men have left as many evidences of a humane and philanthropic spirit or have bestowed their charities so wisely. There is the entire absence of anything like selfishness in each of them. By the munificent gift of \$90,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society of Terre Haute he has enabled it to become a noble and magnificent charity. His donations to Providence Hospital, now St. Ann's Orphan Home, were upon a most liberal scale. The medical dispensary where the poor are provided without money is a work of Christian benevolence. Added to these, with others less conspicuous, is the Rose Orphans' Home, with an endowment sufficient to insure its permanency, which is of itself enough to confer immortal honor upon his memory.

OHIO STREET.

In Ohio street from Water to Ninth probably can be found reminiscences of more people connected with the past or early history of Terre Haute than in the same number of blocks of any other street. On it were built the first log house of the city, the first brick residence, the first bank, law offices, doctors' offices, the first ferry and postoffice, the first telegraph and express office and the first bridge and steamboat landing.

A resident on Ohio street in the early forties, next to the bank, was Albert Lange. When he came to Terre Haute about 1836, he, George Habermeyer and one or two others were the only Germans in town. George Habermeyer at that time was a fine German citizen, and though he was a saloon-keeper and himself one of his best customers, he was much liked for his great big heart, and received much sympathy on account of his affliction, his wife being insane for many years. Her insanity was the result of a shock caused by her coming suddenly upon the body of a young German who had gone into her house to kill himself.

Albert Lange (1801-69) was born in Prussia, was a student of the University of Halle, and studied law. He was of the liberal school of politics, and much interested in the republican institutions and the governmental reforms then being discussed. This made him suspected by the authorities, and as a result he emigrated to America, coming to Terre Haute in 1836. In 1849 he was sent as United States consul to Amsterdam, and on returning in 1851 was elected auditor of Vigo county, serving as such until 1860. He was elected auditor of the state, and served with great credit during the stirring period of the war. He was elected mayor of Terre Haute.

Ezra W. Smith built the home on Ohio street now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, which in its time was one of the finest residences of the city. He was a very successful, money-making man. He built a double brick business house, and also owned the Corinthian Hall block at the northeast corner of Third and Main streets. He was proprietor of a distillery and flour mill. He severed his connection with Terre Haute very abruptly. A party was to be given at his home. No one came on the evening set, not even Mr. Smith, for he disappeared that night and never more was heard of. His estate was settled a few years later by W. D. Griswold.

Of pioneer families, few were more closely identified with the early history of the city than the Ross family. On March 2, 1895, Uncle Harry Ross celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday, the occasion also being notable as the birthday of the city's oldest inhabitant. He had come to Terre Haute more than seventy years before, and in an article reviewing his career the Gazette at that time published some interesting reminiscences of the pioneer days. Harry Ross was born in Saratoga county, New York, March 2, 1801, and grew up in New York state.

His three elder brothers, to quote the Express from here on, Russell, John and James, had gone west and were in the brick manufacturing business at Vincennes. They wrote back glowing accounts of the fine new country, and it was in 1819 that the remaining members of the family decided to move west and join the boys. None of them realized at the time the extensive step they had taken. The trip from New York to Indiana was a year's undertaking. It was in the fall of 1819 that the immigrants started, intending to follow the water course as much as possible. A great portion of the trip was made overland. The weather grew colder, the rivers were all low, and progress was necessarily slow. The stopping place was to have been Evansville, Indiana, but owing to the cold weather and freezing river the little party was forced to stop at Wheeling, on the Ohio river, until the spring thaw. It was about Christmas time when the progress of the boat was checked by the ice; early in

the following March the journey was resumed. Arriving at Evansville the immigrants packed their belongings into wagons, and proceeded through the slush and mud to Vincennes. They located on the grand prairie about forty miles north of Vincennes and about where Hutsonville, Illinois, now is. In 1824 the three Ross brothers, Harry, James and Russell, came to Terre Haute and went into the brick business.

They rented some land of General Allen, which was located about where the present county poor farm is, and started a brick yard. They were afraid to get nearer the river on account of the chills and fever which were so prevalent about the river banks. After a few years at this place they overcame the fear of that "ager" and moved to the banks of the river, just north of the Johns' lumber yard. For many years the Ross brothers supplied all the brick used in Terre Haute for building purposes. Continuing at brick making until about 1838 or '40, the brothers sold out and went into the general merchandise business in a small frame building which stood on Second street between Main and Ohio streets and about in the middle of the square. Just before Christmas of 1841 a disastrous fire leveled that entire block of buildings to the ground. The entire village turned out to fight the flames, but nothing could be done to check the furious flames, and almost everything in the buildings was destroyed by fire. The Ross brothers had been in business at Darwin, also, and left Terre Haute for that place immediately after the fire, and went into the pork packing business at that place. Remaining at Darwin but three years, they returned to Terre Haute and rebuilt their store upon the former site.

The new block was of brick, and was the first three-story building in the town. It had an open front, which was considered quite a metropolitan innovation at the time. Besides his merchandising business, Mr. Ross made other judicial investments. He was a director of the First National Bank for over twenty-eight years, and also a stockholder in the Vandalia Railroad and was a member of the board of directors for many years. He retired from active business pursuits in 1861.

When Mr. Ross reached here the county court house was just being built, and he went up in the half completed belfry and took a look at the surroundings. He could see every house in the village, and they numbered exactly forty. They were mostly scattered along on First and Second streets, although some few had located out on the prairie. Next to the "ager," the shortage of money during the pioneer days was one of the greatest hardships encountered by the early settlers. There was actually no money at all, to speak of. A few Mexican dollars found their way into the section, but there were no smaller coins, and when business transactions were made requiring fractional currency the parties con-

cerned proceeded to a blacksmith shop, where the dollar was cut into eight "bits." The bits were small and hard to carry, and were so sharp that they wore out the trouser pockets in short order. So they had almost as much trouble in keeping the money as they had in getting it. As an illustration of the scarcity of money, Mr. Ross said that the postage on a letter from here to Onondaga, his old home, was twenty-five cents and was paid at the end of the route. His parents wrote to their relatives in New York state and told them to quit writing letters, for they could not pay the postage for them at this end.

Many of the settlers who went to New Orleans on flatboats with their crops brought back specie with them, but it was many years before money became anyways common. "My brother James and I earned our first \$100 by making sausages," said Mr. Ross. "We filled sausages for Mr. Gilman, who ran the first pork house in Terre Haute, and we purchased eighty acres of timber land for the money received." Russell, Mr. Ross' elder brother, raised William Earle, who was the first child born in Terre Haute and who afterwards wrote a history of the city. Earle's parents died when he was quite young, and Russell Ross volunteered to take care of the young orphan. He grew up in the family until he became of age, when he went into business with another young man. He borrowed money to get a start in business, and left suddenly, forgetting to pay his debts. He had always longed for a sea voyage, and making his way east he shipped for a long trip. It was while at sea that Earle compiled his history of Terre Haute.

The square on which is the Deming homestead cost Judge Deming \$100, which he had loaned upon it. The borrower could not possibly pay it, and one night packed up and quietly left town next morning. The judge heard of it and, mounting his horse, after a chase overtook the man. The debtor said he could not possibly pay and the judge would have to take the land for it. A part of this same square was sold to the city school board for \$20,000, and though the high school, the library and a church have been built there, the best part of the original ground is left.

While living at First and Ohio, where her sons, Demas and Arthur, were born, the new Deming residence was completed, and Mrs. Deming was anxious to move to it, but she never could get the judge, or "Mr. Deming," as she always called him, to make the move. Finally the judge had to go on a trip east, and the stage was hardly out of sight before she had secured the necessary drays (the moving vans of the time) and hurried everything off to the house in which she lived many years.

James Farrington (1798-1869) opened a law office in Vincennes in

1819, and came to Terre Haute in 1822. His first, or nearly first, office was in the second story of the old court house, before it was quite finished. He was a very successful lawyer, but retired from practice in 1834, from the firm of Farrington, Wright & Gookins. He was another example of the sterling character and ability of the first citizens, as kind and courteous as he was just and honorable, and he had no enemies. He was the first cashier of the branch of the State bank, and at one time its president, and a director during its existence. He served in both houses of the legislature. He was appointed by Lincoln assessor of this revenue district. He was one of the early large pork packers, as senior member of the H. D. Williams & Co.

One can not look at the dingy old State bank without thinking of the little girl who once lived in the building back of it, built for the home of the former cashier, and wondering how it seemed to her to go from this to the palace of the Czar to paint pictures of him, the Czarina and various grand duchesses and other notable people. The Küssners lived here for years, while their music store was next door. This was a family of many talents, the father a fine musician and the children of more than ordinary accomplishments in music and languages. One of the rooms was equipped with a stage on which they performed little French and English plays. It was after they had moved to their home on North Seventh street that Amelia Küssner developed her talents as a painter to become one of the best-known miniaturists of the world. Several persons here possess samples of her work, fortunately secured before she had begun to know plutocrats and royalty.

General John Scott, a brother of Lucius H. Scott, was born in New York in 1793, served in the war of 1812, being present at the attack on Sackett's Harbor, and about 1826-27 came to Terre Haute, where he established a retail business with his brother at Third and Ohio. He served as treasurer of the T. H. & I. R. R., 1851-67, and retired when seventy-four. During the early days he made trips to New Orleans in the river commerce of that period.

Colonel Thomas Dowling (1806-1876) was born in Ireland, came to America in 1814 and worked for Gales & Seaton on the *National Intelligencer*, and while a newspaper man in Washington acquired the friendship of many influential and notable persons, of much value to him in later life. He came to Terre Haute in 1832 and established the *Wabash Courier*, which he sold in 1842. He then became editor and proprietor of the *Wabash Express*. His papers were very influential in Indiana life. He served eight years in the legislature, was trustee of the Wabash & Erie canal from 1850 until his death, a member of the city council, 1867-71, and county commissioner in 1873, and also an official

of the Savings bank, 1869-76. After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democratic party, and continued to act in that line to the time of his death. In state and county politics he was always consulted, and his advice had much to do in molding the course of the party. At the time of his death he was a member of the national Democratic committee.

In the death, on December 28, 1892, of Linus A. Burnett, there passed away one of the city's and county's oldest residents and a man of action and worth in many ways.

Linus A. Burnett was born in Canada July 8, 1818. His infancy was passed in Chautauqua county, New York, and with his parents he came to Vigo county in 1821, the journey being made by water, and Terre Haute being reached by the Wabash river. Most of his business career was in the leather business, first as a tanner and later in the handling of it as a merchant. He was at one time a partner of John H. O'Boyle and again of Mayor Fred A. Ross, but for the most part was sole proprietor of a store. With James McGill he organized what was then known as the Vigo bank, but the venture was a losing one to him and when the affairs of the bank were wound up he found that he was a heavy loser. His latest business career was on South Fourth street, but the business was a small one, for his capital had been seriously impaired.

Mr. Burnett always took an active interest in public affairs. He served two terms in the legislature from 1849 to 1853 and in 1854 was elected sheriff. From 1868 to 1882 he was postmaster. In 1873 he was elected president of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad Company. His last public office was as a member of the city school board, of which he was treasurer. In politics Mr. Burnett was a Republican, was a member of the state central committee of his party and an active friend of Governor Morton. Mr. Burnett was one of the charter members and first officers of the Rose series of building and loan associations in this city and until he was compelled by ill health to give up his active connection with the association was one of the most painstaking and efficient of its directors.

In relating the early history of the medical fraternity in Terre Haute we follow the sketch left by Dr. Ezra Read, who settled here in 1843 and knew many of his predecessors. In 1817, when Terre Haute was a year old, a medical society was formed at Vincennes, which included in its membership physicians resident and practicing in the country later organized as Vigo and Parke counties. Its early records, which were perused by Dr. Read, indicated that the first members were men of high character and earnest professional zeal. Among the first members were Dr. John W. Davis, who once resided at Terre Haute,

and who later in life gave more attention to public affairs than to medicine, as he became a member of congress, was elected speaker of the house, was a commissioner to China, and was appointed governor of Oregon territory.

Dr. Lawrence S. Shuler was one of the most eminent of the first physicians of this district. He lived both in Terre Haute and Vincennes. He married a sister of Nathaniel F. Cunningham, which made him the uncle of W. R. McKeen's second wife. His widow passed the later years of her life in this city. His son was Lawrence Shuler, long warden of the southern penitentiary. Dr. Shuler performed some remarkable operations, and was the most noted surgeon of this part of Indiana during the pioneer period. He successfully operated upon a little girl of eleven years for congenital blindness. The child stayed at his home for several months, and when vision was restored, as Mrs. Shuler has related, she was almost bewildered with joy at the wonders before her. She learned the colors with difficulty, and her friends were known for a long time only by their voices, and it was thus that she first recognized her father. A large abdominal tumor was removed from a woman in the seventh month of gestation. She recovered and a child was born that was living twenty or more years later. Dr. Shuler was an unsuccessful candidate for congress from this district. Back in the twenties he had for his pupil and partner the late Dr. E. V. Ball. His office was at First and Ohio streets. Dr. Shuler practiced in Terre Haute from 1825 to 1828, dying in the latter year at the age of thirty-seven.

When priority of location in Vigo county is considered the first physician was undoubtedly Dr. William Clark, who was the military surgeon at Fort Harrison when it was defended by Zachary Taylor. As told elsewhere Dr. Clark was one of the most gallant defenders of the burning fort, exposing himself to the missiles of the Indians while he directed the removal of a roof in order to check the spreading flames. He practiced medicine for a dozen years in Vigo county, being here in 1817, at the arrival of Lucius H. Scott, whose life he saved by his skill and tender care. He removed to the vicinity of Eugene, Indiana, in 1824.

Dr. Charles B. Modesitt was the first physician to settle in the town of Terre Haute, with whose early affairs he was prominently identified, and his name is often mentioned in the early history. Dr. Modesitt, who was a native of Prince William county, Virginia, was a graduate of Prince William college. He moved to Ohio in 1814, and came to Fort Harrison in 1816. He bought property at the first sale of town lots and built the first house, a log cabin, at Water and Ohio streets. He was in manners a courtly, dignified Virginia gentleman, and in mingling with

the early pioneer settlers never lost sight of his self-respect and polite manners. He was a diligent and faithful physician, enjoyed an extensive practice, and ranked with the most eminent in his profession in western Indiana. His daughter, Mrs. Frances Warren, who survived her father over fifty years, has told in her old age that among Dr. Modesitt's patients were some Indians who lived near the town. He died in 1848, aged sixty-four.

The second house built by Dr. Modesitt on the site of the first cabin built in Terre Haute was put up by Tom Puckett and another man—of studs placed rather close together and the interstices filled with brick. Over these oak clapboarding was nailed horizontally, the edges joining and perhaps weather-stripped. Little porches were on the north, east and south sides, and these were used a great deal, visitors usually sitting down on the porches, which overlooked the river and opposite shore. The front room was the doctor's shop, office and drug store. Back of it was a large room, about twenty-two by seventeen, for dining and living room, with a large fireplace and high mantel, and a stairway to the second floor. Back of that was the kitchen, with its large fireplace and crane, where all the cooking was done. A bed room opened off that. Instead of carpet the floors were covered with white sand, of which a couple of barrels at a time would be brought from the river sand bar.

Mrs. Modesitt did not spin or weave herself, but she was a very efficient housekeeper who could get work from her servants. There was always a supply of good domestics from the farmers' families—a very nice class of women, both as help and companions, and a number of them were married from Mrs. Modesitt's home. She spoke of having been burdened in Virginia by the bunch of housekeeper's keys and the necessity of keeping everything under lock and key.

It was a pleasant party every spring when all the family and Tom Rogers (who looked after the doctor's ferry, tannery, blacksmith shop, etc., while the latter was doctoring) would get into a wagon with two wash tubs and go over to a prairie near St. Mary's to gather enough strawberries to fill the tubs. It was a grand prairie on which grass grew in upright sprigs instead of matting into sod. The strawberry plants also grew upright and held up a little cluster of four or five berries, a few inches above the ground. The berries and stalks were plucked together, and from a very small space the tubs were soon filled. Wild strawberries were abundant in other places—for twenty or twenty-five years in succession Mr. Welton Modesitt (son of the doctor) had seen strawberries gathered on Strawberry Hill, where many went regularly to get them.

In the large dining room of the Modesitt home the traveling preachers, Methodist circuit riders, often preached.

Small boys of the pioneer time had a great deal of fun. It kept them busy to get through with all they had to do. They began to hunt before they could hold a gun up and had to rest it on a log or stump. There were fish in the river and nuts and wild fruits to gather. On moonlight nights it was much fun to stay out, as long as they dared, to play and hide around the stumps scattered over the village.

Mr. Welton Modesitt, who furnished the above description about his father's home, had seen the block house and log pickets ten to twelve feet high around it, constituting all that remained in his time of Fort Harrison. Once, returning from Watertown, where his wife's people lived, he met, while stopping at Niagara Falls, Dr. Maxwell Wood, brother of the late Charles and Dr. John Wood, then chief of the naval medical department. Dr. Wood had married a niece of President Taylor, and he was with General Taylor at this time. He took Mr. Modesitt into the room where sat the hero of Fort Harrison and Palo Alto and introduced him as from "Fort Harrison prairie." The general started up and said it had been many years since he had heard that name. It brought to his mind the most beautiful recollections that could be associated with any name to him. He remembered so well the fort where he fought his first battle, the river bend, the lovely prairies that stretched away from it, and rising like islands above them the beautiful groves of wild cherry, plum and walnut trees, and clumps of sumac, hazel, etc.

Dr. Eleazer Aspinwall came to Terre Haute in 1817 from New York. He is said to have been a member of that Aspinwall family, some of whom were the famous ship owners whose steamers ran between New York and Panama. Dr. Aspinwall was a man of some means, and bought an interest in the Terre Haute Land Company. He died about 1824, and his estate was settled with painstaking care by W. C. Linton (who had married Ann Aspinwall in 1820).

Dr. Ezra Read was one of the most brilliant among the early profession. He was universally esteemed in Terre Haute, and at his death flags were set at half mast. He was a hard worker and student, and his fondness for books led him to collect a large number during his lifetime. (Some of which are now preserved in the public library.) By talent and cultivation he had a wide range of knowledge, and was intimate with a circle of acquaintances among distinguished politicians and other celebrities. As a youth he was a midshipman in the American navy, and he was also attached to the little army and navy with which the republic of Texas was established in its independence from Mexico. He was chief surgeon at the battle of San Jacinto, and one of the trophies exhibited in his office was the bullet that pierced the skull of Colonel Cos, brother of General Cos, one of the Mexican leaders in the war.

The Barbours were pioneers. Daniel Barbour came here with Dr. Durkee (Durkee's ferry), and was one of the first settlers in Fayette township. Corey Barbour (1807-1879) came from New York with his father in 1817, and became a farmer, living on land bought by his father in 1826, in the old homestead. He also was one of the packers of pork, and made many trips to New Orleans with shipments of pork, corn and hay.

Daniel Barbour and his wife and family celebrated his ninetieth anniversary in Fayette township, when fifty of his descendants sat down to dinner. He was born in 1780, came from Olean Point in a pirogue to Evansville in 1817 and then pushed on to Fayette. He swam his horse across the prairie east of Terre Haute. He was a model pioneer, temperate, industrious and raised a fine family of sons and daughters.

Micajah Goodman probably came into the county in 1811 with the Liston party, and settled west of the river in the times when the Indians were numerous and wild animals abundant. His reminiscences handed down tell of his killing a panther and of nearly killing an Indian. His hogs, as was the custom, ran at large in the woods to feed on the mast, and when a hog was wanted the farmer went out for it as if for game. On one of these hunts Mr. Goodman espied an Indian apparently busily engaged in skinning a hog. Resting his gun against a tree he was about to fire when the Indian rose and held up the hide he had been removing—it was the hide of a deer, in killing which he had, of course, committed no trespass on the settler's rights. Micajah Goodman was from North Carolina, and was the founder of the West Vigo Congregational church. He had been a member of the New Hope church in Sugar Creek, but had withdrawn because of some differences with other members concerning slavery.

Nathaniel Preston, who was from Vermont, came here in 1836, and being an educated New Englander, established a private school in the old brick school house. A year later he entered the branch of the State Bank and was advanced to the position of teller and cashier.

George B. Richardson, father of H. Richardson, was born in New York. His father, Joseph Richardson, left Geneseo in 1815 to explore the Wabash country around Fort Harrison, was pleased with it and returned east to make preparations for emigration. A party crossed the Alleghanies in wagon to Olean Point on the Allegheny river, where they built three boats—one by Richardson and one by Abraham Markle—and journeyed in those boats down the Ohio and up the Wabash, landing at Fort Harrison as the first emigrant party that pushed up the Wabash. This little party of emigrants was received at the fort with a salute of fifteen guns, and the garrison produced a basket of wine and

gave them hearty welcome. George B. Richardson was then twelve years old. They brought with them the agricultural implements then in use, but instead of settling on Fort Harrison prairie the father went to Clark county in the neighborhood of York. George B. Richardson was one of the California forty-niners, and when fifty-seven years old enlisted in the Union army for three years, and was promoted to sergeant and second lieutenant. He came to Terre Haute in 1868, dividing his time between York and Terre Haute until 1880, when he died at his home here.

George Jordan (1798-1881) was a farmer who came to this region from Pennsylvania, settling in Honey Creek in 1817 and putting in a crop of wheat on Lambert's place. In 1819 he walked back to Ohio, sleeping and eating with the Indians on the way. In 1822 he made his first trip to New Orleans with a flatboat of corn.

John Collett in first coming west made his way literally through a wilderness, for he surveyed the road as he came. He settled at Terre Haute and was a merchant with his son, Joseph. He was identified with this region in many ways, and many deeds that are recorded today begin with the name Collett. The Colletts moved with the land office to Crawfordsville, but their great interests were in Vermilion county, where they laid out and founded Newport and Eugene. The homestead was on Spring creek between these two towns. Here Harrison's boats landed en route to Tippecanoe. Near by on the section line runs the old Army Ford road. At the landing the troops had eighteen axes, one of which was lost and was found about two years ago on the Collett land (see elsewhere). On one of the Collett farms was the grave of Tecumseh's wife, which was carefully protected for many years. There was also the remains of an Indian forge (so it is believed), dating back to Indians before those known to the white settlers, and pieces of iron and copper worked at it have been found of extraordinary hardness and temper.

The daughter of John Collett was a beautiful young woman. She was engaged to Lucius Scott, who then was a teacher in one of the log school houses near the Durham settlement. The marriage day had been set, the bridal garments made, when Miss Collett died and was buried in the cemetery east of Six street, the grave being between two trees at the corner of Seventh and Walnut. There was no preacher at that time to read the service, and Lucius Scott performed the sad and trying duty of speaking at the grave of his lost bride. An old-fashioned stone in Woodlawn preserves the memory.

Charlotte Wood (1787-1875) was for forty years a resident of Terre Haute and one of the important early settlers. She came in 1835,

bringing three sons and six daughters. She was born in New Jersey, and her children in Baltimore, Maryland. Her husband was of English birth, and a captain in the war of 1812, and she received a pension. She had been well off, but gave up much, beyond legal requirements, in paying security debts. Her oldest son, Maxwell W., was surgeon general in the United States navy. Charles Wood was one of the notable men of Terre Haute, secretary of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad. And Dr. John Wood practiced many years in this city. Her daughters married well-known men of this city. In her time Mrs. Wood was a woman of wonderful activity and helpfulness, very charitable, and in many ways one of the noble women of early Terre Haute.

William Maxwell Wood (1809-1880) became surgeon general in the navy. He entered the navy as assistant surgeon in 1829 and was fleet surgeon of the Pacific squadron in 1844-46. On his own responsibility and at the risk of his life he made a dangerous journey through Mexico to Mazatlan to inform Commodore Sloat of the breaking out of the war—which was the commodore's only information and induced him to proceed to California. Surgeon Wood's exploit was commended by the committee of naval affairs as a special service in enabling the United States to seize California, at a time when Great Britain might have done so. Dr. Wood was fleet surgeon of the East Indian squadron and took part in the Chinese war, being on board the flagship, participating in the capture of four barrier forts on the Canton river. During the Civil war he was fleet surgeon of the Atlantic blockading squadron, and was on board the Minnesota in the first battle of ironclads when the Monitor repulsed the Merrimac. He retired in 1871.

Mrs. Sophia Fuller (grandmother of Horace Burt) was one of Terre Haute's noted pioneer women. At her death she left a large estate in real property. She willed her home and five acres of land in Preston's subdivision as a home for friendless females, together with the residue of her estate after providing for a number of relatives. (The courts annulled this provision.) She came as a young wife of twenty-one from Hartford, Connecticut, in the fall of 1820, traveling in their own conveyance from Hartford to Wheeling and from there in a flat-boat with their carriage horses and goods to Mt. Carmel. Chauncey Rose, an old friend and neighbor, had invited them to come to Roseville, where he had a mill and store. Mr. Fuller bought a farm and lived there until 1847, when the family moved to the home at Seventh and Mulberry. In 1854 he bought thirty acres on the Poplar or Bloomingtondale road, and moved to it. He died in 1858, leaving a valuable estate, which was divided between his wife and daughter (Mrs. Burt).

Mrs. Fuller was a remarkable woman, of great executive ability

and a will and force of character sufficient to govern a state, and yet was a very devoted wife and mother. She kept a diary (good old departed custom), which has given many interesting historical notes of the year in which she made her journey to Vigo county. "At Cincinnati," reads one extract, "my husband bought a small boat, put into it our traveling baggage, purchased some articles, such as pots, kettles, dishes, tinware, etc. We made a bedstead of our wagon body and a table of our goods case, seats of our trunks. Our horses go on another boat, and our small boat is lashed to Dr. Baker's large one. With this arrangement we leave for Louisville. Dr. Baker sends his man ahead to kill game as we glide slowly but safely down the Ohio. Wild turkeys and squirrels are in great abundance. * * * At Evansville we disposed of our boats and traveled in our wagons to Mt. Carmel, where we arrived December 20, 1820, and remained until February. We leave this wild-looking country and the people, the men mostly dressed in buckskin, for the Wabash. * * * Stop a short time at Honey Creek and keep on to Terre Haute. This is a beautiful spot of earth; river on the west side, and east, far as the eye can reach—delightful. Three frame houses and a few log cabins are all that is to be seen. Our destination is yet fifteen miles ahead, to the mills of Brooks, Robbins (Moses) and Rose. * * * We reached the mills, a wild, romantic looking place, situated on Raccoon creek. There are but few white inhabitants. Several tribes of Indians are near; many of them come to the mill every day, bring their venison, turkeys, wild honey, etc., and their squaws their baskets to exchange for flour and other things. * * * March 22—We leave our friend's house, only to be neighbors; they have built for us a snug log house with three rooms, and a shelter to cook under, besides a small house in addition for our meat, flour, etc. * * * Mr. Rose and Mr. Robbins have taken up their abode with us."

Mrs. Fuller was taken sick in July, and still feeble in December, with her husband nearly as bad from attacks of the ague. She writes: "Oh, that we had never seen the Wabash. Our little darling prattler is our greatest joy. She is always happy and never tired of play." In 1824 they "buy a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Little Raccoon; have good health, have become quite happy, but work very hard." In 1827 "visit our New England home. Mother Fuller, Mr. Blinn and Cornelia returned with us and settle in Terre Haute." There is a tribute to Mrs. Fuller's fidelity as a pioneer's wife in the last words of her husband: "You have been my good wife always." As was quite characteristic of many early settlers, Mrs. Fuller, though given to pious thought and of religious temperament, was not a member of any religious body.

Mrs. Hannah Booth was of Quaker ancestry, tall and straight and imposing, one of those old ladies whose hair did not show a silver thread in old age, and she never leaned against the back of a chair. Her son, Newton Booth, became governor of California in the seventies. In 1874 Walter Booth, who lived at Paris, Illinois, sent the following telegram to Sacramento: "Assume no airs over me, young man. Modest mind at last finds a fitting reward, and I am alderman of my village.—Walt." The governor replied with congratulations and said: "You have done nobly. Go up to the head.—Newt."

The death of Phœbe A. Cook in October, 1907, removed a woman whose life associations had continued with Terre Haute through all the changes that marked the years from 1829 to the present. Mrs. Cook was a daughter of the late Thomas Dowling by his first marriage to Miss Harriet Severn, and was born in Washington, D. C., December 3, 1827. She came to this city when two years of age, when Colonel Dowling, who was subsequently to play a prominent part in the history of this city, became connected with the old *Wabash Courier* in 1829. The Dowling home was situated at the corner of Second and Ohio streets, the grounds occupying an entire square. She was married when quite young to Louis M. Cook, son of James Cook, a New Englander of Scotch descent, who came here in the early days to establish a dry goods establishment on Wabash avenue, near the court house square. Later the dry goods business was given up, and the firm of James Cook & Son established a hardware business, which was continued for many years, the last building occupied by it being located on the site of the present Albrecht store.

The old Cook homestead, on the north side of Mulberry street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, at present occupied by W. H. Floyd, was built for her a few years after her marriage, by her father, Colonel Dowling. It was the center of Terre Haute society of the early days, and was famed for the broad hospitality it dispensed. As its mistress, she was noted for her generous nature and warm friendships.

Mrs. Cook was one of the first members of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, becoming identified with it about 1835 or 1836, when Bishop Kemper visited here and established the little mission on Fifth street, between Wabash avenue and Cherry street, on the present site of the livery establishment of S. J. Fleming & Son. The little frame building occupied by the church is still standing on the rear of the lot. She was prominent in the work of the church, and visiting dignitaries of the church were almost invariably entertained by the Cooks. Rev. S. F. Donham, for many years rector of St. Stephen's, and at present located at Albion, New York, made his home with them for many years.

In the possession of Mrs. A. G. Adamson, granddaughter of Britton M. Harrison, is an interesting relic with a remarkable history. It is a gold watch, stem-winding, hunting case, Liverpool make, inscribed with the date 1828 and the name "B. Harrison." When in 1858 Harrison & Son had an establishment on Water street (north of the Big Four), where they made soap and candles, Mr. Harrison lost this watch, in 1903, while the bridge builders were sinking the coffer dams for the stone pier of a new Big Four bridge a workman found, thirty-two feet below the bottom of the river near the bank, a gold watch. The name inscribed on it proved it to be the watch lost by Mr. Harrison forty-five years before. It had been dropped nearer the bank than when found, for as time passed the river encroached and what was land became river, and the gravel and sand swept by the current into the eddies below the bend had buried the watch deep under clay, gravel and sand, where it was found. The outer hunting case was in good order, though the gold was dull. The enamel of the face had gone, the minute and second hands had disappeared, and a very small hour hand remained. The remainder was less affected, for the steel of the balance wheel is partly bright and partly dim. The relic is now in the possession of the granddaughter of the first acting mayor of Terre Haute to recall pleasant memories of a very bustling citizen and interesting man.

Thomas Puckett was often alluded to as the man who drove the bear into the village. This strange tale was related in the *Register* in 1826, whether intended to tell of a real incident or to mystify the people of a later age, is open to question. It appears that Mr. Puckett was a skillful driver and guide of cattle and hogs through the woods. Having, while in search of strayed hogs in the woods, started a bear and lost him while going for a gun, he resolved that he would drive the next bear home with him. He soon found a much larger bear than the first, near Eel river, and on horseback, with the aid of a large stick, drove the animal to the Honey Creek road. After traveling eighteen miles the bear had become so foot-sore traveling over the rough and frozen ground that it lay down and would go no farther. Fortunately, Puckett met his brother, who had a gun, and then dispatched the bear. Tom Puckett was on Fort Harrison prairie as early as 1814, and claimed to have built the first log cabin in Terre Haute near the Modesitt house on the river bank. He was also one of that party with Joseph Liston, who had the distinction of turning the first furrow in this township and county. One of Puckett's companions in hunting was Dr. Thomas Parsons, who was here as early as 1819. Puckett emigrated to Texas in 1839, and in the late sixties drove some cattle to Kansas, which was too much for the pioneer of seventy-five years, and he died soon after in Douglas county, Illinois.

Martin Grace (1824-1880), who was mayor *pro tem.* when Edmunds died, was a native of Ireland and a British soldier in India. He came to Terre Haute about 1850, learned the stone cutter's trade and served as postmaster at St. Mary's, 1857-59, councilman from the third ward, 1859-61, and was later a justice of the peace.

EARLY SOCIETY.

Fifty or sixty years ago the leaders of what was called society were as a rule either the first emigrants or native to the soil—and were fit to grace any society. The women were refined and even elegant, the men, many of them cultured and college bred—they were well born. The gay and elegant society pictured in Booth Tarkington's "The Van Revels," was not much overdrawn.

More than a passing glimpse of Terre Haute society and people of fifty years ago is given in an article written by Bayless W. Hanna* about twenty-five years ago. It will be much more interesting to all who remember the genial and talented Mr. Hanna to let him repeat his story than to attempt to recast it. He gives a contemporary view of many who passed away years ago, and many of his sketches of character and personal appearance are very happy and much better done than could be done by another. Many of our readers will see rising before their mental gaze some of the fine old characters here described by Mr. Hanna.

His story began with a reference to the members of the bar of fifty years ago. Salmon Wright, Amory Kinney, S. B. Gookins, Woolsey Barbour, C. T. Noble and Thomas H. Nelson were the older members of the bar, with R. W. Thompson, John P. Usher, W. D. Griswold, John P. Baird and H. D. Scott rapidly moving up to take their places. After speaking of this body of men, who would have been an honor to any legal fraternity in the land, Mr. Hanna turned to the social features of Terre Haute.

In 1857-8-9 Terre Haute society was at its best. It has often been remarked that it never was so elegant, before or since. The young gentlemen here then were for the most part college graduates, and the young ladies with commendable spirit, more than kept pace with them in the grace of literature and arts of social life. Newton Booth, Charles Cruft, Aleck Crane, Minot Wasson, James McDougal, T. P. Murray, G. W. Bement, William E. McLean, Stephen J. Young, Edward Allen, John W. Jones, John Chestnut, Frank Clark, George C. Duy, Dr. J. C. Thompson, S. M. Turner, Butler Krumbhaar, James C. McGregor,

*Bayless Hanna was elected attorney general in 1870. In the state senate he was considered a great orator. He was attorney for the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad. He married Oakalla Reed.

Bedell Duy, Joseph S. Jenckes, Firmin Nippert, W. K. Edwards, Dr. James T. Helm, W. G. Jenckes, Joseph H. Blake, A. J. Edsall, Mel Topping, Yankee Williams, and Judge Conard were prominent as popular unmarried gentlemen; and Lizzie Booth, Cedelia Madison, Lucy Gookins, Sally McKeen, Sarah Wood, Oakey Reed, Belle Jenckes, Fanny Groverman, Anna Turner, Letitia Watson, Fanny Wood, Mary Voorhees, Anna Fitzhugh, the Misses Blake, Topping, Watson, Krumbhaar and Cruft, Eliza Crawford and Sophie Isaacs were among the many brilliant and beautiful young ladies.

The young married people were not behind them. Their names are still fresh, though their ranks have been thinned, and the frost of years are falling upon them all—S. S. Early, Jacob Hager, W. B. Warren, Warner Williams, W. R. McKeen, W. B. Tuell, H. D. Williams, C. Y. Patterson, Thomas H. Nelson, Levi G. Warren, W. H. Buckingham, Daniel W. Voorhees, John S. Beach, Ralph Tousey, John Wasson, R. N. Hudson, John Hager, Lew Lois D. Cook and Luther Hager. (Of this most delightful circle of young married couples there are living at this time, 1908, only W. R. McKeen, Mrs. C. Y. Patterson, Mrs. W. H. Buckingham and Mrs. R. N. Hudson.) All these and their amiable wives were young then and at their best socially.

The class just before them was still upon elastic feet. It included George Hager, W. J. Ball, Beebee Booth, Jacob D. Early, Charles Wood, Curtis Gilbert, Demas Deming, S. H. Potter, Thomas Dowling, Dr. Ezra Reed, Judge E. M. Huntington, Dr. John Wood, Nathaniel Cunningham, D. S. Danaldson, Charles Groverman, W. F. Krumbhaar, Joseph Jenckes, Sr., W. D. Griswold, James H. Turner, T. C. Buntin, James Farrington, John P. Usher, P. M. Donnelly, Chauncey Warren and S. B. Gookins. They were rare people and have left an impress on Terre Haute society which nothing but a sordid love of money and its attending ignorance, satiety, stupidity and animality can supplant. (Of the rare group of men named none are living.)

Terre Haute society in that day was based upon the highest and best social foundations. Ignorance was tabooed; illiteracy could wear no shield; the possession of fortune added nothing to respectability, outside the hands of its own architects. * * * Terre Haute in that day was a poor location for frauds, charlatans and hypocrites.

PEN PICTURES.

There were some very notable characters here then. We fear we shall not look upon their like again.

Jacob D. Early.

Mr. Early was one among ten thousand. He was the handsomest and most lordly looking man ever seen here. His hearing was dull, and it was laborious to converse with him, but he was a model of sagacity, urbanity and good fellowship. He employed labor on a large scale and paid it liberally. He was a good and just man. Demas Deming, James Farrington, Curtis Gilbert, and Levi G. Warren were the chief rivals of Rose and Early.

Mr. Deming.

Demas Deming, Sr., was small in stature, always pleasant, exceedingly active, wise and circumspect, and never ostentatious or supercilious. He was vastly rich, but no one ever would have supposed so from any outward personal demeanor. His superb land, extending almost from the eastern confines of the city to the hills, was his idol. Almost any day during his lifetime he could have been found on his way to or from, or upon these lands. He was emphatically the best poised man of his contemporaries.

Curtis Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert was a pioneer here. He was the first clerk this county had. His fine, correct, neat records will never cease to attract attention. He was essentially accurate in all that he did. He was of medium size, thin and serious looking, and exceedingly regardful of the rights and sensibilities of others—his fellow citizens. No man, perhaps, ever lived and died in Vigo county more universally respected than this firm, earnest, honest man.

James Farrington.

Mr. Farrington was a model in every way. He was a lawyer by profession. His love of business, however, and the rare opportunities of his day to amass fortune lured him from his profession. He was the highest type of personal integrity. There was no stain upon his business transactions. He was a polite and cultivated gentleman; his hospitalities were faultless alike in substance and dispensation.

Levi G. Warren.

Mr. Warren was a firm, square-built, handsome man. He was never demonstrative, but exceedingly agreeable when approached. He had an unusual sense of the ludicrous, and his quiver was always supplied with darts of repartee. In business he was serious, severe, distrust-

ful. He was liberal, but never foolishly so. His home was a model of good cheer. He died suddenly before his energies were half wasted, but his house was in order and his large estate well disposed. His death was a public calamity.

William D. Griswold.

Mr. Griswold might properly be coupled with this class, though he was much younger than any, excepting Mr. Warren. He was a lawyer, and in his day as such, very successful. It is said he was exceedingly aggressive in his practice—indeed quite partisan, ready to fight every time it came his turn. He has acquired great wealth in business. He is a thorough scholar; a cynical, biting, terse writer, and a born hater of every sham. He began his life's venture as a school teacher. He had nothing to commence with and has been the builder of his own fortune. He is unquestionably one of the real great men of his day.

Elisha M. Huntington.

Judge Huntington, for many years judge for the district of Indiana, might be classed with Mr. Griswold. They were nearly the same age and were warm personal friends. Judge Huntington was the *gaiete de coeur* of them all. He was exceedingly handsome in person, and a more chivalrous man could be rarely found. In the court of St. James, or St. Cloud, he would have been just as ominent in social arts as he was here. His home was always attractive. None who knew him can ever forget him.

Dr. Ezra Read.

Dr. Read was Huntington's close friend. He was a gentleman of exceptional talents and learning. He lived with the classic writers. He read Latin and Greek with facility, and never wearied of them. He had many notable peculiarities. His opinions, his manners, everything about him was violent, aggressive and dominant—but in the sick room, where he was at his best, he was as soft and gentle as a woman. He eased more pains, assuaged more rigors, and brought back more men and women from the gates of death to life and health than any who have preceded or succeeded him in this community.

Judge Watson.

John H. Watson, of the banking firm of Watson & Shannon, was one of the most observed men of his day. He was from the east, a bachelor, very eccentric, and a person of great individuality. His bank issued a large circulating medium, known as Watson & Shannon's

checks, without one dollar of any sort of stocks or securities as a banking basis, which were as current here and in surrounding counties as gold and silver. The rib rivals of the bank made unfriendly comments about its circulation, but all their accusations were refuted by its integrity. Every dollar was redeemed in current funds. What the firm could not find to take up in Judge Watson's lifetime has been redeemed by Mr. Shannon, his surviving partner.

B. M. H.

There was an individual living here in those days whom the older ones will recognize by the initials. He was an oddity—noble in many ways, but very peculiar. He delighted in exaggeration. He despised the commonplace humdrum of life. He was a most ambitious, erudite, artistic Munchausen, but he hurt nobody. In business he was truthful and honest. * * * His insatiable imagination, it is hoped, has now found a more restful home beyond the mysterious line which separates the two eternities.

Michael Lamb.

Mr. Lamb was large in person, and every square inch of his great frame was of pure honor and inviolable truth. His face is perfectly photographed on the memory of all who knew him. He was a noble specimen of the best type of manhood. His vocation was not pretentious, but his integrity made it equal to any in respectability and usefulness. He was honest, brave, charitable, just and good. The cause of old age, poverty, childhood, sorrow and tears, he always espoused.

George Habermeyer.

Who has forgotten George Habermeyer? He was a marvel. He was a saloonkeeper and hardly sober for twenty-five consecutive years; but who ever knew him to do an unkind or uncharitable act? He was the very embodiment of charity. He professed nothing, but he went around doing good continually. * * *

Worrell Gregg.

Worrell, in his old-time suit, with his glossy and flowing beard, his magic bow and sharp call, "circle all"—what a lubricator of human joints he was.

Good old men, all gone now—who shall take their places?

Twenty-five years hence! Christmas day in 1907! Who can conjecture what it will reveal? Who will be left of the living now? Who will finish the chronicle of fifty years. The young and the middle-aged

now will only know—the rest will have passed down into the dark shadow, through which all the sons and daughters of men must go at last.

B. W. H.

Christmas, 1882.

C. C. Smith, who was born in 1824 and came to Terre Haute in 1842, was the only man in Terre Haute who knew and had a clear view of Colonel Vigo, when he was a boy under twelve, and the other a veteran at the end of life. On coming to Terre Haute, Smith began business with his brother in a store in the frame row at First and Main, which sheltered several well-known firms of that period.

Rodney Tillotson, Terre Haute's jeweler, came here in 1824 as a little boy with his father, Judge Elijah Tillotson (1791-1857), who was one of the first if not the first jeweler, and learned the business and continued it until he died in 1873.

Thomas H. Clarke was deputy to Lucius H. Scott, the first elected sheriff, and served two terms, 1818-1822. He was elected in 1822 to the legislature, representing Vigo and Parke (including what is now Vermilion). Clarke succeeded Scott as sheriff. He later moved from the county to Savannah, Missouri.

Judge James T. Moffatt died suddenly in November, 1861, aged seventy-one. He came to Terre Haute in 1830 from New York city. He served as probate judge of the county, was state senator (1840-43), representing Vigo, Clay and Sullivan, and was appointed postmaster of Terre Haute in 1849 by President Taylor. He served four years in this office and held other places.

George F. Ellis, who was born in Leeds, England, established the Wabash Woolen Mills in 1854. He died during the eighties. The mills were on First, between Ohio and Walnut. Two "self-acting spinners" had been imported from England for these mills.

George W. Patrick, a younger brother of Septer, succeeded the latter when he went to California in 1848. He gave up practice in 1860 and was in the drug business at Sixth and Main during the war. He was a very conscientious man, very kind-hearted, and was long remembered. He was born in 1816 and died in 1874.

W. H. Buckingham (1827-1879) will be best remembered as the bookseller, for few that lived in Terre Haute from 1848 to 1872 had not bought books, and some of the best, from him. He was a quiet, suave gentleman, and his wife was a favorite in society. He came here at twenty-one from Connecticut and opened his book store, and in 1873 was elected auditor of the Vandalia Railroad.

George C. Harding apprenticed himself to Judge Conard, of the

Courier, and was taught to set type by I. M. Brown, and later went on the Express, under D. S. Danaldson. He then became connected with the Prairie Beacon at Paris, which had been started by his father. As editor of the Charleston Courier, his paper was the first to suggest the nomination of John C. Fremont. He was a versatile, brilliant and pugnacious newspaper man.

James Whitcomb was a native of Vermont, was commissioner of the general land office, appointed by Jackson, and then came to Indiana and settled at Terre Haute in 1841, and lived here until elected governor in 1843. He became United States senator, and died while in office in 1852. Mr. Whitcomb lived in the two-story frame house just north of the old Baptist church on Fourth street, between Eagle and Mulberry.

Robert G. Hervey was an engineer and identified with the building of some of the early railroads. He helped build the Evansville & Indianapolis line. After making considerable money by building and establishing skating rinks, he came here at the inception of the Paris & Decatur road (or Illinois Midland). He located at Paris in 1871, where he built a street railway, founded a bank in Decatur, and in 1875 located at Terre Haute. He was the first president of the Illinois Midland. He acquired one of the finest residences in town, and owned a summer house on the St. Lawrence, near the Thousand Isles. His wife, a refined and beautiful woman, much admired and respected, died in 1880.

Theodore T. Woodruff took out patents Nos. 16159 and 16160, December 2, 1856, for improvements in railroad car seats and couches—one of the first, if not the first, which substantially embodied the ideas of the present sleeping car, by which two seats are connected into a couch, and an upper tier is let down. Many patents had been filed for head-rests, tilting-backs and connecting seats into couches, but none yet as perfect as this.

Father S. P. Lalumiere was born in Vincennes in 1804. He was the first priest ordained for the diocese of Indiana. He came to Terre Haute to St. Joseph's church in 1842, and his body now rests in the vault beneath that holy edifice. Father Lalumiere and Col. R. W. Thompson were close friends, though they differed in theology. It was after this friendship had been formed, and probably partly as a result of their friendly controversies, that Mr. Thompson wrote his book, "Papacy and the Civil Power."

Dr. J. H. Long, who died in 1880 after thirty-four years of practice, was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. He was a brother of Judge Long, and was descended from Revolutionary ancestors.

Augustus L. Chamberlain (1840-1869), of New Hampshire, was a carpenter and builder who came to Terre Haute in 1833, and did much

of the early building in this city. He built the Terre Haute House in 1830-37, and all the buildings that were erected by Mr. Rose during the former's lifetime. In his later years he was in Mr. Rose's employ altogether, and also did much of the building for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad. He was elected twice to the city council from the old Second ward. He was a man of much reading and mental culture.

John G. Turner, who died in 1881, aged forty, was brought to this city by Chauncey Rose at the age of five. He enlisted in the Second Indiana Cavalry, served in the paymaster's office of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, succeeded Hazen as postmaster of Terre Haute, and about 1870 removed to a farm in Missouri.

Samuel Malone was a colored man who was born a slave in Virginia, was set free by decree of circuit court at the age of twenty-one, and in 1837 started in a two-horse wagon with four children for Illinois, but stopped at Terre Haute. He bought eighty acres of land in Otter Creek and lived there forty-three years acquiring a comfortable home for his children. One son became a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas Durham, of Honey Creek (1801-1873), born in Tennessee of Quaker stock, his parents having freed their slaves in Kentucky, came to this county in 1822, and was one of the members of the wealthy Durham family, of whom it was said at one time that every foot of land for seven miles along the Prairieton road belonged either to a Durham or a relative of the Durhams. Thomas Durham was a famous hunter, and one of the most successful deer-hunters of the county.

Alexander McGregor (1805-1884), who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, came to this country at the age of twenty-four, and to Terre Haute in 1833, where he began merchandising.

John Duncan (1810-1878), a native of Ireland, learned the pork packing business in Belfast in the same house where several large dealers later prominent in America began their apprenticeship. He came to this country in 1853, and for the following twenty-five years was associated with his line of business until he became known in this capacity all over the country, and was probably the best qualified packer ever in Terre Haute. He was in Cincinnati after coming to America, then became associated with a large meat firm, Hugh McBirney & Co., at New Orleans, and finally located at Terre Haute in 1861, with the firm of H. D. Williams & Co., on South First street. His later associates were Levin & Reed, Mr. Early and Mr. Warren.

Orson Fuller (1812-1877) began driving stage coach at sixteen and drove for the firm which had the contract to carry mails from Baltimore to St. Louis. He came to Terre Haute in 1848, and in company with

Mr. Cluggage owned and had entire control of the stage routes through the western and southwestern states to California.

Zenas Smith (1796-1877), of New Jersey, came to Terre Haute in 1831, was contracting mason and plasterer, and served as justice of the peace from 1857 to 1874.

About 1834 Henry Fairbanks set out for the west, went to Chicago, saw nothing in the little hamlet for a young man, and turned to Indiana. At Lafayette he bought a skiff and with two companions landed at Terre Haute to begin a very honorable and successful career. One of his companions was J. P. Chapman, a brother-in-law, who was one of the "sassiest" editors that ever struck Terre Haute. He moved his paper, the *Inquirer*, from here to Indianapolis, which was the beginning of the *Sentinel*, and made famous the saying, "Crow, Chapman, crow," as a Democratic slogan.

Abram A. Hammon (1814-1874), who was governor of Indiana, 1860-61, located at Terre Haute in 1854.

John B. Hager was a classmate at West Point (1840—) of the later Generals Hancock and Pleasonton, S. B. Buckner and others. From the Fourteenth Indiana he was transferred to the Fourteenth Regular Infantry as captain. He was in three of the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and was provost marshal of Richmond after the capture. He was with his regiment when sent to California, by way of the isthmus, and to Arizona and the northwest. He resigned in 1866.

James Cook (1798-1872), who opened a dry goods store here in 1847, and two years later changed to hardware, began work as a clerk at Morristown, New Jersey, at fifteen. While working he studied, and became one of the most proficient linguists we have had in this city. He acquired a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin, and was versed in French, Italian, Spanish and German, especially in French.

We find a colored governor and congressman of the United States who undoubtedly was a resident of Terre Haute, according to the recollection of that very reputable, excellent man, the late William Clark, of South Second street. Before the war there was a young colored waiter at the old Stewart House, on Second and Wabash, known when his name was given in full as Pinckney Benton Stewart. Born in Georgia, a boatman, he possibly worked his way to Terre Haute up the Wabash. He went south, slipped through the Confederate lines to reach New Orleans when Ben Butler was there and helped raise colored troops. He went into politics, and had an appointment from Grant. He was president of the state senate and acting governor of Louisiana, and also served in Congress.

Rev. Emsley Hamilton was a conspicuous man for his character and commanding figure, for he was a tall large man of striking appearance. He died about 1874. He was a blacksmith until about thirty, and then entered the Methodist ministry and took rank among the most acceptable preachers of the day. He was an active Republican, and a very popular stump speaker and debator, and while stationed in Miami county was elected representative. He had served two years on the Prairie circuit, and returned there to live. In 1869-70 he represented Vigo county in the legislature, removed to this city and received an appointment in the revenue service, which he held until his death.

Michael Lamb (1809-1874), who came to Terre Haute in 1837, was a generous, warm-hearted and successful business man, and his position in public esteem was indicated at the time of his death, when he was given one of the largest public funerals known in the city up to that time.

John G. Davis was of southern ancestry. He served as county clerk of Parke county twenty-one years, and one term as sheriff. He was elected to Congress in 1850, serving four terms. After removing to Terre Haute he was in the dry goods business.

John Jenckes (1790-1860) was a sailor to the East Indies and South America, making three voyages. He came west and at the land sales of 1816 bid off large lots of land, some of which is still owned by the Jenckes family. In 1818 he took up his residence in a new log house built for him by Thomas Puckett, three and a half miles south of Terre Haute. He put a quarter of section of land in wheat, but when he harvested it could not be sold at ten cents a bushel. There were times when the settlers sold corn at six and a quarter cents a bushel and paid seventy-five cents a pound for coffee. John Jenckes was associate judge with Demas Deming. He was in the state senate when the legislature met in the two-story log house at Corydon.

A resident on Ohio street was Marvin M. Hickcox, who came to Terre Haute in 1818 when nine years old, and lived here nearly sixty years, until his death in 1877. He was upright, exact and reliable.

George Nelson, one of the most popular railroad conductors of Terre Haute, lived at the northwest corner of Ninth and Ohio, in one of the comfortable old-fashioned frame houses of the period, and many will recall the breezy, cheerful, good-looking Nelson, the old conductor who ran between Evansville and Rockville. He married Mary Harrison, daughter of Britton M. Harrison, who was a fine, pretty woman, and who died about 1873. His sister, who lived with him and took care of his boys, will be remembered as a very agreeable, intellectual woman, who was one of our early book clubs, for she opened a small circulating library in her

home. She is now dead. George Nelson went from here to a Texas railroad, and for some years has been in the mining business in Colorado. One of his sons became a minister of the Episcopal church.

J. V. Graff was a fine boy and is a fine man, the credit of whose good and upward start may be divided among himself, a very good mother and his sister. When a mere boy he had an ardent admiration for Lyman Abbott, a popular young preacher, and for R. W. Thompson and wanted to be like them. As they were both eloquent speakers, this may have turned his ambition toward oratory. He was the orator of his high school class ('87). He went from here to Peoria, worked for a while in a grocery store, and then studied law and has been elected three times to represent the Peoria district in congress.

W. S. Blatchley, who since 1894 has filled the office of state geologist with distinction and rare ability, was formerly connected with the Terre Haute high school and will be remembered by former students. He was born in Connecticut in 1859, was educated in the schools of Putnam county, Indiana, graduated from the Indiana State University, and made a specialty of scientific subjects. He was assistant in the Arkansas geological survey in 1889-90, was with a scientific expedition to Mexico in 1891, was connected with the United States fish commission in 1892-93, and was elected state geologist in 1894.

C. M. Warren (1837-1893) was born in Terre Haute, a son of Chauncey Warren, was educated in the city schools, entered the State Bank in 1858, and succeeded Preston Hussey as cashier of that and the National Bank, a position in which he served for thirty-five years.

General U. F. Linder, who died in 1876, was well known and practiced in this county, though he lived in Charleston. He was a man of great eloquence and a noted stump speaker. It was told that when Lincoln and Douglas were holding their historic debate in 1858, Linder received from Douglas a telegram reading, "For God's sake, Linder, come." The words of the message were made a sobriquet by which Linder was long known. If Douglas had attained his ambition to be president, Linder would have received high honors at his hands.

"POINT A MORAL AND ADORN A TALE."

Samuel McDonald died on his farm in Lost Creek township, August 20, 1877, twenty-eight years old. His grandfather was General Samuel McDonald, distinguished as soldier and business man, who accumulated a great fortune to be scattered by son and grandson. William McDonald (son of the general) was a sporting man of Baltimore, best known as owner of the famous Flora Temple, and owned a magnificent residence

and estate of 360 acres almost within the city of Baltimore. The home was one of the finest and stateliest in Maryland. Before it were marble gates, surmounted by bronze lions, at which gatekeepers constantly stood to admit visitors to the splendid grounds which they guarded. The estate was tied up until William should be thirty-five, but he died before that age, when his boy was thirteen. The son Samuel spent years in school in England and Germany, and on his return was made lieutenant-colonel of a Maryland militia regiment, the good associations and rigid discipline of which for a time kept him within the bounds of propriety. He fell from grace and a prolonged drinking bout caused the breaking of an engagement of three years' standing with a Baltimore girl. He came to Terre Haute in 1871 and bought both town and country property, and divided his time between the two places. He was a handsome young fellow, very courteous and gentlemanly when sober, but drink transformed him into a demon. He paid thirty thousand dollars for his country seat, and the extensive improvements alone cost over fifteen thousand. He was a collector of all kinds of live stock, very fine for the time, but not to be judged by the extravagant prices paid for them. He had some trotting stock and fine hunting dogs, and everything he did was on a scale of magnificence which astonished the people of Terre Haute and Vigo. His home was Rowdy Hall, where unbridled license ruled. He was indifferent to public opinion and flaunted his vices in public view as he did his disreputable companions, male and female. Strange to say, he would not gamble further than to back his horses in the park. His train consisted of a Baltimore gambler, another fop, a private secretary, and a very faithful Irish attendant. While on a visit to Baltimore young McDonald killed a noted gambler in a barroom quarrel, was indicted, tried and acquitted, his lawyer being the late Senator Whyte, his former guardian (who never lost a case).

After a severe spell of illness he formed good resolutions and moved all of his Sixth street belongings to his farm (the old Stewart farm). He soon tired of hunting, fishing, kennels and stables, and the last few weeks of his life was a prolonged debauch, and he died alone except for the hired help in his house, in the most dreary and neglected surroundings, after a wild fevered delirium.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WABASH RIVER; ITS FERRIES; ITS BRIDGES; ITS
FUTURE AS A NAVIGABLE WATER COURSE—DAYS OF
THE STAGE COACH AND ROAD WAGON—THE RIVER
TRADE BY STEAMBOAT AND FLATBOAT—THE
NATIONAL ROAD—CANAL DAYS—THE FIRST
LOCOMOTIVE AND THE RISE OF THE
RAILROAD CITY—EVOLUTION OF
THE NET WORK OF RAILS.

WABASH TRADE ROUTE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD NORTHWEST.

As early as 1699 D'Iberville conducted a colony of Canadians from Quebec to Louisiana by way of the Maumee and Wabash. The route was used by all classes, but the fur-trader made it historic. Along its course the French and British contended for strategic advantage, and the chain of French posts from Detroit to Vincennes were a valuable resource to the former. But with the beginning of the wars of 1754 between the French and English, and ending with the peace which followed the victories of Mad Anthony Wayne in 1794, there was a collapse of the fur trade, and a general decline of the frontier posts and settlements along the Wabash. During this time the French settlers of Vincennes "had nothing to live on but their fruit, vegetables, potatoes, Indian corn and now and then a little game. No wonder they became as lean as Arabs."

When the Wabash route came under the jurisdiction of the United States it lost its importance as a connecting highway between the two divisions of empire—the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi basin,—and that part of its history really passed with the old French regime. But when from the American colonies the movement began toward the west, all the available transportation routes between the east and the west were utilized, and though the Ohio river route afforded the

way by which most of the settlers of southern Indiana reached their homes, a certain per cent. of the pioneers came to the state by means of the old highway of the Maumee and Wabash, opened up by the French over a hundred years before.

THE ERIE CANAL.

In 1825 the Erie canal, after eight years in building, was opened to traffic, and the waters of Lake Erie flowed across the state of New York into the Hudson river. The land-bound commerce of the Atlantic seaboard found, in this direction, outlet to the eager west, and, borne along the same channel, the grain harvests of the inland were brought to the markets of the world. It was no uncommon thing for fifty ark-like boats, loaded with passengers and freight, to depart from the eastern terminus of the Erie canal in a single day, passing to the west at the rate of four miles an hour. Before the waters were turned into the "Big Ditch," the toilsome urging of creaking wagon had not carried a fraction of the commerce that passed along this waterway.

The Erie canal not only gave a tremendous impetus to western expansion and development, but it partly changed its direction. Before 1825 the trend of western emigration had been down the Ohio valley, the great water courses were fringed with settlements, when the inland country was still an unbroken wilderness. The regions bordering the riverways and great lakes were populous before a tree had been felled for a settler's cabin on the fertile prairies and woodland of northern Indiana and southern Michigan. A map of the highways of traffic of the United States in the year 1825 shows a network of routes along the Ohio valley, but very few north of the watershed into the great lakes. The homeseekers who traveled across Lake Erie to its western end would, on their arrival at Detroit, find one generally used road to the west. That led southwest to Monroe, up the valley of the Maumee, past Defiance, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Fort Wayne, built on the site of the old Indian trading post, Kekionga, had been a recognized station and meeting point for a century, and was, in 1825, the converging point for several other roads leading from different points along the Ohio river.

After the opening of the Erie canal, and with increased demand for transportation facilities between the east and west, the popularity of the old Wabash route revived, and government and commercial interests directed their influence and energies to making the route by water complete from the lakes to the gulf.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

In Terre Haute the name of a short street—Canal street—and a building that was once a warehouse on the canal bank are the only visible

reminders of the Wabash and Erie canal, once so great a factor in the growth and commerce of this city, as well as of the state of Indiana. Meandering through the city from its entrance at the extreme northwest to its exit at the farthest southeast, the canal was once a scene of varied activities. Bridges crossed it at the intersection of streets, and in the shelter of the bridges were many swimming holes in which the former youth of Terre Haute spent many careless hours. Around the basin, in which the canal boats docked and discharged and received their freight, all was a scene of bustle and confusion that made it the busiest center of Terre Haute during the canal era. After understanding the great importance of this transportation highway during the fifties, it seems hardly credible that the canal has practically passed into oblivion, that modern progress should have advanced so rapidly as to render this institution obsolete almost before it was finished. The course of the old canal in Terre Haute needs to be indicated in history, lest it pass from the knowledge of men even as it has disappeared from the topography of the city.

The Wabash and Erie canal entered Terre Haute from the north, at a little distance from the Wabash river, but coming close to the river's edge at Locust street and following it to Sycamore street. The river now covers the bed of the former canal. The canal then passed close to the west line of the old cemetery, known as Old Indian Orchard, and swept around a piece of high ground, now the site of the rebuilt Hudnut hominy mill, to enter the basin, which extended from the river bank to First street. A narrow stream across First connected this basin with the upper basin, that extended nearly to Second street. Another narrow basin extended at right angles to the north for about a block, forming a dock and harbor for canal boats. From the upper basin the canal turned to the north, climbing the hill, as it were, by the locks near the present northeast corner of Second and Chestnut. The boats entered the lower lock, in which the water flowed to raise them to the upper lock, the ascent being about fifteen feet. The canal proceeded north to Canal street, west of Second street, and turning east followed to Seventh street on what is now the right of way of the Vandalia Railroad. It curved to the south along what is now Nine and One-Half street, to Poplar, where it inclined to the southeast on its way to Lockport (now Riley), thence to the reservoir and on to Evansville. The canal was crossed at First, Chestnut, Third, Fourth, Lafayette road, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, Wabash and Poplar streets, by wooden bridges, high enough to allow the canal boats to pass under, with the exception of a low bridge, nearly on a level with the street, at Lafayette, which swung on a pivot.

CANAL DAYS.

The canal days had many interesting features. In the fifties, when it was the only means of transportation to and from the north, the arrival of the packet boats was one of the interesting sights, and people went to see them come in, as they went later to the railroad station. The one or two omnibuses of the town made the boats. The first signal of arrival was the pleasing strains from the long horn on the boat. Then would appear the three-horse team, tandem, from behind the little elevation at the curve, trotting their best to give a good motion to the packet, which next approached, its deck covered with passengers. At that moment the long tow-rope was cast loose, and the boat would of its own headway float diagonally across the basin to the old Britton warehouse, which was its landing place and pier. To those who recall those times it seems that some of the sweetest music ever heard was that produced by the boatmen on the long horns as they approached town or signaled the lock-tenders.

Traveling by canal packet was really pleasant and picturesque. There was then neither knowledge nor desire of great speed and frantic haste in traveling, and during the days spent on the decks and in the cabins of the smoothly-gliding packets, in the midst of pleasant company, new friends were made, games were played, politics discussed, and even romances begun. The best packets made about eight miles an hour, and the driver kept his tandem team of three on a sharp trot, the horses being changed often enough along the route to be always fresh. As towns en route were approached, the mellow notes from the horn rang out, and if it was a way station the passengers could alight and become sociable with the townsmen or seek the tavern, which provided "refreshment for man and beast," tarrying until the warning horn sounded all aboard. The canal offered that near-at-hand view of the country which now is vaunted as one of the charms of travel by automobile and the interurban. It wound through the farms, meadows and fields, by long stretches of dense forest, giving views of hills and valleys and far-stretching prairies.

The government recognized the value of the route by the Wabash and Maumee by securing the portage between the two rivers in the Ordinance of 1787 as a common highway free from any tax or duty, making it a national roadway. It was the middle of the nineteenth century before Terre Haute witnessed the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, but the ideas at the foundation of such improvements date back to the confederate colonies. Washington is said to have suggested in 1784 a canal to connect Lake Erie and the Potomac, and also prophesied the connection of the waters of Lake Erie with the Mississippi. Thenceforward canals and other internal improvements were subjects of more or

less general discussion. Governor Jennings, of Indiana, in 1818 urged the construction of a system of canals and roads to promote the general intercourse which "would remove the jealousies of local interests and the embittered violence of political feuds." In 1822 Indiana and Illinois jointly made provision for the improvement of the grand rapids of the Wabash, and in 1823 the legislatures of both states considered the matter of connecting the Maumee and Wabash by canal. The subject came before Congress in 1822 with the introduction of a bill providing for the survey of routes for canals and roads, which was the beginning of a decade of discussion of internal improvements by federal aid, and the "American system of Clay, Calhoun and Adams" finally won. In these discussions the Wabash and Erie canal had a prominent part. In 1824 Congress passed a bill providing for the survey of a canal, but placed the expense of the survey as also of construction on the state. The state being entitled to three per cent. of the net proceeds of public lands for making roads and canals, Indiana appropriated some of the first moneys from this source to the improvement of the Wabash in 1824.

Finally in 1827 Congress gave practical impetus to the building of the canal by granting alternate sections on each side of the proposed route, and in 1830 the ways and means of construction were taken up by the state legislature. The first ground was broken at Fort Wayne on February 22, 1832; the first canal boat was launched there in 1834, and the first section of the canal—thirty-two miles in length—was opened July 4, 1835.

Governor Noble recommended and the legislature authorized the expenditure of ten million dollars by the state for canals, railroads and turnpikes, with the Wabash and Erie canal and the Ohio river as the main arteries. This indicates how water transportation still held foremost importance among the highways of commerce and communication. By the same act of legislature, the canal route was extended from the Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute (1836-37). Also a section known as the cross-cut canal was planned to connect the Wabash and Erie with the Central canal on White river. The Central canal was designed to run from Peru on the Wabash and Erie, via Indianapolis, to Evansville. These extraordinary plans of internal improvements were the outgrowth of the expansive, speculative period of the early thirties, when the entire American people were possessed with the spirit of building and development of the resources of the nation. It was the era of inordinate land speculation and inflated "wildcat" money. Canal-building and all forms of internal improvements were very popular in Indiana as elsewhere.

The original plan of making the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal at Terre Haute was soon discouraged, because the Wabash was not

navigable at all seasons of the year up to this point. This suggests the comment that already was observable the decreasing volume of the Indiana rivers caused by the removal of the forests and the breaking of the soil and subsoil drainage, causing the rapid drainage of rainfall.

Beginning at the height of an era of public confidence, the state plunged into the improvements by starting all of the different parts of the scheme at once. The market was flooded with bonds; the price of labor, provisions and material exceeded estimates. Most of the bonds were sold on credit. With the series of failures that marked the panic of 1837, the Morris Canal and Banking Company of New York, holders of a large part of the bonds for this canal, went into bankruptcy, owing the state over two million dollars for bonds it had purchased on credit.

Altogether, the state lost over three million dollars for bonds sold on credit. The canal had been completed as far as Logansport in 1838, but in the following year the whole system of public improvements was paralyzed, and efforts to complete the work were suspended. In 1840 the state debt was \$13,151,453, of which over nine millions was for internal improvements, for which had been actually completed 202 miles of canals and two short railroad lines, yielding altogether an income of \$31,000 annually. Interest-bearing notes were issued for a million and a half dollars to meet balances due contractors, and in the following year an issue of bonds could not be sold. Land scrip and treasury notes were issued, receivable for canal tolls and water rents on the Wabash and Erie, and many expedients were tried, and failed. Some of the work was abandoned, some was sold to private companies, but the Wabash and Erie canal remained a state enterprise until its completion. In 1843 the canal, as far as Lafayette, was earning \$60,000 a year. The following year a disastrous flood closed it to general use, and it never became a profitable route.

In this period of embarrassment, which affected other states as well as Indiana, there came a demand from certain sources that the payment of interest be stopped and that the debt resulting from bonds sold on credit, and for which the state never received payment, should be repudiated. As is well known, repudiation was the point over which waged the fiercest political and economic controversies of that period. The European and American holders of the bonds and notes of Michigan and Indiana appointed Charles Butler as their agent to secure some settlement from these states. He succeeded in making a partially favorable adjustment in Michigan in 1842, and then came to Indiana. He began his campaign in Terre Haute in May, 1845, where he suggested, "Pay us by your state tax and otherwise a portion of the interest on your public debt and we shall be willing to look to the revenues of the canal for

the balance." It was felt to be a matter of first importance that the canal should be completed, not only for the bondholders but the public generally, and in Terre Haute the prevailing sentiment was for payment of state obligations and the completion of the canal. The legislature which assembled in December, 1845, was to decide the momentous question of repudiation. Butler had been untiring in his efforts to arouse the dormant public conscience. In a letter to his wife he said, "The prospects are altogether discouraging. It is really amazing to see what a paralysis hangs upon the people." Interest had been unpaid for five years, and there was no assurance how or when the bondholders could expect relief. The revenues from the canal did not suffice to pay the interest.

The act of settlement when finally passed was a strictly non-partisan measure. The Butler bill, as it was called, divided the debt into two parts, the state agreeing to pay the interest and principal of the first half out of general taxation, while the creditors consented to secure the interest and principal of the second half from the income of the Wabash and Erie canal. The canal was state property, but for the benefit of the creditors was placed in the hands of two trustees—Charles Butler and Thomas H. Blake. Although the opponents of the Butler measure flung at its supporters such epithets as "British brokers," "British lawyers," "Tory agents," and "lobby influence," etc., the action of the legislature was very popular through the state at large, and at Indianapolis, when the bill was finally approved, "the cannon fired, the bells rang, the city was illuminated, and all was joy and hilarity at the capital for weeks afterward."

It was an honest and equitable settlement, as it included even those bonds obtained by the Morris company and never paid for. The result was seen in the immediate strengthening of the state credit, and the increase in the value of its lands and taxable property. The stigma of repudiation and financial dishonor was forever removed.

During the debate on the bill, General Joseph Lane said in the senate that he would cut cord-wood to pay his share of the public debt rather than see Indiana dishonored. Butler, the chief advocate of the bill, was a strict observer of the Sabbath. When a rough Hoosier senator came in one Sunday to discuss the subject, Butler refused to talk, whereupon the senator expressed his opinion that the matter was "like lifting the ox out of the gutter, and that it was a work of necessity and mercy." Next Sunday Butler had a conference with Governor Whitcomb on the moral aspects of the situation.

In May, 1847, owing to the lowness of the water in the Wabash river the steamboats could not pass the rapids, some miles below Vincennes and several hundred tons of freight destined for Terre Haute were unloaded on the bank. The Vincennes Gazette of the time contained a sarcastic

skit on this town, under the headline, "Terre Haute Waking Up," which was amusing, coming from the Rip Van Winkle of the Wabash. It went on to say that the blockade in the transportation had caused the gathering of a great mass-meeting of citizens in the court house yard at Terre Haute, to consider what should be done to open transportation, and it was determined to raise money by individual subscription and give the proceeds to the Indiana bondholders of the Wabash and Erie canal to aid in completing the canal. Great enthusiasm prevailed and on closing the books it was found that six and a quarter cents had been raised. It was said the amount would have been as much as a dime, but for the fact that a railroad project was up, that would soon require money.

The board of trustees who were to administer the affairs of the canal in trust for the state and the creditors took possession July 1, 1847, with general offices at Terre Haute. Jesse Williams, of Fort Wayne, was the chief engineer, and W. J. Ball, of Terre Haute, was resident engineer.

The canal was opened to Evansville in the spring of 1853, for a total length of 458 miles. It had been completed to Covington in 1846, to Coal Creek in 1847, and to Terre Haute in 1849. The first line boat to arrive in Terre Haute was the *Iolus*, which is said to have come to town in June, 1850, carrying a large company of canal officials and prominent citizens, and the occasion was celebrated with due festivity.

The most prosperous years of the canal were during 1847-56. The tolls and rents during the best year, 1852, were \$193,400, but from that time the revenues declined. The railroad had become a competitor, and the extension from Terre Haute south to the Ohio was used scarcely ten years. The income fell to \$65,173 in 1860, to \$17,086 in 1873, and to \$7,179 by 1874. In 1858 the holders of canal certificates petitioned that the canal south of Terre Haute be abandoned, and the canal lands sold in order to take up the certificates. During 1859-60 a part of the canal was kept in operation by private parties, who made repairs and took the tolls and rents as their security. In 1862 it became necessary to abandon the entire course south from Terre Haute. In the same year a company headed by Hugh McCulloch, A. P. Edgerton and Pliny Hoagland made a contract to keep up the canal from Terre Haute to the Ohio line until 1873, but they gave it up in 1866, and were followed by a stock company which did fairly well for a few years, but after 1869 lost money. One year the city of Terre Haute gave a firm one thousand dollars and the tolls to keep open the section between this city and Eel river. The decline of business is illustrated in the decreased number of boats in service at different years. In 1854 there were 300; in 1858, 175; and in 1861, 100. Finally in 1873 the legislature authorized the subscription of funds for the maintenance of the canal, but the relief was slight, and the canal was closed in 1874 and

rapidly fell into complete ruin. On suit of the bond holders, a court ordered a sale of the canal, and after the final settlement it was estimated that the creditors got about nine and a half per cent. of their original investment. The fiscal summary, however, shows that the expenditures from first to last on this great work of internal improvement were \$8,259,244, while the receipts from lands and revenues were \$5,477,238.

WABASH COMMERCE IN 1832.

"The Emigrants and Trávelers' Guide (1832)" said: "Hundreds of flat-boats annually descend the Wabash and White rivers. * * * The trade of the Wabash river is becoming immense. In 1831, during the period between March 5th and April 16th, fifty-four steamboats arrived and departed from Vincennes. It is also estimated that at least one thousand flat-boats entered the Ohio from the Wabash in the same time. In February, March and April of this year there were sixty arrivals of steamboats at Lafayette." This writer tells us that one-tenth of the flat-boats, according to estimate, were "loaded with pork at the rate of 300 barrels to the boat"—another tenth said to be loaded with lard, cattle, horses, oats, cornmeal, etc., and the remainder with corn on the ear. The value of produce and stock sent annually to market from the valley of the Wabash by flat-boats was estimated by one authority at nearly \$1,000,000.

FLAT-BOATS.

The flat-boat was an ideal craft for the times and purpose for the Indiana rivers, from its light draft, its capacity and cheapness. The large poplars that abounded in the forests were easily worked with the ax into slabs, or "gunwales," long and broad for the sides, planks for the bottom. The ends and deck were easily built by the pioneer with the tools at his command. Benjamin McKeen (father of W. R. McKeen) used to build flat-boats on Greenfield bayou, pack them with pork and grain for New Orleans, and act as captain and pilot of them to the Crescent city. The long gunwales and bottoms were fastened to the large timbers by wooden pins instead of by iron spikes. At least this was true of the boats made by the McKeens; who as boys made many of these pins. The girders and gunwales were hewed out in the forest, while the siding and roofing were cut at a near-by sawmill. The flat-boats were usually 60 to 80 feet long, and one of the smaller size would carry five hundred dressed hogs. About 1848 James Johnson (grandfather of Frank McKeen) killed and cut up 10,000 hogs in a small building near the river below Ohio street. It was a favorable season because the water was high all winter and the pork

could be loaded directly to the boat, salted and piled up on it. The pork house itself could not hold so many hogs.

George Grigsby, sixty years ago, when a small boy went on his father's boat (loaded with his corn) to New Orleans, as an assistant cook. About fifty years ago he went on a boat he helped to build, loaded with pork. It was 100 by 18 feet; built on the bar at the "bend" above the water works. The long and heavy pieces were hewed out and the planks came from the sawmills. The bottom or hull was built bottom up at the water's edge, or partly in the water. To turn or tilt it over into the water, sand or soil from the bank was carried and piled on the side of the boat nearest the water until the weight depressed it and raised the other enough to make it easy to turn the boat over, when the superstructure was built on it. The boats had one or two pair of long sweeps, according to the size, a rudder oar and another oar or fender at the bow to assist in making a quick turn. It took from four to six weeks to make the trip to New Orleans, where the boats were sold to the planters, for \$75 to \$100 as lumber, and the crew returned home by steamboat to Evansville or St. Louis. Corn sold at 12½ at New Orleans. Pork was often loaded here at \$2.00 or \$2.50.

In 1847 the agricultural products shipped south from Terre Haute were valued at \$499,030, while from river points above Terre Haute the total was estimated at \$730,000. In the same period the shipments north by canal, from statistics furnished by Engineer J. L. Williams of the Wabash and Erie canal, from Lafayette up, amounted to \$1,915,267.

In September, 1903, the Wabash River Improvement Association was formed. Fifteen hundred delegates assembled at Terre Haute, comprising some of the most prominent men of the valley, who gathered to inaugurate the work of improvement. Among those in attendance were James A. Hemenway, Robert Williams, E. S. Holliday, Robert Miers, James Crawley, Samuel Murdock, J. Frank Hanly, ex-governor W. S. Haggard, Frank B. Posey, G. V. Menzies, Frank Havill, Manuel Cronbach, James W. Emison, T. H. Adams, Edward Watson, and Mayor Rousch of Vincennes. There is a low water-shed between Lake Michigan and the headwaters of the Wabash river, and surveys have shown that the construction of a canal between them is both practical and feasible. The Wabash River Improvement Association was organized for the construction of a ship canal from Michigan City to the Wabash river. The length of the proposed waterway is forty-five miles, extending from Michigan City to the Wabash near Lafayette.

An editorial in the spring of 1908 shows that the navigation of the Wabash is still a task for the present or next generation, and also indicates some of the future possibilities that are considered likely to follow such improvement of the great waterway.

The Young Business Men's Club took up enthusiastically the matter of securing an appropriation for the improvement of the Wabash river. In some manner that seems to have been allowed to drop. There isn't anything of more importance to Terre Haute than to secure a government appropriation for the improvement of the Wabash river.

Ask any United States engineer who knows the two rivers, and is familiar with their condition, and he will tell you that the Wabash is a much better river at Terre Haute than the Ohio is at Pittsburg, without the improvement that has been done on the Ohio at that point by the federal government.

Terre Haute on the Wabash—in the center of the coal field of Indiana, and the oil field of Illinois and Indiana—is more than 1,200 miles nearer than Pittsburg to the great cities of the Mississippi valley, to the Panama canal, South American countries, and ultimately to the Orient, by an all-water route.

With the Wabash improved so that our manufactured products could be shipped out by an all-water route, we could supply all the Mississippi valley, South American countries, Mexico, and when the Panama canal is open, the Orient, with the bulk of their manufactured goods.

There isn't a city in America with superior food and water supply to that possessed by Terre Haute. With such enormous supplies of both fuel and pure water there isn't a limit that can be placed on the possibilities of what Terre Haute may do. The greatest inducements that can be offered factories to get them to locate in a city is plenty of cheap fuel, plenty of potable water, a good location as a distributing point, and low freight rates. Terre Haute cannot be excelled on the first three great points, and with the Wabash improved so that large boats could run to Terre Haute the year round, there would be nothing in the way of this city's offering to manufacturers inducements that would bring them more quickly than a large factory fund—and with the factory fund and the river improved, there would be nothing in the way of Terre Haute becoming the greatest city in Indiana in a decade. This city would soon replace Indianapolis as the Indiana metropolis were the Wabash improved so that we might have navigation the year round.

WABASH BRIDGE.

A bridge over the Wabash at Terre Haute opened in December, 1846, and was freely used for bringing over wood, hogs, etc., from west side. Christmas was quite a gala day, the bridge being visited by a large number, and at one time at least 500 were there, marching back and forth keeping time to the martial music in front. Tolls—four-horse wagon, 25 cents; two-horse wagon, 15 cents; one-horse buggy, 12½ cents; dray or cart, 10 cents; four-horse pleasure carriage, 37½ cents; two-horse, 25 cents; man on horse, 6¼ cents; horses and cattle on foot, 3 and 2 cents.

Before 1858 the bridge was an open, uncovered wooden structure, supported by trestles resting on sills and piles. The Macksville grade, on the west side of the river was constructed in 1855-56, but during the great freshet of 1858 a part of this grade was swept away. It was replaced by a trestle, and the present embankment dates from about 1902. The

same flood carried away most of the bridge, and in October, on a stormy Sunday, when three spans of the bridge were up, the steamer Crescent was blown against the outer span, tearing it away and causing a damage of several thousand dollars. The bridge company recovered damages from the owners of the boat. During the sixties the draw of the bridge gave way under the weight of a drove of cattle, and several persons were drowned.

Some features of transportation seventy years ago are illustrated in a curious bill of lading that until a few years ago at least was preserved in Terre Haute. It reads from New York to Terre Haute and is dated August 21, 1839. In these days of fast freights and low rates it is of especial interest, as showing the changes which have taken place since that time. In 1839, Terre Haute was but little more than a hamlet, and its freight communication was almost entirely by river and wagons. The bill of lading was made out by "Bingham's Transportation Line," and addressed to "R. H. & J. Ross, Terre Haute, Inda." The shipment consisted of some dry goods, shoes and axes, and the freight rates were \$2.30 per hundred pounds. The goods were sent from New York to Pittsburg by wagons, and from there to Terre Haute, down the Ohio to Evansville and up the Wabash. The bill guarantees shipment in twelve days from New York to Pittsburg, not including Sundays, and accidental delays. The trip down the Ohio and up the Wabash doubtless occupied twice that length of time, making altogether over a month. Today the same shipment would reach here in five days at the most.

An advertisement in the Courier of July 12, 1845, reads as follows: A new ferry is now open at Fort Harrison, two and one-half miles above Terre Haute, Ia., and the proprietor proposes to cross travelers from bank to bank, so that they shall not have a foot of bottom land to pass over after leaving the boat. The landing on the west of the river is at Pottsville during high water; on the east bank, it is at old Fort Harrison. A first-rate new boat, with an experienced and accomodating ferryman, will be found at one or the other banks. Very respectfully, JOHN ADAIR, Proprietor.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

It is said that when Congress first met after the war for independence, under the new constitution, the lack of good roads was much commented upon by congressmen and the citizens generally, and various schemes suggested to meet the want. The settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee on leaving Virginia had plunged into the wilderness and had followed Indian traces across the mountains to their new homes. With the acquisition of the Northwest Territory, extending the territory of the United States to

the Mississippi, it was recognized that in order to make this region an integral part of the nation, effective communication must be established between all parts. This necessity was emphasized when, owing to the absence of water communication over the mountains, the Kentucky settlements were practically isolated from the eastern states and threatened to secede from the Union because the government was about to allow Spain to close up the mouth of the Mississippi to American commerce. Before any definite steps had been taken by the government toward connecting the east and west by roads, the Louisiana purchase had widened our boundaries to the Pacific, and, with an energetic and farseeing statesman like Jefferson as president, the matter of binding these vast areas closely together became a vital question. In the act of congress, in 1802, by which Ohio was permitted to enter the union, it was provided that two per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands within her limits should be held and applied in the construction of a public high way "from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic," to a point on the Ohio river and within the state of Ohio. A like provision was made in the act admitting Indiana to the Union.

The proposition for a National road first took practical shape in 1806, when an act passed Congress authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to lay out a road from Cumberland, at the headwaters of the Potomac in Maryland, to the state of Ohio. This was the beginning of the old Cumberland or National road, the only highway of its kind ever wholly constructed by the government of the United States, and a road of wonderful significance in the development of the west and the greatest and one of the most romantic highways of America. The existence of this road, and the part it played in directing and distributing emigrants, should be thoroughly understood and constantly kept in mind in the discussion of the early settlement of the county. The detailed history of the "Old Pike" has been told, in a most interesting way, by T. B. Searight, under the title given. He generalizes the importance of the highway in the following language. "It was a highway at once so grand and imposing, an artery so largely instrumental in promoting the early growth and development of our country's wonderful resources, so influential in strengthening the bonds of the American Union, and at the same time so replete with important events and interesting incidents, that the writer of these pages has long cherished a hope that some capable hand would write its history and collect and preserve its legends. * * * From the time it was thrown open to the public, in the year 1818, until the coming of railroads west of the Alleghany mountains in 1852, the National road was one great highway over which passed the bulk of trade and travel, and the mails between the east and west. Its numerous and stately stone bridges with hand-

somely turned arches, its iron mile posts and its old iron gates, attest the skill of the workmen engaged in its construction, and to this day remain enduring monuments of its grandeur and solidity." For most parts of the west and a great part of the southwest, this was the most direct route to Washington city. For this reason all classes of people from this part of the country having business at the national capital made it their highway to and from Washington. The stage coaches for the carrying of the mails and passengers were taxed to their utmost capacity, and their numbers were constantly increased. So great was the travel that it is said as many as twenty-five coaches could be seen leaving Wheeling at one time for Cumberland, and as many would leave Cumberland for the west. The freight traffic was even greater. Long and almost interminable lines of huge Conestoga wagons, drawn by four, six and sometimes eight horses, with their loads of flour, bacon, tobacco, whisky, butter and other produce, on their eastward way, or with loads of every imaginable kind of merchandise when bound for the west, might be seen at all times. Then, too, there might be seen similar trains of wagons laden with the household effects of those seeking new homes in the west. Thousands of cattle, horses and hogs were wending their way to the eastern markets. "From morning till night," is the description given by another observer, "there was a continual rumble of wheels, and when the rush was greatest there was never a minute that wagons were not in sight, and as a rule one company of wagons was closely followed by another." By day the eye could follow the route from horizon to horizon by the clouds of dust raised by the crowding caravans, and by night the camp fires blazed at brief intervals as far as one could see.

Here was the great avenue by which the western expansion that began after the war of 1812 advanced into all the fertile places of the west. For some years the National road carried the travelers only to the eastern borders of Ohio, and thence they followed the course of the Ohio to their destination, usually continuing the journey by boats but also by overland journeys. "It is estimated," says Mr. Searight, "that two-fifths of the trade and travel of the road were diverted at Brownsville [in southwest Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg], and fell into the channel furnished at that point by the slack water improvement of the Monongahela river, and a like proportion descended the Ohio river from Wheeling, and the remaining fifth continued on the road to Columbus, Ohio, and points further west. * * * Before the era of railroads Columbus derived its chief business from the National road."

In 1827 the National road was completed through Wayne county, Indiana. The tide of migration, much smaller in volume, to be true, than

when it passed over the mountains, was by this means brought within the state of Indiana before being dispersed to individual settlements.

In 1829 Congress appropriated money for opening the road, eighty feet wide, east and west from Indianapolis, and in the course of the next few years about a million dollars was appropriated for continuing the road in Indiana. But before the road was completed through this state, and could assume such importance as it enjoyed along the eastern sections, the railroad era had come and the decline of overland travel was rapid. A rhetorical picture of this change was drawn by Mr. Yancey in Congress in 1846, when he spoke of the road as follows: "When the project of the Cumberland road was first conceived, it was needed as a great highway for the trade and produce of the fertile west to find an outlet on the Atlantic coast. The mountains intervened between the Ohio valley and the Atlantic coast. Steam, not then in such general use as now, had not rendered the upper Ohio navigable; railroads had not clamped as now with iron bands the trembling earth. The rich produce of the soil found its way to market over the rough roads upon the lumbering wagons, and the traveler when jolted over them at the rate of sixty miles a day considered himself as doing a good day's work. How different now! The broad Ohio is navigable by hundreds of floating palaces, propelled against its current by fire-breathing engines. The mountains are pierced by railroads and canals. * * Why, sir, men are behind the time with this old road. The spirit of the age is onward. Thirty miles an hour on land; a thousand miles a minute on Professor Morse's wires is deemed ordinary speed. On this road, my friend from Indiana (Mr. Owen), informs me that during the parts of the year he has been able to make but two miles an hour on horseback."

State Geologist Blatchley, of Indiana, relates what became of the Indiana division of the road. "In 1848 the road was turned over to the respective states through which it passed. In 1850 the Wayne County Turnpike Company was organized and took over, under a charter granted by the state, that portion of the road, twenty-two miles in length, within that county. The company then graveled the road and operated it as a toll road until 1890-94, when it was purchased by several townships through which it passed and made free from tolls. From Wayne county westward the road passed through Henry, Hancock, Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Clay and Vigo counties. That portion in Henry county was secured by a private corporation, graveled, and made a toll road about 1853. In 1849 the Central Plank Road Company, composed of prominent citizens of Marion and Hendricks counties, was granted that portion of the road extending from the east line of Hancock county to the west line of Putnam county, for the purpose of constructing a plank road. With

the granting of it to these several corporations the old National road as a public institution, fostered by the nation or the state, ceased to be. It had fulfilled its high purpose, and was superseded by better things which owed to it their coming." As a final tribute to this old highway, it "carried thousands of population and millions of wealth into the west, and more than any other material structure in the land served to harmonize and strengthen, if not save, the Union."

A Cumberland road convention was held in 1839 at Terre Haute, the delegates from Vigo county being Colonel T. H. Blake, Judge Deming, J. T. Jenckes, William Wines, William Ray, James Barnes, James Farrington, E. Paddock, John Hodges, S. McQuilkin, James Wasson, E. Tilston, A. Kinney, N. Dickenson.

The government work on the National road in Vigo county was done during the middle thirties, and was the means of bringing much capital and a considerable number of workmen to Terre Haute. Included among those connected with the enterprise were several men whose families have since been prominently identified with the city.

Charles Wood (1810-1866) from Baltimore accompanied Major Ogden to Mobile, and in company with him came to Terre Haute in 1834, being first engaged in the office of the superintendent of the National road, Major Ogden being that official. When the work was suspended, Mr. Wood opened a drug store. He was among the founders of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, being elected secretary at the first meeting of the directors, and for some time afterward the office of the road was at his store west of the square. At Mr. Rose's retirement he was the most important man of the road. The great success of the road from its inception was proof of the ability of all its officials. Like so many of the early settlers, Mr. Wood was a gentleman of spotless integrity and of a high sense of honor.

Concerning Major Ogden, the following information furnished by the war department will be of interest: "It is shown by the official records that one Cornelius A. Ogden, of New Jersey, was appointed second lieutenant of engineers, U. S. A., July 1, 1819, that he was promoted to be first lieutenant July 1, 1824; captain, May 15, 1835, and major, December 7, 1838, and that he died August 23, 1856, at Brandon, Vermont. It is possible that this officer was the one concerning whom inquiry is made, but in this connection it is deemed proper to state that nothing has been found of record to show that he was ever on duty in Indiana."

In March, 1903, one hundred and twenty-five dollars in gold was found on the site of the old stage-coach stable on the Paris road, eight miles west of Terre Haute, the money consisting of four twenty-dollar

coins and five five-dollar pieces, bearing dates from 1834 to 1844. Years before at this point was a station for change of horses kept by John Eliot. The stable is gone, but the old log inn, with porch, is still standing on the Archer farm.

RAILROAD ERA.

A large, illuminated placard, printed in three colors, was issued in 1852 to show the traveling facilities offered by the Madison & Indianapolis and the Terre Haute Railroads, running in connection with the Madison & Cincinnati packet line, which was the most direct route for Terre Haute travelers going east. "The above routes," said the poster, "constitute a through line of travel between Cincinnati and Terre Haute. The splendid, first-class steam packets Wisconsin and Hoosier State leave Cincinnati daily (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock m.; arrive at Madison at 7 p. m. Indianapolis trains leave at 7 a. m.; arrive at Indianapolis at 12 o'clock m. Trains for Terre Haute leave Indianapolis at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and arrive at Terre Haute at 6 p. m. * * * The boats and cars are of the first order; every attention paid to the comfort of travelers."

This card, printed in colors and with an ornamental border, was signed by John Brough, president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and Chauncey Rose, president of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad. John Brough, who was afterwards the governor of Ohio, was associated with Mr. Rose in the attempt to extend the Terre Haute road to St. Louis, which failed because the legislature of Illinois refused to grant a charter, giving the preference to the St. Louis & Alton road. It will be noticed that the time required to travel between Terre Haute and Cincinnati by the once favorite "through route" was thirty hours.

Such were the railroad facilities and some of the men at the head of them fifty-five years ago. Following the era of river and canal transportation came the railroads. During the stirring epoch of internal improvements of the early thirties, railroads and canals were planned to supplement each other. Eight railroads were chartered by the Indiana legislature in 1832, and during the next five years twenty-eight charters in all were granted for proposed lines. But for the time the canals were pushed with greater energy, and the era of railroads in Indiana begins with the middle of the century. The first railroad was a mile and a half long, at Shelbyville, as part of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis line. It cost \$1,500 a mile, and was opened July 4, 1834. Its traction equipment was one horse, which "was found able to draw forty or fifty persons at the rate of nine miles an hour." A few miles of the line from Madison toward Indianapolis was opened in 1838, and marked the real beginning of the railroad system by which now all parts of the state are linked with

the capital. At that time there were only two other roads in the west—from Lexington to Louisville and from Toledo, Ohio, a part of the distance toward Detroit.

After the collapse of state enterprise in promoting internal improvements, the Madison road was turned over to a private company. The first train steamed into Indianapolis on October 1, 1847, and at this date the Madison & Indianapolis was the only railroad of importance in the state. The progress of railroad building during the next few years is indicated in the figures for 1850, when five short roads comprised only 212 miles in aggregate, and for 1852-53, when twenty roads were in operation in the state. Railroads ruined the canal enterprises, and it is also noteworthy that the towns which grew during the second half of the nineteenth century were those located on railroad lines.

The general railroad situation in Indiana in 1848 as it affected Terre Haute is well explained in the following extract from the *Indiana Signal* of September 30, 1848 (published in Muncie). The Bellefontaine line, as the older citizens will recall, was the eastern half of what is now the Big Four Railroad:

"By an advertisement in today's paper, it will be seen that a new and direct route of communication from central and western Indiana, with our eastern cities, is about being opened, by means of a railroad from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, at which latter place it intersects the road from Sandusky to Cincinnati, now doing so much to divert the trade of the west to the north. By means of the road now being constructed from Pittsburg to Bellefontaine, the entire trade of this fertile region, the products of which have been sent south, may be secured to Philadelphia. It is quite certain, that if it be not thus secured, it must inevitably go to New York and Boston.

"By reference to the map, it will be seen that the line is almost a direct one from Philadelphia, by Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh and Bellefontaine, to Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana,—the total distance being six hundred and seventy miles. The distance from Pittsburg to Bellefontaine is two hundred and five miles; from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, one hundred and thirty-five. From Indianapolis to Madison, on the Ohio river, a distance of eighty miles, there is a road completed (and yielding a profit of fourteen per cent.), the stock of which is mostly owned in New York and Boston. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, on the Wabash river, the distance is seventy miles; and a company is now constructing a road between these points. Thus it will be perceived that there are now four railroad companies actively engaged on this great Central Western or 'Backbone' route from Pittsburgh to Terre Haute,—thus making the entire railroad distance from Philadelphia to St. Louis only 825 miles.

All must see in what a commanding position in regard to the western trade the completion of this route must place Philadelphia."

The pioneer railroad of Terre Haute was the line between this city and Indianapolis which is now the Vandalia, but which has been known under several names in the course of its history. The original plan was to build from Terre Haute to Richmond, to establish a link in the road which should reach from St. Louis to Cincinnati. A railroad convention was held in Indianapolis in 1847, attended by delegates from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, productive of important results in railway construction in this state. But already, in January, 1847, a petition had been presented in the legislature for incorporation of a railroad to connect Richmond and Terre Haute, passing through Indianapolis. A bill was presented with names of C. Rose, S. Crawford, E. M. Huntington, J. H. Turner, W. W. Reynolds, J. M. Mulliken, J. Farrington, T. J. Brown and R. W. Thompson as first incorporators, and the bill passed both houses. The first meeting of the directors of this road was held March 4th, at which Chauncey Rose was elected president. Mr. Rose was indefatigable in his efforts for the road, and it was largely due to his enterprise that the line was soon built. The promoters of the Richmond end failed to build their share, but Mr. Rose, with some co-operation from Indianapolis, succeeded in the face of many obstacles. The country between Terre Haute and Indianapolis then was almost an unbroken wilderness. Extensive and gloomy forests separated the settlements, and a few small villages straggled along the old National road, along which route the Vandalia line was built. The location of the route in itself was a tedious process, several surveys being made. It was more difficult to secure right of way then than now, and many of the annoying curves in the road were due to litigious and obstreperous landowners. E. J. Peck (later president of the road) was the man who successfully accomplished this part of the work.

The financing of the road was largely the work of Mr. Rose, assisted by his brother John, a man of wealth in New York, who proved of great aid in placing the stock, a considerable part of which was sold in England and France. The stock subscription amounted to \$1,800,000. This is said to have been the first road in the state to issue bonds, \$200,000 being raised from this source. The bonds were taken by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, with the option of changing the bonds for the stock, which the trust company was glad to do when the bonds came due, since stock was then at a premium. In about ten years the stockholders had received in dividends an amount equal to their investment, and the company had a cash surplus of half a million dollars. During the first year, after the opening of the railroad in February, 1852,

the receipts amounted to \$105,943.87, and this income was doubled ten times during the first sixteen years.

The progress of transportation during those early years is well illustrated in some extracts from the local papers. In 1848 an item announces that the "stage leaves Indianapolis at 10 a. m. and generally, not always, arrives at Terre Haute at 2 o'clock in the night." A schedule of mails and coaches for 1851, announced by J. T. Moffatt, postmaster, is as follows:

Coach leaves with St. Louis and Springfield mail once a day; Indianapolis, once a day; Vincennes, once a day (except Sunday); Lafayette, three times a week, and by packet three times a week, making daily service; Crawfordsville, twice a week; Bloomington, twice a week; Bedford, once a week; Carlisle, once a week; Portland Mills, once a week.

The canal was the popular route to the north, there being tri-weekly service between Lafayette and Terre Haute during the winter of 1851, and one announcement reads: "Canal boat Tom Dowling will run between Terre Haute and Lafayette twice a week during the season, first trip Monday, Nov. 17, starting from the basin at 9 a. m."

The activity of the builders of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis is shown in a newspaper of November, 1851, among the river news, in which it is announced that a barge load of iron arrived at Madison from New Orleans, for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad. The steamer Elephant also arrived at Madison with 1,618 bars, and G. W. Kendall was on the way with 5,300 bars. The construction of the railroad had proceeded both from Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and for a time the gap between the two ends was connected by stage. The first passengers by rail arrived at Terre Haute Friday evening, December 5, 1851. Mail and passengers were carried by railroads as far as Greencastle, thence the Western Stage Company took them over the gap of ten or twelve miles to the eastern end of the line, whence another train took them into Indianapolis. It required about ten hours to make the trip between this city and the capital. December 9th, the Daily Courier referred to the growth of railroad travel: "Between twenty and thirty passengers came in last night, and as many went out this morning. As yet there is no regular service, and no regular passenger cars on the road."

Constant W. Mancourt (who died May 19, 1908, aged 79) came here from Madison as locomotive engineer to run an engine on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad. He found the rails under fourteen feet of water at the foot of Wabash avenue, and a few wheels and axles on the bank of the canal, where they had been unloaded from a canal boat, but no railroad. The rails were brought from Liverpool via the Ohio

river and canal, and two small four-wheel engines were received. During the following year everyone was busy in construction work—with long hours, night and Sunday work, and no one was paid for extra hours. Mr. Rose, though just, was a hard master and pushed all hands to the utmost to complete this one of his cherished enterprises. The first passenger car was a box-car, with seats around the side as in an omnibus. Mr. Mancourt sold the first through tickets when the railroad travel was open from St. Louis to Boston (1854), tickets being put on sale here before they were ready for St. Louis. He also delivered the construction engines to the Evansville & Terre Haute line, which began building in 1851. One engine was sent to Evansville by canal and brought up the Wabash to Vincennes.

The first depot in Terre Haute was a small frame building on the south side of Wabash street, near Tenth, and for a time this served as joint station of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, Terre Haute & Evansville, and the Alton. The present union depot was opened August 15, 1893.

The first man killed in Terre Haute by a railroad locomotive was Gideon Burton. He was conductor on the work train of the Terre Haute & Richmond, and it was the first locomotive and at the time the only railroad engine in town.

The beginning of the extension of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis to Rockville was made the occasion of great ceremony. The construction of this branch was effected mainly by the enterprise of General George K. Steele. The road had been graded in 1855, but its completion was not assured until the Terre Haute & Indianapolis offered to furnish rails if money to finish the grading and bridging should be raised among Parke county people. These negotiations were made in 1859, and in July, 1860, work was begun at Terre Haute in the presence of a great concourse of people; speeches were made, and festivity was general. The first train to Rockville was run November 24, 1860.

In the third annual report of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company, published January 5, 1852, just before its completion, Mr. Rose stated that the road would open with seven engines, three passenger cars, one baggage and one mail car, forty box cars, thirty platform cars, seventy gravel cars. "We shall want a large number of coal cars, as we anticipate the transportation of coal will be a heavy part of the business. Up to this time, at the urgent request of the people, a box car for passengers has been attached to each iron train, bringing in \$100 a day."

When the Terre Haute & Indianapolis line was completed, Mr. Rose turned his attention to a St. Louis connection, and with John Brough organized a company for that purpose. The Terre Haute & Alton held

out stronger inducements to the legislature of Illinois, which refused a charter to the Brough line.

A railroad built from Evansville to Vincennes halted there for lack of means. Rose saw the value of a southern connection, had the line surveyed, raised funds, and W. D. Griswold built it, and was given control of it. The earnings for several years were so small that Mr. Rose had to pay the interest on the bonds from his own resources, but it eventually became a good property. He was interested in extending the Evansville & Terre Haute to Rockville. He also took up the Danville road to give Terre Haute a short and direct route to Chicago, but gave up the active work to Joseph Collett.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Vigo county did not inherit from the old toll turnpike system a fine length of improved roads. In Delaware county, for instance, in the eastern part of the state, with three-fourths of the public highways improved with gravel, none of these roads have been built under the present law, but are township roads or abandoned toll roads. In Vigo county thirty per cent. of the roads were improved (graveled) at the close of 1905. But the first improved roads were built as late as 1898. According to a report to the state geologist in 1905 there are 725 miles of highway in this county, of which 220 miles were represented as improved. The average original cost per mile was \$1,414. Taking the figures for some of the adjacent counties for comparison, we find that Clay county began improving its roads in 1892, that its total of improved roads was 218 miles, a somewhat smaller per cent. of the total than in Vigo. In Sullivan county, out of a total of 974 miles of highway, 332 miles, or thirty-four per cent., were improved. In Parke county there are 1,200 miles of public roads, of which one-half, or 600 miles, were reported improved in 1905. Here road improvement had begun in 1867.

CHAPTER XVI.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

STATE BANK.

The following literal copy of a handbill, circulated in Terre Haute in 1834, not only gives us the date of the first movement to establish the first bank in Terre Haute and the method of advertising it, but also presents the names of the leading, enterprising men of the old town, seventy-four years ago:

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Branch Bank, located at Terre Haute, held at the Court House, the 25th day of October, ult., pursuant to a public notice in the Wabash Courier.

Present: Demas Deming, Chauncey Warren, Jas. B. McCall, Jas. Farrington, Curtis Gilbert, John Crawford, Daniel H. Johnson, William W. Williams, William Early, Alexander McGregor, Joseph Jenckes, Jerathmael B. Jenckes, William Wines, Stephen Beard, William Marker, John Jackson, Jr., Thos. Durham, John H. Watson, Andrew Armstrong, Henry Allen, John. D. Taylor, Jacob B. Wallace, Charles Goreman [Goverman?], John Scott, Septer Patrick, Ralph Gibson, Ezra M. Jones, James Ross and Benjamin R. Whitcomb.

Demas Deming was called to the chair, and Chauncey Warren appointed secretary. Then followed the proceedings for the nomination and selection of candidates for directors, which resulted in the choice of the following: Chauncey Rose, Demas Deming, Curtis Gilbert, James Farrington, John D. Early, David Linton and S. Crawford, of Vigo county, and John Sunderland, of Parke county. The report was signed by D. Deming and C. Warren, and dated "November 4th, 1834."

During the whole of its existence, from 1834 to 1857, the credit of the State Bank of Indiana was not exceeded by any bank in the United

States. Its notes went current from lakes to gulf, and its capital and credit were used to develop business and agricultural resources of the state. Its regular annual dividends for twenty years averaged ten to twelve per cent., and at the expiration of its charter there was a surplus of one hundred per cent. to divide among the stockholders.

The State Bank was chartered in the winter of 1833-34. It was not a central bank with numerous branches, but the institution consisted of the different branches under control of a central governing body. Thirteen branches in all were organized, including that at Terre Haute, each branch having its own president and other officers. The semi-annual examinations by the state president were very searching, and kept the branches in a safe and healthy condition, with the result that only one case of fraud was ever found in all the thirteen banks. The capital of each branch was \$160,000, one-half of which was furnished by the state. As there were no capitalists in the state at that time, the charter provided that every stockholder who paid \$18.75 on each \$50 share should receive as a loan from the state the remaining \$31.25 so as to fully pay up the stock. The loan was secured by bond and mortgage on real estate, at six per cent. interest. The full amount of the annual dividends was then credited on the loan, and in one of the branches at least the loan was thus paid off seven years before the expiration of the charter, and the borrowing stockholder received for that period the full amount of the dividends on his shares. To pay for its half of the stock and its advances to stockholders, the state had issued and sold in London its coupon bonds at five per cent., these being secured by the state stock in the banks and liens upon borrowers' stock. The state could have retired all these bonds before maturity, but although the state credit was very low in and after 1837, these bonds commanded a handsome premium and could not be reached. The state's share in the banks, bonds and mortgages and sinking fund was so well managed that not a dollar was lost, and the state made a net profit of nearly \$3,000,000 by its connection with the bank—revenues which became the basis for the large school fund.

The capital of the thirteen branches was a little over two millions, but the aggregate of the loans sometimes amounted to ten or fifteen millions in a year. There was one president, cashier and board of directors for the whole state, this central body having absolute control over the branches, with power to put any branch in liquidation, which was exercised but once, with only a temporary suspension. The general board was composed of splendid men and able financiers, and through their management the bank had a career such as few banks of the country surpassed. The State Bank of Illinois, chartered in the same year, disastrously failed in 1837. The Indiana Bank suspended specie payment

in 1837, as did every other bank in the country except the Chemical of New York, but it always furnished its customers with New York exchange at one per cent. premium for its own or other bankable notes, and also never failed to supply the home demand for coin, which was then silver.

The State Bank of Indiana, being a monopoly, there was a great demand as its charter was expiring for a free bank act, which was authorized by the new constitution, and the old bank decided to retire from the field without effort to secure a new charter.

The old State Bank, having come to an end by the lapse of its charter, which would not be renewed by the state legislature, the Wabash Courier published, in December, 1858, the following well-deserved epitaph:

"An honest bank; one that lived and *died* honestly; think of that! By the report of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the old State Bank is credited with a profit to the state of \$2,780,604.36, arising from the stock taken by the state in the old bank; the bonds issued for the stock are provided for; the sum above named is clear profit. It is all safe, too; and by law, its proceeds are hereafter to be devoted to the school fund. One can hardly help regretting that a bank so remarkable as this is wound up; for it is honestly closed up, without cheating the stockholders, or other people; the noteholders are all safe. But, perhaps, it was best that it should live no longer; as, if it had lived, it might have fallen into the sinful ways of other moneyed institutions. Let a monument be raised over the tomb of this institution: 'Here lies the shade of a Bank that has paid all its dues, made a profit for the state, and went to an honorable grave; leaving a successor with a very bad beginning, but with a good example to follow.'"

The editor's forebodings of the successor were not realized, for it had an honorable career, until the national bank law compelled it to withdraw from business. The eulogy of the old State Bank was just, and the dignified but time-worn old banking house, on Ohio street, west of Third street, still stands as the monument to remind Terre Haute people of the noble ancestor of their banking business. The men trained in the old Branch of the State Bank are still leaders in the city's banking business. W. R. McKeen, once a cashier of the Branch Bank, is the president of the McKeen National Bank; Preston Hussey, who succeeded Mr. McKeen as cashier, is president of the Terre Haute National Bank, and Demas Deming, son of the first president of the Branch Bank, is the president of the First National Bank, all continuing the integrity and wisdom which characterized what may be called the parent bank of Terre Haute. The record of two of the gentlemen named is unique in that

after nearly sixty years of active banking they are still in the harness, Terre Haute's grand old bankers.

The agitation for a new bank law resulted in a bill providing for the establishment of the "Bank of the State of Indiana," as the title was then made to read. The bill was vetoed and passed over the governor's veto, and became a law in 1855. The state could not be a stockholder in the new institution. There were to be twenty branches, each with \$100,000 capital. It was a good franchise, but the organizers did not intend to operate the bank, and it passed under the control of the former managers of the old State Bank and other citizens, with Hugh McCulloch as president, and began business in 1857. It started out under the most favorable auspices, but the panic of 1857 tested its resources to the utmost. Only one bank in the east, and in the west the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Indiana alone escaped the necessity of suspending specie payment. The Indiana bank's notes commanded a premium, but the result of that was a drain on the bank's specie from the notes coming from other states. To have declined to redeem notes in specie on demand would have caused the forfeiture of the charter, which was too valuable to sacrifice. The branches made a gallant struggle, and had nearly exhausted their cash resources when on the fifth week of the panic there was a change for the better in the financial outlook, gold declined in the east, and the Indiana notes ceased to come home for redemption. The charter was safe. The effects of the panic were overcome in from two to three months, and the business of the branches was prosperous until the war broke out. Then ensued a great depression and a renewed demand for gold. Under the direction of Mr. McCulloch, the branches proposed to weather the storm, drew in their circulation as much as possible, arranged with depositors that deposits in gold should be paid in gold and in bank notes with notes. The issue of legal tender notes in 1862 made them a substitute for coin, and the question arose could the bank save its charter by redeeming with legal tender notes instead of gold. A test case was hurried through the circuit court and supreme court of the state, and the matter decided in favor of the legal tender notes as lawful money.

The Bank of the State of Indiana successfully passed through all financial storms, and when Mr. McCulloch resigned in 1863 to become comptroller it had upwards of three million dollars in gold coin in its vaults. With the passage of the national banking act, all notes of state and private banks were taxed ten per cent., which was practically prohibitive and caused nearly all these banks to surrender their charters and either go out of existence or take out national charters.

On the organization of the Terre Haute Branch Bank in 1834, W. C.

Linton was fund commissioner, to negotiate loans, etc., and in that capacity left on March 1st for eastern cities. His account shows an advertising bill of \$8.075 for advertising for loans in the New York American Advertiser, Mercantile Advertiser, New York Evening Post, and United States Gazette; \$55 for lithographing bonds; \$21.20 to United State Bank for order on United States mint to buy change (specie); De Silver, Jr., & Thomas (bank equipment), \$99; gold scales, \$135; boxing specie at mint, \$19.80; for services as commissioner, \$275.

Judge John Watson (1797-1861), long a county judge, who came from Rhode Island to Vigo county in 1819, was a man of ability, dignified and austere. He was slightly paralyzed on one side of his body. He was a private banker, took few deposits, but loaned money in note and mortgage, and issued circulating notes of scrip in one and two-dollar bills. He kept no records of his business, and possibly could not have told the amount of the notes he had in circulation. But his notes had a remarkable stability and as circulating mediums among so many forms of unstable bank currency, during the years when bank issues were subject to constantly changing rates of discount. "Watson money" circulated in eastern Illinois and western Indiana from before 1840, and it is said that the farmers would bring notes of the best banks and even gold to Watson to exchange for his notes. Pork buyers when drawing on Early or others for money to buy hogs would say, "Give it to me in Watson money," and the clerk would go to the Branch of the State Bank, draw the check and take the notes to Watson to be exchanged for his money. He always redeemed his own notes on presentation in the bills of other banks, or even in gold if required. He was a rich man for his time, owning lands in many counties. At one time in the fifties he took for a debt a ferry near Lexington, Missouri, then far beyond the reach of railroads, and went out there, taking W. E. Hendrich with him, with the intention of placing Mr. Hendrich in charge of the ferry, but he found a purchaser for the ferry and brought the money and Mr. Hendrich back to Terre Haute—for the good of the town.

Judge Watson was a bachelor, and lived alone for many years at his bank, which was in the second story over the McKeen bank at northeast Third and Wabash, and later on Ohio street. He took a great liking for a bright young Irishman who worked at one of the carpenter shops—Pat Shannon—and finally made him his partner. (Mr. Watson afterwards lived in the frame house at southwest Fourth and Ohio.) After his death, Mr. Shannon carried on the bank, and ultimately redeemed all the Watson money, the will having provided for such redemption. Mr. Watson was a farmer for several years, then a merchant, he and Chauncey Warren buying C. Rose's interest in the store



DEMING SCHOOL

at Third and Ohio. He was in various mercantile pursuits for eleven years, and later held a number of county offices, being probate judge 1841-48. While he was judge he opened the first broker's office, continuing in that line until about 1860.

Demas Deming, banker, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1787. He was the sixth in line of descent from John Deming, who came from England and settled at Wethersfield in 1636. John Deming married, in 1637, Honour Treat, one of the family which emigrated to New England in 1630 and gave to Connecticut its first colonial governor, Robert Treat, a hero of the Pequot war and the leader in resistance to the demand by Governor Andros for the colony's charter, which was concealed in the famous "Charter Oak." The Demings were prominent for several generations in the colonial history of Connecticut. A daughter of the family was the mother of the governor and senator, William Sprague, of Rhode Island.

When the second war with Great Britain broke out, Demas entered the army and with the rank of lieutenant was stationed during the war at New London. On the return of peace he resigned his commission. In pursuit of business, he made a trip to the West Indies, but finally settled at Baltimore, which he left in 1818, attracted by opportunities offered in the newly opened west. During the last three years of his life in Baltimore he formed a close friendship with George Peabody, then a young banker, and afterward celebrated for his philanthropic gifts to the poor classes of London and to many causes in America. Mr. Peabody remembered this intimacy so well that years later, 1856, when traveling in this country, he made a long detour in his journey to visit Mr. Deming, and remained several days in Terre Haute.

Demas Deming in 1818 settled in Terre Haute, and engaged in such trade as was open and began to buy land in confidence of the development which was to come. He was appointed associate judge in the first court organized by the state, and held the position for several terms. When the Bank of Indiana was organized, with branches in several cities, Mr. Deming was elected president of the Terre Haute Branch, which position he held eighteen years.

He was married February 19, 1840, to Sarah Chambers, daughter of Arthur Patterson, a member of a good family which emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1789, and settled in Virginia. Arthur removed to Indiana, where he became a distinguished citizen and came within one vote in caucus of being the successful candidate for United States senator. He married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Chambers, a Revolutionary officer of New Jersey, whose brother at the same time was serving as major in the British army, but after the war became an American citizen.

As a girl, Mrs. Patterson lived at Marietta, near Blennerhassett's island, and at the time that unfortunate Irish gentleman was entertaining Col. Aaron Burr, she, in company with her sister, Mrs. Skinner, General Lewis Cass and others, attended a party given on the island. In the gaiety of the evening little or nothing was thought about the whispered treasonable designs of Burr, but Mrs. Skinner would not dance with the former vice president, and kept away from the ball-room, saying frankly to her friends that Colonel Burr was plotting treason against the government. Mrs. Patterson, younger and less thoughtful, took in all the gaiety, ball-room and all. General Patterson, who was a very accomplished man, said by Edward Everett to be the best historian of any private gentleman he had ever known, came to Terre Haute in 1846, and was one of the city's early wholesale merchants. He died in 1848. The children of Arthur Patterson were Sarah, who married "Judge" Deming; Mary, who married David Linton, a pioneer merchant of Terre Haute, and Margaret, who became the wife of the eminent lawyer, John P. Usher, who was secretary of the interior in President Lincoln's cabinet. The only son was Chambers Patterson, a lawyer of high ability, who studied law at Harvard, under Judge Story. He was a power in politics, three times mayor of Terre Haute, and judge of the Vigo circuit court. Mrs. Sarah C. Deming survived her husband thirty-two years, dying at the age of eighty-seven, in 1898.

Nelson J. Williams, a Yankee, native of Vermont, learned banking in the bank of L. E. Chittenden, afterwards register of the United States treasury, and came to Terre Haute in 1856, where he was connected with the Branch of the State Bank until 1863, when he went to the Vincennes Bank. He died in 1881. He was wealthy, popular, and most beloved man in Vincennes.

In 1860, besides the Branch bank of the State of Indiana, Terre Haute had the Southern Bank of Indiana, J. H. and F. S. Williams, proprietors, with capital of \$150,000, and the Prairie City Bank, capital \$78,700, of which S. S. Early and John S. Beach were owners. The Prairie City Bank was chartered as a state bank in 1852, but after the surrender of its charter was continued as a private bank, Mr. John S. Beach being the controlling factor. In the building of this bank, the Savings Bank was opened for business December 1, 1869, with the following officials: Thomas Dowling, president; Lucius Ryce and R. N. Hudson, vice presidents, and John S. Beach, secretary and treasurer.

CHAPTER XVII.

TRADE AND COMMERCE—BUSINESS MEN.

The forests of Indiana teemed with fur-bearing animals from the French occupation until within our memory. There was a century and a half of fur trade preceding the settlement of the country. First the French traders, backed by companies with Canadian and French capital, carried up the rivers to the lakes thousands of bales of furs—then the Mackinaw Company, the American Fur Company and John Jacob Astor drew from this country great quantities of beaver, otter and less valuable peltries. Seventy-five years ago the beaver were over-plentiful in this state. During the twenties the firm of G. W. & W. G. Ewing, established at Ft. Wayne and Loganspoort, extended their agencies throughout the state. These two brothers from this trade are said to have amassed fortunes that amounted to two million dollars.

But the fur trade had reached its height and was on the decline during the settlement and organization of Vigo county. For a number of years the merchants advertised cash or goods in exchange for skins and furs, but the business was no longer conducted on such an important scale as during the pioneer years and preceding period.

We will look at some of the first commercial ventures. Of Lucius Scott's little stock of goods exposed for sale in part of Dr. Modesitt's cabin, mention has been made. About the same time Curtis Gilbert's building became a store. Bills collected from the commissioners show that Demas Deming, who came in 1818, sold goods about that time. John Earle, father of the captain, was a storekeeper, and Isaac C. Elston, a little later. A list of the first merchants and traders can be obtained by examining the licenses issued during 1818 to the persons engaged in trade under the jurisdiction of this county. Toussaint Dubois was granted a license in March. He was an Indian trader. In April licenses were given to Crooks & Company, Jacob Smith and Francois Mallett.

John Earle and Wasson & Sayre were licensed in May, and in June George Hussey was qualified. In August licenses were issued to Samuel Jacobs, Joseph Curtis and to James Jones (for both liquors and merchandise). D. Deming's license was given in November. In the same month liquor licenses were granted to Thomas Thompkins, John McMullen and Henry Redford. William Wallace was licensed to vend merchandise in December.

The record of licenses issued in 1824 shows some of the business institutions of that time. These licenses particularly designate some of the keepers of taverns in that year. Of these might be mentioned Samuel McQuilkin, who paid \$20 for the license and also filed a bond. Israel Harris was another. A definite license for retailing liquor was issued to Francis Cunningham. To sell "foreign merchandise" likewise called for a license. J. F. and W. S. Cruft paid fifteen dollars for this privilege, William C. and David Linton paid thirty dollars, and Reynolds, Bonner & Early paid twenty-five dollars, these being three of the important merchant firms of the time. A little later S. S. Collett and Abraham Markle also took out licenses for vending of merchandise, and in May, 1825, Daniel H. Johnson & Company paid twenty-five dollars for a retail license. Chauncey Rose and John Campbell received licenses during 1825-26.

Col. Isaac Elston, one of the great men of Crawfordsville and founder of Michigan City, was one of the early business men of Terre Haute, and quite active here until the founding of Crawfordsville. He started a store with a dry goods box for a counter, but became dissatisfied with the business prospects here.

In these days of pure food legislation it is worth recalling that our lawmakers were concerned with the subject nearly a hundred years ago. On January 2, 1819, the legislature of Indiana passed "an act regulating the inspection of flour, beef and pork." The act provided that the commissioners of every county in the state "shall annually appoint a suitable person as inspector in each county, or flour, beef and pork; and that from and after the passage of this act no owner, or owners, or agents, of flour, beef or pork, put up in barrels, as hereinafter mentioned, shall export, or offer the same for sale or exportation, until it shall have been inspected in the manner hereinafter directed, under the penalty of treble the amount of the cost of such inspection, for every such offense, to be recovered in any court having cognizance thereof, one-half for the use of the person prosecuting for the same, and the other half for the use of a county seminary."

The owner of any flour, beef or pork intended for sale was required to give notice thereof to the county inspector, who was to receive four

cents for every barrel of flour and ten cents for each barrel of beef or pork inspected by him. There was a penalty of fifty dollars for charging more than the legal fee. The flour was to be branded "superfine," "fine" or "middling," according to quality. The beef and pork were to be branded "mess" and "prime," according to quality, and a third grade was to be marked "cargo pork," and "where any such beef or pork shall be found to be tainted, spoiled or unfit for market, the same shall be condemned." Any person changing or erasing the brand of an inspector incurred a penalty of fifty dollars, one-half of which went to the informer and the other half "to the use of a county seminary."

There was probably objection to the law, for, two years later, its penal clause was repealed, rendering it practically nugatory.

From the commissioners' records of May, 1819, it appears that Robert Harrison was "inspector of flour, beef and pork" in this county.

The early records of the circuit court reveal some features of pork shipping. In the May term, 1822, the supreme court sustained a decision of the circuit court in the case of McGrew vs. Jones. It appears that Jones had agreed to furnish a boat at his own charge and McGrew was to furnish one hundred barrels of pork to be transported to New Orleans, paying freight at two dollars a barrel. Jones furnished the boat, but McGrew did not deliver the pork, and judgment was entered against the latter.

BEGINNING OF PORK INDUSTRY.

March 10, 1824, Benjamin I. Gilman wrote to William C. Linton for information in regard to buying fat hogs to the amount of \$10,000 to \$12,000, and at the same time expressed a desire to engage in business at Terre Haute. He also made inquiries in behalf of another person who would visit here and buy cattle to the amount of \$12,000. With this letter may be dated the beginning of the meat packing industry, which throughout the early history of Terre Haute and until after the war, continued as one of the leading business resources of the city. In the same year of writing the above letter Mr. Gilman established an office in a little brick house on the corner of First and Mulberry streets.

Although pork packing began in Terre Haute in 1824, with the enterprise of the Gilman Brothers (later of St. Louis), the highest point of the industry was reached during the decade of the late forties and early fifties. The following table, showing the number of hogs packed each year, will best show the rise and decline of the industry:

1848	54,750
1849	64,066
1850	70,548

1851	66,851
1852	108,791
1853	78,809
1854	69,976
1855	48,562
1856	49,150
1857	49,151

In 1859 the principal packers at Terre Haute were H. D. Williams & Company, Paddock & McGregor, B. McKeen & Company, Nelson & Company, Humaston & Company, and Jacob D. Early. In 1858 it was estimated that the amount invested in the hog trade would reach \$750,000, and besides this there was also a large trade in beef. Important as this industry was, it was small compared to the aggregate of grain products, since it was estimated that the shipments of grain from this city during the above named years would average \$500,000 a year. During 1870-71 the only packing plant of considerable importance in the city was that of S. S. Early, and from that time the business continued to decline. The destruction of the old Early pork house by fire on May 28, 1890, removed the last permanent memorial of the industry.

The Courier of December 31, 1842, speaking of the pork packing industry, says: "We believe there is some prospect that a good deal of pork will be packed, or that many hogs may be slaughtered this season at Terre Haute. We understand that \$1.50 in bankable money has been offered per hundred weight for a large lot of fine hogs—\$1.75 being asked per hundred for the same. It is not unlikely that pork will yet command \$2.00—at least in old scrip, before the season closes. We believe that good hogs are now selling at \$2.00 and rising at that along the Ohio river."

A report was published in 1852 reviewing the industry for the past year, in which it was shown that hogs were packed at every little town along the Wabash from Vincennes to Logansport. Near Terre Haute were York, Clinton, Durkee's Ferry, Montezuma. The total number of hogs packed at Terre Haute during 1851 were estimated at 66,604, and it was estimated that for the following year that number would decrease. The total along the river was estimated at 226,462 for 1851.

Jacob D. Early (1798-1868) started with nothing, ran a branch store at Salem, Indiana, for sixty dollars a year, and then returned to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, to earn two or three hundred dollars a year for five years. At the age of twenty-four he began for himself with a capital of one thousand dollars which he had saved. He came to Terre Haute in 1835, where his brother, John D., had been a pork merchant and packer. The latter went to Baltimore, and left Jacob with the

business at Terre Haute. During his time Mr. Early was our greatest and most successful business man, and his was a very hospitable home.

Another of the well-known figures in the packing industry was Samuel Paddock, who began packing hogs on a large scale in 1848, and for some years was engaged in the trade either alone or in conjunction with Farrington, Williams & Company, and retired with considerable money, which he increased by other commercial endeavors. His fortune was swept away at the close of the war, and at the age of sixty he returned to farming. Samuel Paddock (1806-1878) was a son of Col. Ebenezer, one of the first settlers, who came here in 1818. There were three sons of Ebenezer—Samuel, John and William—and the Paddocks have a numerous family connection. The Paddocks first lived in Prairie Creek township on the old "army road." Samuel, in 1830, bought the Truman Blackman farm, on which he lived until 1848, when he came into town.

Chauncey Warren (1800-1868) was born in New Hampshire and came here in 1820 and spent the first five years in Roseville. He clerked in Rose's store at Terre Haute, then became a partner and about 1832 bought out Rose's interest. He became very prosperous, but had to retire at the age of thirty-seven owing to a disease of the eyes. He again returned to business and was with his brothers, 1838-41, when he had to give up business again and was retired for the next twenty-seven years. He was said to be the ablest of a very able family—quiet, unassuming, genial, very fond of a joke or funny story, as were the other brothers, and altogether a very fine character.

Levi G. Warren, who died in June, 1865, came to Indiana with his father and family in 1820 at the age of four years, and was the first of the three Warren brothers to die. He lived here for the greater part of the following forty-five years. Hugh McCulloch pronounced him one of the safest, most prudent and sagacious financiers connected with the banks of the state.

About 1850 William B. Warren was in the dry goods business, having bought a nice stock of goods. About that time he married Miss Sue Whitcomb. F. A. Ross tells of seeing the bride coming down the street on her way to the store, and thought she was a queenly looking woman. He watched her with curiosity, not knowing who she was until she went into the Warren store. Others also looked after the stranger, thinking she was the most beautiful woman they ever had seen in Terre Haute. She retained her beauty and sweet gentleness of manner to the end of her days.

The Warrens were of New England stock, and W. B. Warren's parents came to Vigo in 1820. After the death of the father the widow

and small children moved to Shelbyville, and William was a farmer boy till eighteen. He came to Terre Haute in 1834, and in 1839 the firm of C., L. G. & W. B. Warren was organized. W. B. Warren had several associates in business during the following years, and after leaving merchandising he became a well-known pork packer for about twenty years. It is said that the foundation of the Warren fortune was fifty dollars, made by a flatboat trip to New Orleans in the early days.

Theodore Hudnut, the manufacturer, was the son of Joseph Hudnut, born in 1794, who removed from New Jersey to Kentucky, and Catherine Dalton, born at Stafford Court House, Virginia, in 1796. Joseph Hudnut died in Kentucky, March 13, 1845, and his widow passed away in 1874.

The son, Theodore, had but limited opportunities for education and was his own master from early boyhood. He worked as a carpenter until after his removal to Indiana in 1850, settling first in Charleston. Almost by chance there came to him a glimpse of the possibilities of an industry in which he was a pioneer, a founder and a leader as a great manufacturer. The sight of an old man making by a rude and primitive process from Indian corn the hominy which was used in most rural homes as an article of food suggested to him the advantages of a mechanical process for rapidly and cheaply turning into hominy the great cereal product of Indiana, and he foresaw that it would result in a great trade. It was several years before he could perfect the machine for crushing corn and establish the first mill, which was opened at Edinburg, Indiana, in 1850, and conducted with moderate success until the breaking out of the Civil war, when Mr. Hudnut dropped his business to enlist. As a lieutenant in the Nineteenth Indiana, United States Volunteers, he served with the Army of the Potomac, but in less than a year was invalided and obliged to return to Indiana. His oldest son, John H., who had enlisted, also, in the regiment of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, was killed in an engagement at Russellville, Kentucky. The manufacture of hominy was resumed in a small mill at Indianapolis and the demand began to overtake and pass the production. The mills supply the government with a large portion of the product. Forming a partnership with Ballard Smith, a lawyer, who contributed a little capital, but no experience, the plant was transferred to Mattoon, Illinois, the center of a great corn belt. Machinery was added, but the business still lacked some element of success, and at the death of his partner Mr. Hudnut again removed to Terre Haute in 1866, which offered exceptional advantages for an adequate supply of white flint corn. His first mill here was in the old John Duncan pork packing house at the corner of Swan and Water

streets. With John S. Beach, a banker, as dormant partner, Mr. Hudnut enlarged his plant in 1872, removing to the old Hod Smith grain warehouse at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. He improved his inventions and in time added to his products grits, maizone, corn flour, etc., and began fully to realize his early dream of a great new industry and of popularizing the products of western corn, which was shown by his own prospering business, the competition of new rivals and the infringements upon his patents. He is the most extensive manufacturer of hominy in the United States, if not in the world.

The consumption of corn by hominy mills rose from nothing in 1850 to about 5,000,000 bushels a year and a foreign trade was added to a well-established American business. Mr. Hudnut established a new mill at Mt. Vernon, on the Ohio, and at Pekin, Illinois, and elevators for collecting corn and selling agencies at other points.

The business was organized as a stock company in 1890, with Theodore Hudnut, president, at Mt. Vernon; his son, Benjamin G., secretary, in charge of the Terre Haute mills, which had been enlarged to a capacity beyond any in the country.

The promoter of this now mammoth enterprise continued at the head until his death, which occurred in Terre Haute on May 12, 1892, when his son, Benjamin G., succeeded to the presidency. Extensive plants were established at St. Joseph, Missouri, and at Baltimore, Maryland, together with additional properties at the foot of Chestnut street. These, with the plants at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, and Pekin, Illinois, were operated by the company until 1902, when all were sold to the American Hominy Company, save the one at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets in this city. The Hudnut Company has operated this single plant since, manufacturing all kinds of food pellets of a high grade and handling all kinds of grain.

Besides being the hominy king, Theodore Hudnut was a man of decided and unusual strength of character. His reserved and somewhat abrupt manners concealed from many a warmth of heart and devotion to principle. Coming from a slave-holding family, he was a lifelong Republican, and read the *New York Tribune* when it was unpopular. He was also charitable to the colored people, paid for the education of a young colored man and long after his death several families of the race were pensioners of his family. He was accustomed in a quiet way to befriend many, but when his gifts of money became known they would cease. He was a member of the Christian church, and it was only in its services that he overcame his reserve and revealed an eloquent and impressive power of speech. Without any special advocacy of temperance he had found much satisfaction in opening a great market

for corn outside of the distilleries. It was said by those who knew him best that his most marked characteristic was honesty, great exactness in his own affairs, and scorn for dishonesty. When his fortune had become large he said with pardonable pride, it was all clean money.

Concerning the Wabash Mills the following pleasing sketch appeared some time ago, and is here reproduced:

AN OLD MILL AND THE MILLER.

Once a brewery, then a small flour mill, then a bigger one and now a very large mill is the history of the buildings known as the "Wabash Mills" at the foot of Main street.

It was an accident which led to this development by Mr. Willard Kidder, and the story will be told as it has been gathered here and there. Mr. Willard Kidder, who was born among the Green mountains of Vermont, was seventeen years ago a member of a firm doing a prosperous business in general merchandise and staves and heading in Michigan. One item of the business was to handle 10,000 barrels of apples in a season. A stray paper falling into Mr. Kidder's hands had a "For Sale" notice of a flour mill in Terre Haute, which led to his visiting this city and to the purchase of the mill after a careful tour of inspection to southern Indiana and as far west as Kansas City. He began the manufacture of flour in Terre Haute in a mill grinding by stones one hundred barrels a day. In a few years two run of stone were added, showing that the new miller was succeeding. In 1881 the stones were replaced by rolls to manufacture patent flour. This was the first roller mill in this part of the country, and it led to a revolution in Terre Haute's flour business. The improvement in the grades of flour and increased output led to large sales in eastern and European cities, where Terre Haute flour ever since has been in good demand and high favor. The Wabash mills were further enlarged to daily capacity of eight hundred barrels, which represents a monthly consumption of over 100,000 bushels of wheat and an immense contribution to the farming community about us. Mr. Kidder was one of the first supporters of the board of trade established to promote manufactures in this city, serving as member, director or president, and this has at least led to Mr. Kidder's being solicited to aid many new enterprises, to which he has responded as freely as any man in Terre Haute. He never declines to examine any proposed enterprise and has contributed to many from a public spirit for the city's welfare.

He was a subscriber to the Fish Wagon Works, to a manila paper mill, to a wire nail mill, etc., enterprises which failed because of lack of support in most cases. He was a liberal subscriber to the proposed Terre

Haute & Mississippi railroad, the failure of which was one of Terre Haute's mistakes, and he gave freely to the donation which secured the piano case factory. He has subscribed to other enterprises whose chief recommendation was not personal profit, but that they would build up the city, increase the value of real estate and give employment to labor. He invested in the steam brick yard, and in the fork and tool works, an important and great enterprise for the city, though a loss to its owners.

When the J. M. Nicholl's barrel, stave and box factory was burned its owner's emergency was compelling him to seek another location, but Mr. Kidder was one of the few to give him substantial aid in rebuilding here, and afterward in running his plant with a force of from eighty to one hundred hands. If Mr. Kidder's residence here led to the engagement of his brother-in-law, Mr. L. P. Alden, as superintendent of the Rose Orphan Home we owe to him a good citizen in that useful and philanthropic man. The exhibit above shows that Mr. Kidder's means have been distributed in developing the manufacturing and enterprises of Terre Haute which have widened the field of labor by giving employment to many men. He is, though a busy man, very accessible. His manner is frank and hearty. He gives the impression of being a man of liberal impulses and charitable judgment, guided by experience and common sense.

F. Nippert, born in France, the son of a teacher near Metz, landed in New Orleans in 1839, and after several efforts at merchandising elsewhere in Kentucky and Indiana came to Terre Haute in 1844, opening what was known as the French store at northwest Second and Ohio. He retired from business during 1863-69, and visited Europe and Asia. On his return in 1869 he became connected with the nail works. His management of the concern for nineteen or twenty years reflected great credit, as was shown by the board voting to him in addition to his salary at the end of his service \$3,000. But he refused to accept it for himself and distributed the sum among his subordinates. He was a very intimate and confidential friend of Chauncey Rose, and represented him in the distribution of some of his large benefactions, being president of the Rose Polytechnic board. He was a quiet, reserved man, kind and unpretentious, and highly respected during over forty years.

F. T. Hulman and Ludowici came here together from Cincinnati and started a wholesale grocery with not over \$2,500 capital and did well from the start. At a give or take proposition Hulman bought the interest of his partner, who started a new business in a one-story frame near Spinning Wheel corner (perhaps west of Fourth).

It took F. T. Hulman some time and much persuasion to get his younger brother, Herman, to come over (he being the last son at home

in the old country), but he was allowed to come with the proviso that he would look the field over and return home if it was not promising. Herman pinned his faith to Terre Haute. Ludowici for a time commanded the bulk of the trade in this district, but the young salesman was persistent and popular and drew customers on, while his brother attended to the management. The king of trade in this part of the country at the time was Bement. He bought coffee one hundred bags at a time, while the Hulmans did things on a very small scale. About this time F. T. Hulman lost his life on the ocean. His will divided his property among his relatives, which left Herman to struggle to hold the business together, "keep the doors open" when the whole capital was due to the heirs. Family loyalty and the young man's pluck enabled the business to run longer than the "three months" or "six months" allowed by the other merchants to the young fellow who was trying to run it. There was, too, a very obliging banking house at the corner of Third and Main streets, known as McKee & Turner, and about that time began the close friendship of Herman Hulman and W. R. McKee.

Trade in those times had considerable bustle to it and certain signs of busy life not seen now. Hulman and some other wholesalers did not send salesmen out on the road as they do now. Buyers came from a hundred miles or more around. There was a continuous stream of wagons from all the surrounding country of Indiana and Illinois, setting toward Terre Haute, bringing in the produce of the country to what was then the chief shipping point. The country trade and the stream of emigration kept the main roads thronged with travel.

John B. Ludowici (1809-1880), born in Prussia, located at Terre Haute in 1850, and was a wholesale and retail grocer, alone and with F. Hulman. He was the builder of the National House, 1855-56.

William B. Tuell (born August 18, 1826, died December 3, 1883) when eighteen years old started to walk to Lafayette, Indiana, with his baggage on his back. He met a woman on horseback, who offered him a ride and persuaded him to continue to Terre Haute. After clerking for several years he bought out his employer, G. W. Langworthy, and was in business on his own account. In 1861 he was in partnership with George F. Ripley in a room in the C. C. Smith corner, and a year later moved to the John H. Barr building on Fifth and Main. Arthur Deming became a partner in 1867, the firm being Tuell, Ripley & Deming. After 1873 the firm conducted a wholesale business in the Deming block for a year or so. Mr. Tuell built, at a cost of about eighty thousand dollars, during the war, the elegant home now owned by W. R. McKee. In 1878 McKee, Collett and Tuell bought the Terre Haute & Cincinnati (Southeastern) railroad. Collett operated it as receiver until

1879, when Tuell bought the interests of the other two, and extended the line to Worthington, making a road of forty-one miles. Mr. Tuell was in the real estate business, also a large dealer in lumber, and before the war was in partnership with his brother-in-law, Colonel Topping, who was killed in the war. During the early sixties he was an oil operator in Pennsylvania, but the final results of this enterprise did not produce much.

Mr. Lucius Ryce died in church on Christmas morning while leaning on a cane inscribed with his name and that of Colonel Thompson. He was born in Vermont in 1801, studied for the law, came west to Ohio and finally removed to Terre Haute in 1844, driving through in his carriage from Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He began the dry goods business in partnership with F. R. Whipple, and was the silent partner in Potter's hardware.

Martin Lindley was one of the first merchants of Terre Haute and active in the early history of the county. He died at York in 1878. He had been a large merchant in New Orleans, where he lost \$105,000 in one transaction. Fire broke him twice, and he was once swindled by a bad partner. At one time he was associated with Newton Booth in Sacramento as the leading wholesale grocer of that city.

BUSINESS MENTION IN 1846.

(From a newspaper.)

Warren & Company, house, sign and carriage painting; will work for \$1 per day or by the job.

James Grover, Eagle Foundry, First street near lower ferry.

M. W. Sedam, "Sign of the Golden Eagle," north of court house.

J. N. Cunningham and W. B. Warren's drug store next door.

On Ohio street: R. W. Thompson, 1 door west of bank, practices in the higher courts of the state, in 6 counties of this (7th) judicial circuit, and in eastern Illinois.

R. N. Hudson, attorney, office in town hall.

Ladies' dress goods were cashmeres, de laines, merinoes, and alpacas. The "Wabash Store" advertised: Wide black silks; shawls; black and colored hosiery; French merinoes in colors, most genteel articles for dress; silk fringes and buttons and guimp for trimmings. This and other general stores sold dry goods, hardware, leather, etc., and took in exchange grain, beans, feathers, ginseng, beeswax, tallow, dried fruit, home-made linsey, etc.

J. M. Hager, on Main street near square, saddle and harness.

S. H. Potter & Co., hardware, wholesale and retail.

George W. Crosby, dealer in stationery, etc.

James N. Harris, book binder, on Fourth street.

Joseph Grover, hardware, plows, etc., west of court house.

N. Smith & Co., want old copper.

W. N. Hamilton and John F. Cruft, insurance agents.

R. Green, stone dealer, on National Road street.

W. E. Chamberlain, general store, Boston Store, in 3-story building corner of public square and Market. Advertised among men's wear, velvet, satin and other fancy vests.

Markets, December—Pork, \$2.25; wheat, 50 cents; corn, 16 cents; potatoes, 25 to 30 cents; flour, \$3.50.

Misses Warren and Pierce have engaged Miss Merriam to teach French and music, oil painting and embroidery.

The foundry business of James Grover was bought out by Joseph Grover about 1843. This was a pioneer manufacturing enterprise, without steam power, one horse being used to blow the bellows. Mr. Grover had conducted the foundry twenty-three years, during which time he had twice been burned out and had rebuilt.

BUSINESS IN 1852 (OCTOBER).

S. L. Hovey, produce broker, next door east to Bement & Co., dealer in flour, salt and whisky.

Prairie City store, M. W. Williams.

Holmes Mill, also fulling and cloth dressing.

N. Y. Clothing store (N. Livingston), in Ross building, west side of square.

Browning (Amos) and Wall, Prairie City drug store.

Ludowici and Hulman, Union Row.

James S. Clarke, store at First and Ohio, hotel opposite.

Duff's Daguerrean gallery, over Child's book store.

W. H. Buckingham, book store.

J. D. Condit, grocer, Fourth and Wabash (sign of the spinning wheel).

Holmes (Arba) mill takes wool in exchange for cloths, cassimeres, flannels, blankets, etc. (also flour and meal).

John Nevison, buyer of wool.

Child's book store.

Wood and Donnelly, drugs.

J. R. Cunningham, drugs.

Jesse Mitchell, barber, first house north of Farrington block, on Third.

Stewart House, Mahan and Dougherty.

Britton & Co., forwarding and commission merchants, warehouse at First and Eagle, on canal basin.

Groverman and Bourne.

George and John C. Reeves (suc'rs to Geo. H.), dry goods, etc., Union row.

John Fahnestock, designer and engraver on wood, Phoenix Row, over Buckingham's.

Early and Leggett, forw. and com. merchants (J. T. Black with them).

Barbour and Reed, lawyers.

J. J. Heckman, tailor, Second, opposite Stewart House.

Williams and Early.

H. D. Williams & Co.

Bement & Co.,

Potwin and Burnam, hardware (new store).

H. R. Smith, dentist, Ohio, third door east of Third.

E. K. Brown, painter, Market, second door north of Courier office.

G. W. Shaeffer, sash, blinds and doors, Fourth, near postoffice.

A. B. Moffatt, lawyer.

Thomas H. Nelson, lawyer.

J. Evans, M.D., near Town Hall.

Schooby and Vanhorn, boots and shoes, Phoenix block.

J. H. Long, M. D. (successor to Dr. A. Holmes).

John Sayre, stoves, etc., Market, opposite Farrington block.

B. M. Harrison & Son, candles and soap, northern Terre Haute, north of canal bridge on Third.

Mrs. Connor and Miss Henderson, milliners, next to Grover's store, Main street.

Noah Beymer & Co., National road, east end.

Williams and Early, general merchandise.

F. Nippert's cash store, Farrington block.

David Hartsock, tailor, one door east of Grover's tin shop.

Vigo Collegiate Institute.

Sites and Katzenbaugh, undertakers, Third, north of Wabash.

C. R. Warner, cabinet maker, east of Prairie House.

The above list has been gleaned from a contemporary newspaper, and of course can not be considered complete, including only those that advertised or were otherwise mentioned. But the leading business houses of the time are mentioned.

LIST OF TERRE HAUTE MERCHANTS FROM BRADSTREET'S, 1866.

Mrs. J. Abbott, milliner.

Mrs. M. M. Abbott, milliner.

Allen, Ross & Co., cabinet furniture.

Noyes Andrews, boots and shoes.

S. Archer, carriage and wagon mfr.

A. Arnold, clothing.

William Balding, pork.

Isaac Ball, undertaker.

R. L. Ball, stoves and tin.

T. H. Barr & Co., drugs.

Oliver Bartlett, books.

Hannah Basnett, hats and caps.

I. Beauchamp, livery stable.

J. D. Bell & Vanscoyce, livery and sale stable.

Bement & Co., wholesale grocers.

Bement & Co., general store.

Black, Ash & Co., dry goods.

J. H. Blake, attorney.

J. Blankensee, grocer.

Blaze & Co., steam flour mill.

G. G. Boord, Farmer's Hotel.

Branch Bank of the State of Indiana.

I. R. Brewster, grocer.

J. R. Brewster, produce.
 Briscoe & Corbin, grocers.
 G. E. & C. B. Brokaw, carpets, oil cloths, etc.
 Susan Brown, queensware.
 Hiram Brunker, groceries.
 John A. Bryan, printer.
 Mrs. E. Buckingham, milliner.
 Wells H. Buckingham, books.
 L. A. Burnett, leather, etc.
 John F. Byrnes, grocer.
 I. Calhoun, grocer.
 Robert Calhoun, grocer.
 E. W. Chadwick, livery and sale stable.
 James Chambers, groceries, etc.
 Chess & Gilkeson, jewelers.
 Claridge & Co., dyers.
 Claussen & Bishowsky, wines, liquors, etc.
 William S. Clift, carpenter and builder.
 J. & A. Conner, blacksmiths and wagon makers.
 James Conoly, tinner.
 J. Cook & Son, hardware and cutlery.
 Corey, Simeon & Co., hardware, iron, etc.
 R. S. Cox & Son, groceries and liquors.
 Crane & Bailly, grocers.
 Timothy Cronan, grocer.
 Charles Cruft, proprietor Wabash Express.
 J. R. Cunningham, druggist.
 C. & J. M. Cushner, jewelers.
 J. & H. A. Davis, drugs.
 John G. Davis & Co., dry goods.
 Davis & Judd, hardware.
 D. Debs, grocery.
 Deck & Engles, boots and shoes.
 C. M. Demarist, grocer.
 John Denning, candle manufacturer.
 W. G. Dimmick, cabinet furniture.
 Dodds, Mann & Duffy, Clark House.
 J. Doll, boots and shoes.
 Donaldson & Co., dry goods.
 P. M. Donnelly, druggist.
 T. M. Doughty, billiard saloon.
 John Duncan, pork packer.
 J. D. Early & Son, pork packers.
 Joseph East, boots and shoes.
 Eberle & Bindley, druggists.
 Edsall, Root & Co., dry goods.
 Edsall & Co., dry goods.
 J. B. Edmonds, editor Terre Haute Journal.
 Henry Ehrenhardt & Co., restaurant.
 Augustus Eiser, grocery, confec., etc.

George F. Ellis, Wabash Woolen Factory.
 H. R. Elwell, grocer.
 Charles Eppert, ambrotypes and photos.
 Nathan Erlanger & Bro., clothing.
 W. L. Ewing, grocery.
 Finch & Robertson, general store.
 First National Bank.
 Isaac Fisher, saloon.
 J. S. Fisher, dry goods.
 Robert A. Flinn, tailor.
 Joseph A. Foote, grocery and provisions.
 Forster & Fahnley, groceries.
 Alonzo Foster, Magnolia Saloon.
 Leopold Foster, grocer.
 R. Foster, upholsterer.
 S. Frank & Co., clothing.
 J. R. Freeman, jeweler.
 A. C. Furrow, groceries and provisions.
 Dan'l Gartrell & Co., produce.
 F. W. Gerke, groceries and liquors.
 Gilkson & Co., music and pianos.
 Geo. Glick & Co., wagon makers.
 Geo. Glick & Co., brewery.
 Frederick Goetz, furniture.
 L. Goodman, clothing.
 C. A. Goodwin, rifle manufacturer.
 A. J. Gosnell, gunsmith.
 D. N. Gould, grocer.
 F. Grosjean, tobacco.
 Ira Grover, Jr., stoves.
 Joseph Grover, foundry.
 J. F. Gulick & Co., drugs.
 George Habermeyer & Co., saloon.
 Patrick W. Haggerty, candles and soap.
 X. Hahn, boot and shoe mfr.
 John Hainey, commission and storage.
 George Handwerk, saddler.
 Francis Haney, saloon.
 Harb & Van Ulzer, saddlers.
 B. H. Harbert, shoes.
 C. A. Harrington, dry goods.
 Hartsok & Bannister, clothing.
 Frank Hays, hotel.
 Hugh Heyroth, cigars, tobac., etc.
 Arba Holmes, foundry.
 L. Honriet, watchmaker and jeweler.
 James Hook, planing mill, etc.
 Hosford & Brown, attorneys.
 S. H. Howard, general store.
 Tillman Howard, grocer.

Major B. Hudson, house furn. goods, etc.
 H. Hulman, groceries, wines and liquors.
 Hugh Hyroth, tobacco.
 W. H. Isaacs, boots and shoes.
 Jacoby & Gorr, groceries.
 John M. Jean, provisions.
 W. F. Jean, gro. and provisions.
 Jeffers & Miller, notions.
 W. Jenkins, groceries and provisions.
 T. B. Johns, lumber dealer.
 Max Joseph, clothier.
 N. Katzenbach & Co., tobacco and cigars.
 George Kerkoff & Co., leather findings.
 Jacob Kern, tannery.
 H. Keuneke, Union House.
 Kistley & Harrison, saloon.
 Charles Klingler, gro. and prov.
 C. C. Knapp, general store.
 Andrew Kraft, groceries and provisions.
 George Kramer, harness maker.
 B. Kuppenheimer, clothing and furnishing goods.
 Henry Lambey, drugs.
 Lesure & Co., millinery.
 Louis Leveque, dry goods, groceries, etc.
 J. G. Lindeman, drugs, etc.
 S. Lockwood, tinner.
 William Lockwood, tinner.
 L. Loeb, clothing.
 A. H. Luken, groceries and provisions.
 Lynn & Reed, pork packers.
 James M. Lyon, hardware.
 A. McGregor & Co., gro., prov., mill and distillery.
 G. McHenry, saloon.
 Robert McIlroy, groceries and liquors.
 Benjamin McKeen, pork.
 William McKeen & Co., boots and shoes.
 McKeen & Deming, bankers.
 McKeen & Paddock, grain dealers.
 Madison & Allamon, hub and spoke manufacturers.
 William B. Manning, painter.
 W. S. Mayes, grocer.
 John J. Meyer, blacksmith and wagonmaker.
 Daniel Miller, grocer.
 D. W. Minshall, gent's furn. goods.
 Chas. A. Moench, groceries and provisions.
 M. Mogger, brewery.
 Mortimore & Ross, painters.
 P. H. Mouninger, restaurant and saloon.
 T. P. Murray, boots and shoes.
 Musgrave & Bro., tanners.

Samuel Musselman, saddler.
 National State Bank.
 Philip Nicolay, ambrotypes and photographs.
 A. Nippert & Co., dry goods.
 Nippert & Dunn, dry goods.
 John H. O'Boyle, leather.
 W. M. O'Connell, books.
 J. O'Gara, merchant tailor.
 David Ossen, carriage maker.
 Walsh Paddock, pork.
 J. H. Pahmeyer, grocer.
 Wm. Pahmeyer, grocer.
 William Patrick, painter.
 Patrick, Rothschild & Co., commission and produce.
 A. M. Pattison, grocer.
 Allen Pence, drugs, paints, etc.
 Prince & Co., dry goods.
 William Rankin, grocer.
 A. Reiman, groceries and provisions.
 W. S. Rice & Co., wholesale dry goods.
 Joseph Richardson, dentist.
 D. G. Rinies & Son, dyers.
 C. J. Ripley, grocer.
 R. W. Rippetoe, grocer.
 P. Rive, grocer.
 H. Robinson, fancy goods.
 J. F. Roedel, grocer.
 Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute House.
 L. Rothschild, clothing.
 F. L. Rottman, grocer.
 Rottman & Actman, grocers.
 Rottman & Meyer, groceries and provisions.
 Ryce, Berry & Co., dry goods, carpets, etc.
 Franklin Sage, grocer.
 W. H. Sage, confectioner.
 F. Schall, grocer.
 Schloman & Blancey, cabinet.
 John Scott & Son, stoves.
 Scott & Bro., carriage and wagon makers.
 W. H. Scudder, confectioner.
 J. F. Senour, drugs, etc.
 George W. Shaffer, lumber.
 Fred W. Shaley, groceries and provisions.
 P. Shannon, bank and exchange.
 Thomas Shearer, boots and shoes.
 Henry Sherburne, auctioneer.
 Wm. L. Sherry, dry goods.
 U. Shewmaker & Co., forwarding and commission.
 G. F. Smith, stoves.
 G. W. Smith, cigar maker.

N. C. Sparks, millinery goods.
 Jacob Stark, groceries and produce.
 Wm. J. Stewart, general store.
 Stewart & Co., Bunton House.
 S. Stone, confectioner.
 W. T. Stone & Co., boots and shoes.
 John H. Sykes, hats, caps, furs, etc.
 Terre Haute Gas Company.
 Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Co.
 John Thompson, candle maker.
 R. L. Thompson, miller.
 James R. Tillotson, watches and jewelry.
 William B. Tuell, general store.
 Tuell & Ripley, dry goods.
 James H. Turner, commission.
 J. C. Walter, cabinet maker.
 J. M. Walter, dealer and worker in marble.
 Mrs. M. A. Walter, millinery goods.
 Walter & Eppenhousen, marble.
 W. B. Warren, pork packer and dealer.
 Watkins, Slaughter & Barton, hardware, saddle, harness and trunk mfrs.
 David W. Watson, gas fixtures.
 George E. Weaver, groceries and provisions.
 G. Weiss & Co., groceries, produce, etc.
 Welch & Wright, carriage makers.
 N. T. Wells, livery and sale stable.
 J. E. Wilkinson, prop. Diana Saloon.
 E. P. Williams, planing mill.
 Joseph H. Williams, banker.
 Williams, Brannon & Co., dry goods.
 J. H. Williams & Co., carpenters and builders.
 M. W. Williams & Co., dry goods.
 C. Wittig & Co., dry goods and notions.
 John Wurtzebach, tobacco and cigars.
 Jos C. Yates, hatter.

Total, 259 names.

CHANGES.

M. W. Williams & Co., sold out.
 Nippert & Dunn, dissolved.
 Edsall, Root & Co., dissolved.
 R. S. Cox & Son, R. S. Cox deceased.
 Chess & Gilkeson, sold out.
 Branch Bank, closing up.

Of wholesale merchants who helped to make Terre Haute conspicuous in this line of commercial activity one of the best known was U. R. Jeffers, who died suddenly July 1, 1897. His first partnership in the wholesale notion business was with Messrs. Claussen and Bischowsky un-

der the firm name of Claussen, Jeffers & Bischowsky. For a period of about five years, from 1856 to 1861, while a member of the firm, Mr. Jeffers drove over the country in a four-horse notion wagon, he being the pioneer notion merchant who introduced the notion wagon in this section of the country. The wagon was a large, two-story affair and was covered with white canvas, the name "Claussen, Jeffers & Bischowsky" standing out in prominence. These early notion wagons are well remembered by the old residents of the county. In 1861 Mr. Jeffers sold his interest in the store to enter the army as a sutler with the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he remained three years. Twice he was taken prisoner by the rebels, first at Chapel Hill, Kentucky, and the second time at Chickamauga, at which times he lost in the neighborhood of \$10,000 worth of goods. Returning to Terre Haute in 1864 he formed the firm of Jeffers & Miller (Henry Miller), which existed for four years, when Mr. Miller sold his interest to a Mr. Delano. The firm name then became Jeffers & Company, with Mr. Elisha Havens, who had been an employe of the former firm, associated in the company. In 1874 Mr. Jeffers retired and the firm of Haven & Geddes succeeded Jeffers & Company. It was said that for a period of ten years from 1864 to 1874 U. R. Jeffers was the leading wholesale merchant of Terre Haute. During this period Mr. Jeffers made a fortune.

After his retirement from the wholesale business Mr. Jeffers became associated in the woolen mill on East Main street, which he managed with much ability until 1880. Later he occupied the building with a carriage manufactory, which was conducted by his successor, Mr. A. E. Herman.

Mr. Jeffers was a lover of fine stock and his name is connected with the history of the Vigo Agricultural Society and the Terre Haute Trotting Association. As early as 1877 he was connected with the Vigo Agricultural Association and held that position until the time of his death. For a term of years, beginning with 1878, he was president of the association. At one time he was also identified with the Terre Haute Poultry and Pet Society. As a superintendent of race tracks his fame has gone out through the length and breadth of the land, and many race men will learn of his death with sorrow. The Terre Haute track would never have been a record breaker had it not been for the work of Mr. Jeffers. He superintended the building of the Detroit track and his services were in demand to "put on edge" the leading western tracks.

Wesley Glover came to Terre Haute in June, 1867, and was chiefly instrumental in the location here of the old iron and nail works which

began operation in March, 1868. The company was organized in Youngstown, Ohio, and he came west to plan a location for the mill. He visited Brazil and Greencastle and finally decided on Terre Haute. We had no large industries then, the Vandalia shops and the old Eagle foundry being the mainstay in that line. The location of the iron and nail works here was the entering wedge in the upbuilding of Terre Haute as an industrial center and much credit is due the men who were responsible for it. It brought here some three hundred iron workers, who were at that time the most highly paid class of labor in the country, and they added much to the development of Terre Haute. The location of this mill here had much to do with the coming of the Crawfords, who built the blast furnace and erected the north rolling mill, known as the Wabash mill. The nail mill was discontinued many years ago and its machinery thrown on the scrap heap, but the rolling mills were continued until a comparatively recent date, when they were absorbed by the trust and put out of business.

VIGO BLAST FURNACE.

An interesting industry came to an end when the Vigo Blast Furnace ceased operation about 1895. This was the last one of the old group of Indiana furnaces to go out of blast. Cox's geological report of 1869, referring to this section of Indiana, says:

"On the whole, the country is abundantly supplied with iron ore of good quality, and the near neighborhood of the beds to the seams of block coal will soon make this one of the most important centers of iron production in the west."

On the west side of the Wabash river (at Durkee's Ferry or Tecumseh, in particular) in the bluish-gray shales are bands of clay iron stone and kidney ore concretions. Along the hillsides and in the ravines these pieces of ore are found in considerable quantities. They were formerly found in sufficient quantities to justify their being gathered up and carted to the Vigo blast furnace at Terre Haute to be mixed with the Missouri ores and smelted.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

The manufacture of clay products was a factor of importance from the very early days of Vigo history. It will be recalled that the Ross brothers established the first brick factory at Terre Haute in the early twenties, and shortly afterward the unvaried wooden construction of the town was diversified by residences and business houses of brick.

Brick yards in subsequent years have been too numerous to mention. In recent years a development and extension of the industry has

taken place, and besides the making of "mud brick" from the alluvial clays, the finer and more durable clay products have been manufactured, introducing the use of the shales and clays that are found in abundance in various localities of the county. The clay industries along the west bluffs of the Wabash have developed rapidly in the past seven or eight years. The conditions are particularly favorable, since the presence of ample and suitable deposits of raw material is supplemented by abundance of cheap coal fuel, and a network of railroad lines to convey the finished products to market. Stoneware, vitrified wares, fireproofing, etc., are made in large quantities and of recognized excellence in this country. The Vigo Clay Company, established in 1901 for the manufacture of hollow brick, fireproofing, etc.; the C. M. Miller Mining and Manufacturing Company, established in 1904 for making ordinary brick; the National Drain Tile Company (a plant established here in 1902); the Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Company, which began manufacture of paving brick, etc., in 1894, are among the important enterprises of this nature that have developed this industry in recent years.

MANUFACTURING.

According to the Bureau of Statistics Vigo county had, in 1905, 210 factories, standing, in this respect, sixth among the counties of the state. However, in "per cent. increase" in the number of establishments between 1905 and 1900, Terre Haute excelled all the seven other largest cities of the state. This increase was 31.5 per cent. in Terre Haute, while South Bend stood next with 19.8 per cent., and Indianapolis, 16.2 per cent. Here is evidence of the rapid rise of Terre Haute as a manufacturing center. In the order of rank, based on the value of the increase in manufactured products over 1900, Terre Haute suffered from comparison with its rivals, the per cent. of increase being 11.4 per cent., against Evansville's 57.8 per cent., Indianapolis' 38.6 per cent., Fort Wayne's 34.3, South Bend's 18.2, and New Albany's 13.

The important items of mention in a comparison of manufactures between 1900 and 1905 for Terre Haute are shown in the following table:

	1900	1905	% Inc.
Number of establishments	143	188	31.5
Capital invested	\$8,454,007	\$10,126,426	19.8
Number of salaried officers and clerks..	326	464	42.3
Amount paid in salaries	\$334,771	\$507,371	51.6
Average number wage earners.....	4,680	6,551	40.0
Amount paid in wages	\$1,952,762	\$3,465,434	77.5
Miscellaneous expenses	\$15,207,840	\$13,372,403	*12.1
Cost of material	\$7,368,662	\$10,393,753	41.1
Value of products	\$26,295,629	\$29,291,654	11.4

*Decrease.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF VIGO COUNTY—VIGO COUNTY RESOURCES—COAL IS KING—TERRE HAUTE STRIKES OIL.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Vigo county (says Dr. J. T. Scovell in the report of the state geologist for 1896) is a portion of a double slope. Its rocky strata inclines westward toward the Mississippi and southward toward the Ohio, the westward being the more rapid. The south branch of Honey creek excepted there are no streams of any size that flow north. The greater portion of the county's surface slopes toward the Wabash, though parts of Riley and Pierson townships are in the valley of Eel river. On the divide between these two river basins are the highest points of land in the county. In Pierson township, on section 18, is a point that is 670 feet above sea level, and on section 20 is another of 660 feet elevation. The mass of land that divides the river valleys is quite well defined, being a rocky mass with just a thin veneering of boulder clay and soil. This divide existed, is the opinion of Dr. Scovell, in preglacial times.

The most marked feature of the county is the river valley. From five to six miles wide, and extending the whole length of the county. This valley is an old channel that has been partly filled with sand and gravel. The rock bed lying beneath this alluvial deposit is from 120 to 150 feet below the general level of Terre Haute, as well borings testify. Thus, Terre Haute rests on soil accumulated by the action of the river in past ages. The high land just east of the river in the north part of the county was part of an island in the ancient river. The channel east of the island is now occupied by Raccoon creek in Parke county. The sudden widening of the valley just south of the county line may be explained by the existence of this eastern channel. In Prairie Creek

township is another island. The narrow channel east of the island is now occupied by Prairie creek.

The river and its flood plain occupies the western one-third of the valley. At Durkee's Ferry the river washes the western bank, and its flood waters touch the west bluffs at various places. The flood plain is from fourteen to eighteen feet above low water in the river and between the flood plain and the bluffs are fragments of a low terrace, which is sometimes of gravel and sometimes of rock.

The eastern two-thirds of the river valley is occupied by a massive gravel terrace, which has a somewhat irregular surface. Through Otter Creek township it is much higher along the river, and thence slopes gently eastward. In Harrison township it is not more than fifty feet above low water, and while there are low ridges and shallow valleys trending toward the south, there is no slope toward the east. Through Honey Creek and Prairie-ton townships the terrace gradually diminishes in elevation until it finally fades into the flood plain of Prairie Creek township.

Otter creek drains a large and interesting area of country. The two main branches unite near the western boundary of Nevins township. The valleys of these streams are from one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile wide. The stream is usually nearer the southern bluff, which is generally more abrupt and more frequently rocky. The branches of these streams are not large, nor numerous, but the land along them is badly broken up, and nearly one-half of Nevins township too much broken for first-class farm land.

Lost creek is a small stream that drains the central portion of Lost Creek township, flowing through Harrison township into the river. The valley of Lost creek seems to be of recent origin.

Honey creek flows southwesterly through the southeastern sections of Lost Creek township, through the northwestern portion of Riley township, westward through Honey Creek township, and through Prairie-ton into the river, having a much longer course in the county than any other creek. Its south branch drains the north side of the highest elevation in the county.

Prairie creek rises by three branches in the north half of Linton township, and passing through Prairie Creek township, enters the river in Sullivan county.

The principal streams from the west are Brouillet's creek, Coal creek, Sugar creek, Clear creek and Hawk creek.

Vigo was once or twice covered with glacial ice. During the centuries preceding the ice invasion, rain, heat and cold, vegetation, animal life, the chemical action of air and water had softened and broken up

great quantities of surface rocks into materials, from which soils, clays, sands, gravel and boulders were formed. As the ice advanced it gathered up these materials, broke up the more prominent rocky masses, ground down the hills, smoothed out the valleys, and eroded the general surface more or less deeply. The ice destroyed or drove out all forms of animal life and deluged the adjacent regions with summer floods. Finally the ice began a slow retreat, accompanied by halts and re-advances. As the ice melted, the load of rocky fragments, which it had brought from the Laurentian highlands, with additions gathered on the way, was left as a thick mantle of tile or boulder clay spread out over all the region occupied by the ice. This material filled up the old drainage channels, so that the surface was a plain of gently undulating surface.

The floods from the retreating ice soon began to form draining channels, sometimes reopening old channels, sometimes forming new ones. While the new drainage channels were being opened the surface of the boulder clay weathered into soil, and became covered with vegetation. The remains of this vegetation, partially decayed, mingled with the clay, forming a black soil. This old soil occurs in the eastern and southern parts of the county under several feet of material deposited at a later period.

Above this old soil there is a deposit of "loess"—a fine-grained, yellowish silt or loam, consisting principally of quartz grains, and derived, apparently, from the drift, either by wind or water action. Over this loess there is, in southern Indiana, a continuous layer of pale silt called "white clay," which is the surface soil over much of the uplands of Vigo county.

Later, a second ice sheet overspread the country, reaching as far south as the northwestern part of our county, including Sandford. When the ice sheet halts for some time accumulations of gravels, sands and clays are formed by the materials dropped by the melting ice. Such accumulations are called moraines—sometimes ridges, but more generally low, rounded hills. The hills east and northeast of Sandford are parts of the Shelbyville or Wisconsin moraine that marks the southern limit of a second ice sheet.

The glacier accounts, in a general way, for the soils and drift materials of the uplands, but the soils and other materials in the valleys need explanation. The old channel of the river was swept of boulder clay, probably by water from outside its ordinary water shed. Then, the Wabash, diminishing in power, began silting up its bed with sand and gravel. This process continued until in Vigo county there was deposited a bed of gravel twenty miles long and four to five miles wide and over one hundred feet thick. From a study of a gravel pit it ap-

pears that the sands, gravels and boulders were arranged by water, and possibly the whole mass was a delta formation, whose upper portions were rearranged by stream action. The surface features at least seem the work of a strong stream. The ridge just west of Seventeenth street, which extends southward east of the old canal, seems, in Dr. Scovell's opinion, to be an old sandbar. The ridge along Fifth street, which terminates in Strawberry Hill, is apparently another sandbar.

Later, the river seems to have become narrower and more rapid, possibly on account of elevation of the northern portions of the continent, so that the western one-third of the valley was cut down some twenty feet or more, leaving the eastern two-thirds as a gravel terrace. Some time after this the energy of the river seems to have been concentrated upon narrower limits and a channel was cut deeper into the gravel, leaving a narrow fringe of second terrace or second bottom along the western bluff. Then the river ceased to erode the gravel and even when in flood it can only work over the materials of its own flood plain. As one watches the river when in flood, with its deep, strong current, and finds it unable to erode the gravel, he wonders what manner of stream it was that cut out that great mass of gravel and carried it to unknown distances below.

The main terrace descends gradually toward the south from the north part of Honey Creek township to the northern part of Prairie Creek township, where it becomes the flood plain. Many streams flowing into the main valley are lost in the sands and gravels. In time some of them brought down clay enough from the hills to puddle large areas of sand, making it impervious to water, and marshes, swamps and wet prairies were formed. Fort Harrison prairie was largely wet prairie that had its origin in obstructed drainage.

SOILS.

Soils result, for the most part, from the decomposition of rocks. Water, frost, heat and wind are the principal natural agents that hasten the decay of rocks and break them into fragments. As these fragments were carried along by the glacial torrents they were gradually worn down till they became rounded boulders, gravel stones, sand grains and clay. Portions of these sands and clays, during some of their resting stages, form the soils that cover the rocks and support the varied forms of vegetation.

Our soils are mainly of glacial origin. Native rocks contribute considerable material to the soils of Vigo county, but the per cent. is very small when compared with that furnished by the products of glacial action.

During the later erosion of the valleys the boulder clay of the uplands became weathered or oxidized into yellow clay, which for the most part is the subsoil of the uplands. Upon this early soil there seems to have been a vigorous growth of vegetation, the remains of which mingled with the clay to form a rich, dark soil. After this layer of soil had been made the whole area seems to have been covered by the deposit of a fine, white clay, which is close and compact, but not sticky like the yellow clay. This difference between the two clays is very manifest in the roads that have not been graveled. On the level areas, where the white clay has not been cut away, the road may be firm and solid, but as it descends a little slope and comes into the yellow clay it may become almost impassable. The white clay is the surface soil over most of the uplands of Vigo county. The thickness of these clays is four or five feet along the border of the moraines, gradually thinning out toward the south. The thickness in Vigo county is from eight to twenty-four inches. The largest continuous area of this white clay occurs in Lost Creek township.

On the slopes in many cases the white clay has been washed away, exposing the yellow subsoil, so that a field looks spotted. But in such fields it is difficult to detect any difference in the appearance of yield of the crop growing on the two soils. In the northwestern part of the county, which is supposed to have been covered by ice a second time, the white clay is covered up or mingled with other material, so that quite a different soil is the result. In the southeastern portion of the county, the Splunge Creek valley has a good soil, which is neither a white nor yellow clay, but seems to be a clayey mass like the sediment at the bottom of a pond or lake. There are perhaps twelve or fifteen square miles of this soil, most of which in the early times was covered with a rich mantle of prairie grasses. Sections 33 and 34, Prairie Creek township, include some "quicksand land." The soil is a whitish clay for perhaps eight to fifteen inches, which is close and compact. Underneath this is the fine clay and sand which form the quicksand. The upper soil will generally bear a team with an ordinary load when in motion, but if allowed to stop the load is liable to break through into the quicksand.

Between Otter creek and the valley of Raccoon creek there are large numbers of sand dune hills, and several sections of land have a light, sandy soil, which seems to have been blown from an ancient beach by the prevailing westerly winds. In some cases the sand lies on bed rock, but generally it overlies boulder clay. Similar areas, but of less extent, occur north of Honey creek, and also along Prairie creek. In the northwestern portion of Fayette township there are many areas of black lands

that are much like the prairie lands of Illinois. The morainic hills, east and north of Sandford, are sometimes sandy and sometimes wash easily, so that they can not be profitably cultivated. Along the bluffs of the river and its principal tributaries there are many steep slopes, over which the drainage is so rapid that the soluble portions of the soil are washed away, leaving an impoverished residue that produces but a scanty vegetation. Such areas are numerous in Nevins township along Otter creek, and they occur along Coal creek and Sugar creek.

The main valley of the Wabash is divided into flood plains and terraces. The flood plain has a deep soil of alluvial sands and clays, varying widely in character from pure sand to rich clay. These soils are generally rich and easily tilled. On the bottoms are many shallow ponds or sloughs, over whose beds oftentimes a rich black soil accumulates. The terraces usually have a sandy soil. But large areas, being nearly level, become covered with silt, so as to be nearly impervious to water, forming marshes or wet prairies with deep rich soils. The tributary valleys have a rich alluvial soil, but it is largely of local origin, and is not so fine, nor as open in texture, as the soils of the main valley. Of the soils mentioned, the alluvial clays of the flood plains, the sands of the terraces and the clays of the uplands constitute the great bulk of the soils of Vigo county.

The dense forests of valuable timber, proclaiming the richness of the soil, the river prairies with their rank growth of forage grasses, and the rich, easily cultivated soils, were the chief attractions to the early settlers of this region.

The first export from Vigo county was perhaps a cargo of furs, but the first and most important one to the early settler was a cargo of corn. The flatboats that conveyed the corn to market were made, for the most part, of yellow poplar, sometimes called whitewood or tulip tree. This timber grew abundantly in the north part of the county on both sides of the river. The building of flatboats for the corn and pork trade made great inroads upon the stock of yellow poplar. The black walnut was probably the most valuable tree of the county. It grew abundantly on the bottom lands as well as on the uplands. The supply is mostly gone, but in its day it was one of the important sources of revenue in the county. There are several kinds of oak in the forests of the county, but perhaps the most valuable is the white oak. It grows on the uplands and often in the creek bottoms, and is more abundant in the northern portions of the county, Fayette township being conspicuous for the size and quality of its white oaks. White ash, hickory, beech, maple, cottonwood, elm and sycamore all grow well in Vigo county, and are marketable trees. There are many acres of land in Vigo, concludes Dr. Scovell, that, on account

of their broken and rugged character, could hardly be made good plow land, yet are well adapted to the growth of these valuable native trees. A growing crop of valuable timber trees is better than waste lands.

COAL.

Next to the products of the soil, coal is the most important natural product in Vigo county. Coal is taken from many parts of the county and coal mining is an industry which impressed a different character on the county from that of the purely agricultural region. So important is this aspect of the county's history that it may fairly be said that "coal is king" in Vigo county.

Dr. Scovell in his geological history of the county (in 1896) classified the principal sources of coal in the county. Of the several veins on the west side of the river, what is known as coal "O" outcrops along Coal creek and at other places in Fayette township. It is from three to five feet in thickness, and is good coal.

Coal "N" outcrops along Sugar creek and at points along the bluffs, west and northwest of Macksville. It is known as Sugar creek coal, and is a good, strong vein from four to six feet thick.

Coal "M" does not outcrop west of the river, but at places is found to be a five-foot vein, from sixty-five to one hundred feet below Coal "N." Coal "L" lies below coal "M," and is a thicker vein. At St. Mary's, as shown in a well bore, coal "N" was 125 feet below the surface, "M" 190 feet, and "L" 280 feet. The three veins aggregated twenty-one feet in thickness, so that the quantity of coal in these three veins underlying Vigo county is enormous.

On the east side of the river the upper vein "N" is not generally a strong vein. The middle vein "M" varies widely, from six feet near Lockport to two inches near Seelyville. The big vein east of the river is "L." North of the old National road it lies near the surface, so that one-half its area has been eroded. It varies from six to ten feet in thickness.

In the quotation of the observations of David Thomas while traveling through this region in 1816 was included his mention of a coal outcrop along the Wabash and his prophecy that the coal industry would some day be one of the great resources of the country. Also the leasing of coal deposits on school lands by the early commissioners has been referred to. *The Indiana Gazetteer* for 1833 says that "inexhaustible beds of stone coal of an excellent quality is also found in this county, some of which has been shipped to New Orleans, where it commands as high a price as the Pittsburg coal."

About 1833, states S. H. Potter in the Terre Haute directory for 1872, a few wagons of inferior surface coal was brought to town from Honey creek and sold to blacksmiths. Wood could then be bought at \$1.25 a cord. One of the first attempts to make the mining of coal a practical business was undertaken by Jacob Thompson, who came from New York about 1838 and with a partner began mining coal for shipment to New Orleans. For his operations he selected a place on the high bluffs six or eight miles up the river, and loaded his coal on barges. Low water prevented their passing down the river, and they sank along the shore, setting the mark of financial failure on this early enterprise.

These early references show that coal has been one of the valued natural products of Vigo county from the beginning. However, for many years, with the exception of the inconsiderable quantity carried down the river to New Orleans and intermediate points, coal was mined only for local domestic consumption. It is not known to what extent coal was a part of the shipments on the old canal. The report of Chauncey Rose on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad in 1852 calls attention to the need of coal cars, since the coal traffic, in his judgment, was certain to be a large part of the railroad's business.

In 1887 Vigo county mined 222,320 tons of coal, being surpassed in this respect only by Parke county, and Clay county standing third. From these figures a comparison of the last obtainable statistics shows a wonderful development in the industry. In 1905, 1,868,465 tons of coal were mined in Vigo county, more than eight times the quantity of 1887. In fact, the increase in tons for 1905 over 1904 nearly equaled the entire output of 1887. Adjacent counties showed even greater increase. In 1905 Greene county, which had hardly begun the development of its coal deposits in 1887, had become the largest coal-producing county of the state, with Sullivan next and Vigo third. The number of miners engaged in this industry in 1905 was 3,222, forming a considerable per cent. of the total population, and giving Vigo much of the character of a coal center. In 1905 Vigo county stood third among the fourteen counties of the state producing coal, in number of tons mined, in number of miners (3,222) and tied with Greene county for third place in number of mines (twenty-eight). Vigo county in that year produced nearly one-fifth of the coal mined in Indiana.

The Coal Bluff Mining Company is one of the largest independent companies in the state, employing about 1,600 men and producing annually over a million tons of coal. Nine mines are operated by the company, located in Vigo, Clay and Greene counties, along the lines of the Big Four, the C. & E. I. and the Southern Indiana Railroads. When the company was incorporated in 1875 its capital was \$7,500. The capi-

talization has never been increased, and the amount is an historical reminder of the small beginnings of an enterprise when the men behind it put in all the money they could command and opened one mine. The secretary of the company at that time, J. Smith Talley (see sketch), has given his energies to the development of the business for the past thirty years, and as president of the company is one of the best-known coal operators of the middle west.

OIL.

Crude oil, says State Geologist Blatchley (Report, 1906), was first discovered in the city of Terre Haute in 1865. Chauncey Rose started a bore near the Terre Haute House in search of water, and at a depth of 1,629 feet oil was struck in the corniferous limestone, the yield being almost two barrels per day. The value of the oil was not appreciated, and the bore was continued until a vein of sulphur water was encountered. It is of interest to note that interest in oil production became active as early as 1869. Probably stimulated by the Pennsylvania development, and with knowledge of Rose's previous discovery a second bore was sunk in that year on the river bank between Walnut and Poplar streets. Oil was found at a depth between 1,642 and 1,667 feet, but not in sufficient quantity to justify pumping.

A quarter of a mile northeast of the Rose well a third well was sunk in 1869. Owing to the fact that these were not flowing wells, and the cost of pumping making the production unprofitable at the time, no important progress was made during these early years.

Twenty years later the center of the oil industry had advanced much further west, and the discovery of a new oil field was the signal for an inrush of operators, and a sudden increase of industrial and business activity along all lines. In 1889 a drill was started in an alley between Ninth and Tenth and Chestnut streets. The night of May 6th the drill struck the oil-bearing stratum, a rush of oil followed, and as the drill was pulled from the casing a solid stream of oil four and one-half inches in diameter shot into the air a distance of forty to fifty feet. A lake of oil quickly accumulated around the derrick, and there was some alarm lest a destructive fire should result. The first spurt lasted only fifteen minutes, during which time a flow of a barrel a minute resulted, and then the flow steadied down to a stream rising about three feet above the mouth of the well.

"The result of this strike," declares Mr. Blatchley (who, it will be remembered, was once a resident of this city), "was like that of every other similar one in the history of the petroleum industry. Hundreds of

oil operators from far and near flocked to Terre Haute. Real estate almost doubled in price. Twenty-four new companies were formed, eighteen of which made locations. Twenty or more bores were put down in 1889 and 1890 to the required depth within three miles' radius of the first gusher, struck the proper stratum and for the most found—nothing. Two, within a short distance of the original well, yielded oil in quantity. The yield of one was soon overcome by salt water, as was also that of the original well. The other, the Phoenix well, has continued to yield to the present day, and has proved the most productive oil well ever sunk in the state. * * * For twelve or more years the Phoenix yielded an average of 1,000 barrels per month. In the last few years this has gradually lessened, and in 1906 the average was 450 barrels per month. The combined output of it and the McWhinney well (forty rods northeast of the Phoenix) for 1906 was 7,269 barrels, as against 7,044 in 1905. This was sold to local consumers at an average price of \$1.15 a barrel, the whole amount received being \$8.456."

In Riley township, two miles southeast of Riley village, in the fall of 1906, the Vi-Clay Oil Company, composed of farmers and other citizens of the vicinity, put down a test bore on the Joslin tract of twenty acres in section 23. The depth of the well is 1,618 feet, and after being shot (in November) it yielded 132 barrels the first day.

The success of the Vi-Clay company precipitated the latest oil excitement in Vigo county. The Vi-Clay Company had about 4,000 acres under lease, and was offered \$100,000 for its holdings, but refused. Oil men from everywhere flocked to the vicinity and leases were taken on hundreds of farms within a radius of twenty miles.

During the spring and summer of 1907 the hotels of Terre Haute were filled to their capacity by oil men, and almost daily the newspapers published leader articles on the oil field about Riley. Numerous bores were put down, with a fair percentage of paying results. More recently the spectacular features of the excitement have subsided.

CHAPTER XIX.

TERRE HAUTE AS A MODERN BUSINESS CITY.

During the last generation almost a complete transformation has been worked in the material appearance and the civic and business importance of Terre Haute. With the passing of the canal and National road days, the pork-packing and other industries that were here during the middle period of the last century, many picturesque features of the old Terre Haute and also many of the notable characters associated with them have gone. Succeeding them, especially during the last decade, are institutions and activities of sufficient magnitude to place Terre Haute among the important centers of production in America.

Ask the average citizen about the principal points of material advantage possessed by the city, and he will probably refer first of all to the railroads that make Terre Haute a distributing point to all sections of the country. Next would be mentioned the manufacturing, which is largely based on the enormous coal production of this vicinity. A long list of manufacturing concerns could be given, but of first importance in the summary are the distilleries and breweries, the iron and steel mills, the stamping works, and the clay products. It was about 1870 that manufacturing became a real factor in the city's prosperity. In those days the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad shops had the biggest payroll, and with the establishment of nail works that produced 85,000 kegs a year the people began to "point with pride" to their industries. In the item of distilleries, Terre Haute is now given second rank in the United States, the magnitude of the industry being measured in the amount of the internal revenue, which amounts to nearly twenty million dollars a year.

One fact about the industrial history of the past twenty-five years is of particular interest. The development of the coal area after the war gave a substantial start to manufacturing, but a rival fuel for a time

delayed the advancement of Terre Haute in this respect. The natural gas fields of Indiana were opened in the latter eighties, and almost at once a great number of industries, representing vast capital, were established among the gas wells. Manufacturers disdained the use of coal while gas was plenty and cheap. The natural gas supply all but failed by the close of the century, and once more the coal mines became the chief source of manufacturing fuel. With the decline of fuel supply, necessitating the abandonment or removal of many factories, the situation was one that an enterprising city might take advantage of. It is said that Terre Haute was the first town in Indiana to offer, in addition to its own advantages, a cash bonus to good industries seeking new locations. As a result, the last ten years has seen more than a doubling of Terre Haute's industries, with a corresponding increase in the material wealth and facilities of the city. It is estimated that about twelve thousand persons are now employed in the nearly three hundred manufacturing establishments of the city.

During the financial stress that came upon the country in the late months of 1907, Terre Haute was less affected by the panic than any city in Indiana, which is the highest tribute that can be paid to the substantial character of its banks and business. While many other cities possessed apparent stability in business, Terre Haute had both buoyancy and strength, and could not be depressed. The fact that the city banks have nearly fifteen million dollars in resources, is one important proof of the financial support that upholds the city's business and industry.

It will be interesting to note briefly the more important facilities of business and domestic life that have become so essentially a part of modern life that people seldom realize the conditions of a few years past. Without telephone service, Terre Haute would find it impossible to transact the present volume of work. Telephones are comparatively recent, however. They first came into general use in the early eighties. In 1883 the Central Union Telephone Company had about 350 telephones in the city, and had connections with Brazil, Greencastle, Indianapolis, Carbon, Sullivan, Shelburn, Farmersburg, Paris, Marshall and Vermilion. The old company now has several thousand connections in the city, and with all the cities in the country, and in addition the Citizens' Company, which was given a franchise about ten years ago, has a system almost as extensive.

Of later development than the telephones, but more important in their results, are interurban communication and rural free delivery. When, about thirty years ago, free delivery was first introduced in Terre Haute, considerable opposition to the innovation arose because, largely, of the fear expressed that it would decrease the value of property in the vicinity

of the postoffice. Arguments somewhat similar were used against the establishment of rural free delivery, since it was alleged that, with their mail delivered at their homes, the farmers would not come into town to market. Happily, such reasoning did not prevail against the good sense of the community, and rural free delivery has been a large factor in knitting the people of Vigo county, whether rural or urban, into one great community. Then the opening of the new century saw the beginning of electric transportation between towns and rural communities. Terre Haute got its first street railway during the eighties, but the extension of the lines to suburban points and the maintenance of first-class service have come about during the last ten or fifteen years. The interurban system of communication is largely a development of the local city street-car system. The extension of electric car lines into the country and the linking together of towns and cities began in Indiana, with Indianapolis as its focal point, less than ten years ago. As a result, local and suburban transportation has already to a large extent passed from the steam railroad to the trolley line, and in the results, as they can now be understood, the interurban traction line shares with the telephone and rural free delivery the responsibility for the remarkable changes that have occurred in rural life during the last ten or fifteen years. Within the last year or so Terre Haute has become connected by interurban lines with Indianapolis on the east, with Paris on the west, with Sullivan on the south, and with Clinton on the north. The line to Paris, opened in the fall of 1907, is the most recent of these roads, and all have been put in operation within the past four or five years.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

In the last annual report of Secretary W. H. Duncan to the board of directors of the Commercial Club (March, 1908), it was shown that the membership had increased from 274 at its organization nine years ago to 404, that the club had received and disbursed in the interests of the city nearly a quarter of a million dollars, that through the efforts of the club fifty-five manufacturing concerns had been located in the city, that eight new railroad lines had entered the city within the past nine years, and that the population and general resources of the city had practically doubled during the history of the club.

During the nine years of the existence of the club the following manufacturing concerns have located in Terre Haute:

Terre Haute Abattoir and Stock Yards.
American Stone and Conduit Company.
The Pettyjohn Company.

Wabash Gear Company.
Miller-Parrott Baking Company.
Modes-Turner Glass Company.
North Baltimore Bottle Glass Company.
Root Glass Company.
Root Glass Company No. 2.
Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
Modes-Turner Box Company.
Peoples' Brewing Company.
National Drain Tile Company.
Vigo Clay Company.
C. M. Miller Manufacturing and Mining Company.
Loudon Packing Company.
Vigo Cooperage Company.
Commercial Distilling Company.
Indiana Milling Company.
Up-to-Date Manufacturing Company.
Terre Haute Rose and Carnation Company.
Gartland Foundry Company.
Springer Foundry Company.
Braden Manufacturing Company.
Citizens' Mutual Heating Company.
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company.
Vigo Ice and Cold Storage Company.
Home Packing Company.
Highland Iron and Steel Company.
Wood Turret Machine Company.
Terre Haute Malleable and Manufacturing Company.
Terre Haute Paper Company.
Terre Haute Spring and Mattress Company.
Raymond Kintz Lumber Company.
Hoosier Lumber Company.
T. J. Martin Company.
Viquesney Printing Company.
Keystone Roofing and Supply Company.
Baldwin Forge and Supply Company.
P. S. Mace Saw Mill Company.
Wallis Stoker and Manufacturing Company.
Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company.
Valentine & Co.
Johnson Bros.
Vigo Commission Company.

Buettner & Shelburne Machine Company.
 American Brazilo Company.
 United States Powder Company.
 Fairbanks Scale Company.
 Kennedy, McGinnis & Whitlock Co.
 Vigo Concrete Company.
 The Hudnuts.
 American Hominy Company (elevator).
 Temple Laundry Company.
 Southern Indiana Yards and Shops.

Of this list of fifty-five establishments which have come to the city, more than thirty have been brought directly through the efforts of the Commercial Club, and the others came because of those which had come before. In addition, many of the older concerns have greatly improved and in many instances doubled their capacity. The American Hominy mill, which burned some time ago, has rebuilt with a capacity of 15,000 bushels per day, making it the largest in the world. The Merchants' Distilling Company has doubled its capacity. The Vigo Elevator Company has done the same, and all of the railroads have found it necessary to enlarge their terminal facilities. Six large coal companies have been organized, and new construction companies have been formed.

To accomplish the above it has cost the people of Terre Haute some money, as will be shown in the following table of receipts and expenditures, from March 1, 1899, to February 29, 1908:

RECEIPTS.

First year.....	\$ 17,852.75
Second year	16,692.57
Third year.....	75,733.14
Fourth year.....	17,082.88
Fifth year.....	14,382.29
Sixth year.....	16,177.71
Seventh year.....	12,780.35
Eighth year.....	32,651.56
Ninth year.....	13,541.14
Total.....	<hr/> \$216,894.39

DISBURSEMENTS.

First year.....	\$ 14,015.05
Second year.....	19,413.32
Third year.....	69,316.21
Fourth year.....	22,961.79
Fifth year	8,987.57
Sixth year.....	20,580.25
Seventh year.....	11,134.66
Eighth year.....	36,448.32
Ninth year.....	13,692.32
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$216,550.09
Balance on hand February 29, 1908.....	\$ 344.30

Mr. Duncan gives some interesting data about the railroad facilities of the city. He says:

The completion of the Chicago Southern, and the building into Chicago of the Cairo division of the Big Four last year gives Terre Haute direct communication with that city by six lines, and a total of thirteen lines of railroad diverging in every direction from the city. The increase of business in railroad circles has been so great in the last few years that their facilities for handling it have been almost, if not quite, doubled. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that Terre Haute has a larger out-bound freight tonnage than any other city in Indiana, and is today one of the best distributing points in the United States. For the handling of passenger traffic it is also well equipped, no less than ninety-four passenger trains coming and going every twenty-four hours. In addition to its steam railroad facilities, the city has also acquired two more interurban lines in the past year—one to Indianapolis and the other to Paris, making four in all in different directions, and each with hourly or half-hourly service. Virtually the city now has seventeen lines of railroad, eight of which have come to it in the past nine years. Nor are these all. The prospects are favorable for another steam line to the southwest, an electric line in the same direction, and another electric line to the southeast. Every line, completed or projected, goes through the coal country, thereby insuring an abundant supply and fair rates at all times to the industries of the city.

Speaking of the growth of the city, the report states that the population has grown from 37,000 to 70,000 during the last eight years. The building done in the city has kept pace with this growth, and the records

show that 5,732 building permits have been issued during the eight years at a total value of \$6,184,591. These figures do not include the stamping mill, the rolling mill, four glass works, the Commercial distillery, and other factories outside the city limits, as well as a large number of residences in the suburban sections.

In speaking of the public improvements, the report says: "In the last year three and one-half miles of paved streets have been added to that line of improvement, making a total of twenty-five and one-half miles now in the city. Four miles of sewers have been constructed, making a total of forty-four miles. During the same time there have been put down thirty-five miles of stone curbing, and thirty-five miles of concrete sidewalks." The report closes by calling attention to the facilities of the city in every way. It has the cheap fuel, the railroads and the location to enable the producer to reach the consumer at the least possible cost.

All of the former officers were re-elected, as follows: President, A. Herz; first vice president, Spencer F. Ball; second vice president, Buena V. Marshall; treasurer, Demas Deming; secretary, W. H. Duncan. The business of the organization was shown to be in a flourishing condition. The total assets of the club over the liabilities were shown to be \$26,304.30. During the last year the club has lost six members by death. They were Samuel R. Hamill, James Hunter, J. A. Marshall, P. H. Moninger, Morton C. Rankin and Peter J. Ryan.

YOUNG BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.

Among the advance agents of prosperity in Terre Haute, one of the most energetic and commendable organizations of recent years is the Young Business Men's Club. It was organized March 24, 1904; was incorporated October 27, 1905, and now comprises a membership of several hundred younger men of affairs, drawn not only from the regular commercial lines of the city, but also numbering physicians, lawyers and other professional men. The officers for 1903-04 were: Omar C. McWhinney, president; Otto C. Hornung, vice president; Charles S. Davis, secretary; Warren Hussey, treasurer.

For 1904-1905: Isaiah W. Richardson, Jr., president; Frederick C. Goldsmith, vice president; George G. Holloway, secretary; Fred Wagner, treasurer.

For 1905-06: Frederick C. Goldsmith, president; Harry H. Hutton, vice president; Charles C. Blackmore, secretary; James S. Royse, treasurer.

The preceding pages of history are rich in personal reference, for it would be impossible to describe the civilization that has grown up within



W. R. McKean

the limits of the county without having continually in mind and speaking of the men and women who bore the part of pioneers, or who did the work of the second generation, or who, during the last quarter of a century, have reaped the rewards of their predecessors and have themselves assumed responsibilities for succeeding generations. "Institutions are but the lengthened shadows of men" is a fine statement of the part individuals play in history, and there are a great many individuals in Terre Haute and Vigo county who have built enduring monuments in character or industrial enterprise, so that either their names or the institutions with which they completely identified themselves are known by all and have unforgettable places in the county's history. Most of the names which follow have already been mentioned in the preceding pages, but here will be found a more complete account in biographical form of many of the men whose accomplishments have done so much for the development of city and county.

WILLIAM RILEY McKEEN.—There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which are uniformly accorded William Riley McKeen, but through more than half a century's connection with Terre Haute's history, his has been an unblemished character. With him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities of mind and heart, true to every manly principle. He has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right and honorable between his fellow man and himself; he has never swerved from the path of duty, and now after a long and eventful career he can look back over the past with pride and enjoy the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage with a consciousness of having gained for himself, by his honorable, straightforward career, the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives. His business career has been marked by consecutive advancement to his present prominent position as the president of the McKeen National Bank. There are few of the native sons of Vigo county who can claim as long a residence here as Mr. McKeen, who was born on a farm in Prairie Creek township, October 12, 1829. His parents were Benjamin and Leathy (Paddock) McKeen, pioneers of Vigo county, who established their home here when the district was almost an unbroken wilderness. Amid the wild scenes and environments of the frontier, therefore, Mr. McKeen of this review was reared. He acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward had the advantage of training in Asbury University, in which he was a student in 1848. Ill health, however, compelled him to give up his studies which, up to his eighteenth year, had been alternated with farm work, as the spring and summer months were devoted to the labor of plowing, planting and cultivation.

Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial than the work of the farm, Mr. McKee came to Terre Haute in the spring of 1846 and accepted the position of assistant in the office of the county clerk, under Charles T. Noble. In February, 1848, he became bookkeeper in the State Bank of Indiana, where he served for four years, and was then promoted to the position of cashier. In 1885, however, he engaged in the private banking business in company with Ralph Tousey, who retired in 1858, while Mr. McKee continued the banking business alone until 1863, in which year the firm of McKee & Deming was formed. This had a continuous existence for a number of years, but at length Mr. Deming retired and the firm of McKee & Minshall was organized. In 1876, Mr. Minshall sold his interest and from that time Mr. McKee carried on the banking business under the firm name of McKee & Company until 1905, when the McKee National Bank, of which he is president, was formed. He has been associated with banking interests longer than any other representative of financial affairs of the city or county, and the safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated at the outset of his career has always been maintained, and the institution has therefore enjoyed the fullest confidence of the public. A general banking business is conducted and a large patronage enjoyed, the growth of the institution being proportionate to the development of the city.

Mr. McKee is a man of ready resource and marked enterprise, and while his success in banking circles would alone entitle him to mention as a representative business man of Vigo county, he has yet attended his efforts with other lines which have been of material benefit and assistance to the city. He has been actively and prominently associated with all the railroad enterprises of the county; was interested in the promotion and building of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, and in June, 1867, was elected president of the company, retaining the position of chief executive officer until 1896. In July, 1870, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road became the lessee of the Vandalia line, and the joint management of the two roads thus devolved upon Mr. McKee, who brought to bear in the performance of his duties marked ability in administrative direction, combined with strong executive force. He was also president of the Belt Railroad of Indianapolis, a director of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad.

At the organization of the Terre Haute Gas Light Company, Mr. McKee was elected its treasurer. He also took an active interest in the completion of the city water works, a similar enterprise, and his labors have been an important element in the municipal business progress and development, as well as in the promotion of individual enterprises. He has served for a number of terms as a member of the city council, and has

ever exercised his official prerogatives in support of measures of the utmost benefit to the community at large. In 1861 the state of Indiana lacked funds to pay the interest on her debt, and on an appeal from Governor Morton Mr. McKeen advanced a loan of ten thousand dollars to the state. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Morton a member of the State Sinking Fund Commission, his splendid service in behalf of his state and the Union cause, throughout the entire period of the Civil war, has been signally and fittingly recognized by his appointment as an honorary member of the Loyal Legion—the only citizen of Indiana to be thus distinguished. In 1876 Governor Williams appointed him a member of the State House Commissioners, charged with the supervision of the new Indiana state house. A recognized leader of the Republican party, he has frequently been sent as a delegate to its national conventions, having attended its sessions at each recurring convention from 1880 to the present time, with the exception of the year 1900.

In 1852 occurred the marriage of Mr. McKeen and Miss Eliza Johnston, of Terre Haute, who died on December 25, 1855, leaving a son, Frank, who is now the vice president of the McKeen National Bank and one of Terre Haute's most prominent business men. On the 3d of March, 1857, Mr. McKeen was again married, his second union being with Miss Ann F. Crawford, daughter of the late Samuel Crawford, the second president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Mrs. Ann McKeen died in September, 1881, the mother of the following: Ann, wife of V. L. Sciler, of Indianapolis; Mary J., now Mrs. Horace Pugh, of Terre Haute; Edith, wife of Howard A. Cutler, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts; S. Crawford, cashier of the McKeen National Bank, who married Henrietta Strong, a daughter of Joseph Strong, of Terre Haute, and Benjamin, who wedded Anna, the second daughter of Joseph Strong, of Terre Haute, and who is general manager of the Vandalia Railroad Company, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, and William Riley, Jr., now superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. McKeen's last marriage occurred September 27, 1883, with Mrs. Sarah J. Dowling, a native of Vigo county, who died December 19, 1904.

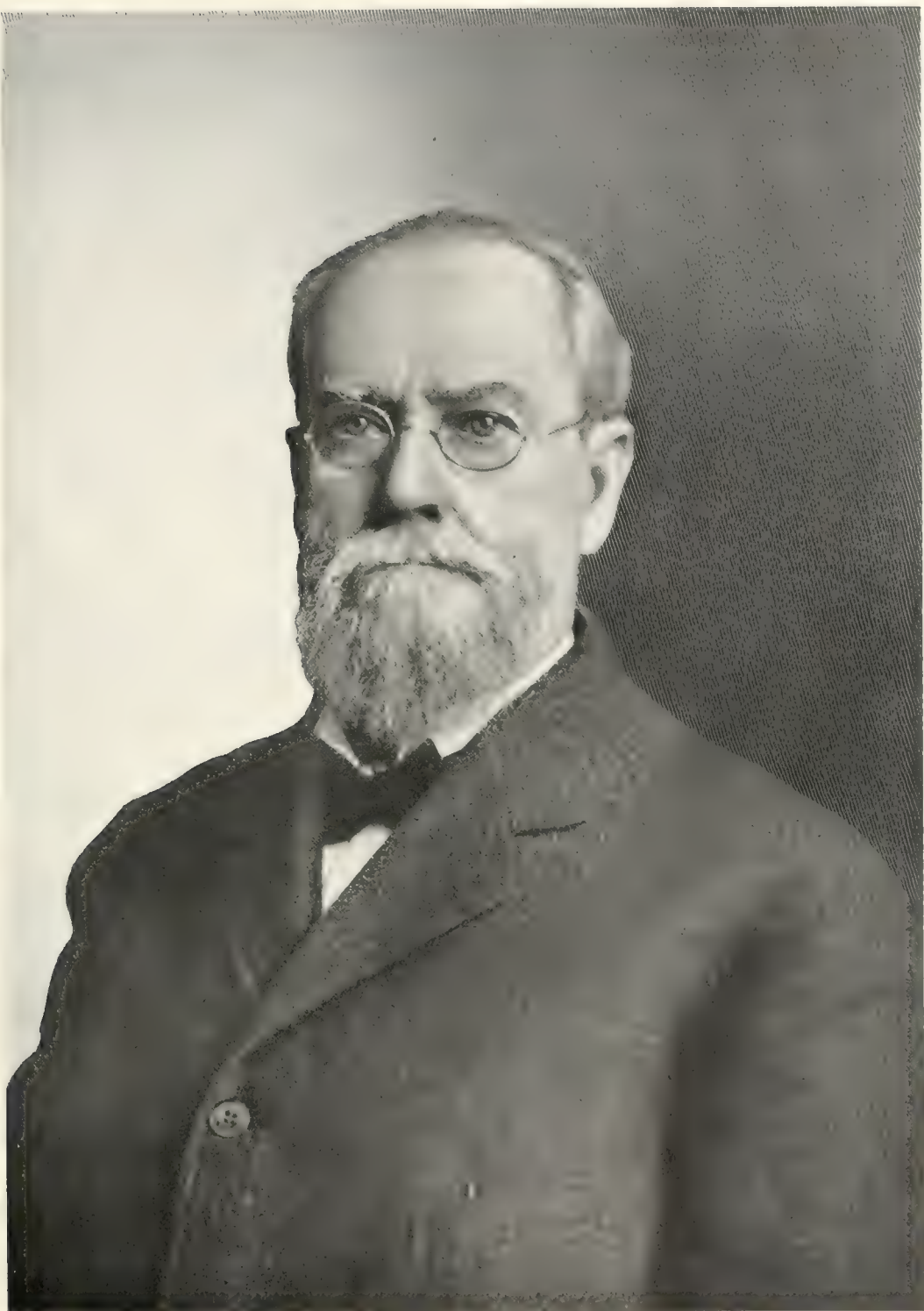
Such, in brief, is the life history of one of Vigo county's most prominent citizens. Honored and respected by all, no man occupies a more enviable position in business and financial circles than does W. R. McKeen, who by unfaltering labor intelligently applied has gained a most gratifying measure of success. This, however, has not been alone the goal for which he has striven. To him citizenship has never been an idle word, nor has it presented to him a synonym for the acquiring of privileges and federal protection without an adequate return. He has

regarded it as his duty to exercise his right of franchise for principles and candidates that he believes will best conserve the public welfare. He has recognized, too, his individual obligation to his country and has labored affectively for its welfare, withholding his support from no movement which his practical judgment and keen insight sanction as being of benefit to the people at large. He is yet to some extent an active factor in the business world, although he has almost attained the age of four score years. He has a bright, cheerful disposition, genial and courteous, and has the good will and esteem of the entire community.

FRANK McKEEN.—The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the vice president of the McKeen National Bank, and one of the most prominent citizens of Terre Haute. Born in that city, May 24, 1853, he is the son of the old and well known banker, W. R. McKeen, being reared in Terre Haute and educated in her schools. After graduating from the high school Frank McKeen began his business career as an office boy in his father's bank, his industry and ability advancing him to the position of manager of McKeen & Company's Bank, the partners in which were his father, his uncle, Samuel McKeen, and himself. Afterward when it was organized as the McKeen National Bank, in 1905, he was elected to the office of vice president and manager, which he still fills with his old-time ability and faithfulness.

Mr. McKeen was married November 11, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Alexander McGregor, who was a pioneer business man of Terre Haute and ranked among its most prominent.

PRESTON HUSSEY, president of the Terre Haute National Bank and dean of the financiers of the city, was born on the farm near Terre Haute, on September 12, 1826, the son of George and Mary Hussey. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. He remained on the farm until 1850, when he became assistant postmaster of Terre Haute under James T. Moffatt, Postmaster, and filled that position until 1852. He then took the position of bookkeeper in the Terre Haute branch of the State Bank of Indiana, and on November 24, 1854, was promoted to cashier of the same institution. In 1857 the State Bank of Indiana went out of existence by reason of the expiration of its charter, and was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, and of this bank Mr. Hussey was appointed cashier, of the Terre Haute branch, on November 18, 1856, which position he retained during the business existence of the institution. In 1865 the National Bank of Terre Haute was established and he was appointed cashier of it on March 28th of that year. On the 6th of September following he was elected president and has since occupied that position. A thorough and systematic business man in the



Preston Hussey

strictest sense of the word, his careful management, and the methodical attention to detail characteristic of the institution at whose head he stands, have won for him the reputation of being one of the soundest financiers in this city and part of the state. He possesses an industry seemingly tireless, a trait that even at his advanced age prevents his absence from his post of duty. His character for personal honor, scrupulous business integrity is of the most exalted kind, and as a result the bank which he has so long controlled stands in the front rank of similar institutions of the state. Both Mr. Hussey and his bank are considered landmarks of Terre Haute, they have grown up together, have weathered all financial storms, and the two will go down in history as man and institution than whom no better ever existed in Terre Haute. Both man and institution have kept fully abreast of the times, and the wonderful advancement in Terre Haute within the last twenty years finds Preston Hussey and his bank still in the front rank—they having met all requirements and responded to every condition.

Mr. Hussey was married September 21, 1865, to Kate B. Moffatt, of Terre Haute, who died June 13, 1876, leaving two children, viz.: Florence, who married S. S. Early, of Terre Haute, but they now reside in Massachusetts; and Warren, of this city. Mr. Hussey was an old line Whig and since a Republican. He is a member of the Fort Harrison Club.

LEVI G. HUGHES, president of the Indiana State Bank, and one of the leading financiers of Terre Haute, is connected with various corporate interests which have been factors in the city's substantial development and improvement. He belongs to that class of representative American men who in promoting individual prosperity also advance the general welfare, nor in the press of personal business affairs is he ever unmindful of the interests of the community. A native son of Vigo county, he was born on a farm in Lost Creek township, his parents being Peter and Ellen (Dickerson) Hughes. The father was a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, on the 28th of December, 1815. His parents were George and Mary (Dennis) Hughes. The former was a miller and millwright and also a farmer, and died in his native country. He had a family of five children by his first wife, Peter being the fourth in the order of birth. His second wife bore the maiden name of Mary McDonald, and unto them were born four children.

Peter Hughes, father of Levi G. Hughes, acquired his education in the schools of New York and Indiana, coming to Vigo county in 1833, when a young man of eighteen years. His environment was that of the frontier, for every evidence of pioneer life was still to be seen here. Only the previous year had the Black Hawk war occurred, which taught the

Indians that the white race were masters of the situation. There were still, however, many Indian occupants of the state and the homes of the settlers were widely scattered through the forests and over the prairies. During the early period of his residence here, Peter Hughes worked at his trade of stone cutting and as a stone mason, being employed for some time on government work. Later in life he purchased a fine farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Lost Creek township and carried on general agricultural pursuits. He was married on the 24th of March, 1839, to Miss Ellen Dickerson, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Boyer) Dickerson, who were natives of Ohio, the former of Irish lineage and the latter of German descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were born the following named: Samuel D., Sarah E., Rachel E., George W., James J., Hannah L., Mary, Levi G., John H., Emmet P., Rella, Stephen C. and Martha. Of this number Samuel D. died while serving in the Civil war, while James J., Hannah L. and Mary have also passed away. The parents resided upon the farm and there reared their family, Peter Hughes being closely associated with the agricultural development of the county until 1880, when he left the farm and removed to Terre Haute, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He passed away in 1893, after a residence of six decades in the county, while his wife died in 1906. They were among the prominent pioneer people of this section of the state and were held in highest regard by all who knew them.

Levi G. Hughes, reared upon the home farm in Lost Creek township, acquired his education in the common schools and in a commercial college. In early manhood he engaged in teaching school in this county for about twelve years and the remainder of the time was devoted to general agricultural pursuits. In 1890 he was elected recorder of Vigo county on the Democratic ticket, filling the office for a term of four years. While upon the farm he traded in stock to a considerable extent and found it a profitable source of income. As the years passed his well directed labors in the care and management of his farm and its further improvement brought him a goodly measure of success, enabling him to become financially interested in various business enterprises. He left the farm permanently in 1905, since which time he has resided in Terre Haute, although he still retains his agricultural interests. In 1906 he was one of the organizers of the Indiana State Bank and has been its only president. The safe, conservative policy established at the outset has always been maintained and has been one of the strongest elements in the success of the institution, which is accorded a liberal patronage and is regarded as one of the most reliable moneyed concerns of this part of the state. A man of resourceful business ability, Mr. Hughes, however,



George E. Farrington

has extended his efforts to various lines and is now a director and secretary of the Valentine Packing Company, of Terre Haute, president of the Temple Laundry Company and a director and treasurer of the East Side Building and Loan Association. His judgment is sound, his opinions upon business principles correct and his enterprises unfaltering, and thus he has contributed in substantial measure to commercial activity as well as to individual success.

Mr. Hughes was married in 1880 to Miss Ida M. Lockridge, a daughter of George and Jane Lockridge, who are now deceased. Mrs. Hughes was born in Harrison township, this county, and died in Terre Haute on the 10th of March, 1907, her death being deeply regretted by many friends. There were two sons of that marriage but both have passed away. Roy, who was born in 1881, died in 1900, while Ross, born in 1887, died in 1898. Mr. Hughes belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Elks lodges and is also an exemplary member of Social Lodge, No. 86, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of broad capabilities as his varied and extensive business indicate. He cares not for notoriety, nor is there about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He is a gentleman of pleasant address and innate culture, who commands respect by reason of his genuine personal worth and he is quick to recognize good qualities in another.

GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, a veteran in the railroad service, is now occupying the position of general agent with the Vandalia Company. Through successive promotions he worked his way steadily upward to his present place of responsibility and prominence and his long connection with the company stands as incontrovertible proof of his capability and fidelity. He is one of Terre Haute's native sons, born September 24, 1840. His parents were James and Harriet (Ewing) Farrington, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was descended from New England ancestry, while the mother was of Scotch-Irish lineage. They were married in Knox county, Indiana, James Farrington having removed westward in early manhood, coming to this state from Boston, while the mother's parents were also early settlers of Knox county. Mr. Farrington was a graduate of the law school of Harvard University and for several years engaged in the active practice of his profession in Terre Haute, after which he became the first cashier of the old State Bank of Indiana in this city. When he withdrew from active connection with financial circles he turned his attention to the pork and beef packing business, in which he continued until his retirement from active life. He died in Terre Haute in 1869, at the age of seventy-four years, while his wife passed away in 1877, at the age of

seventy-one. Their family numbered two children who reached the adult age. The father was a Whig in his early political views and upon the organization of the new Republican party, joined its ranks and became recognized as one of its leaders in this part of the state. He was called to represent his district in the house of representatives and was also collector of internal revenue. His business life was characterized by that orderly progression which arises from well balanced capacities and powers and the mature judgment that enables one to correctly value the people and circumstances that make up life's contacts and experiences. Starting out in life without any vaulting ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous, he followed the lead of his opportunities, doing the best he could anything that came to hand and seizing legitimate advantages as they arose. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability carried him into important relations with large interests both in business and political lines.

George E. Farrington, reared in Terre Haute, pursued his preliminary education in its public schools and afterward attended Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. His life history includes a creditable military chapter, for on the 11th of July, 1862, he responded to his country's call and joined Company C, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry as a private. For almost three years he remained at the front and was then honorably discharged by reason of the close of the war June 22, 1865. He participated in a number of important engagements, took part in many of the long, hard marches and bore uncomplainingly the rigors and hardships of war, his meritorious service winning him promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, has been active in these organizations and has always felt the keenest interest in the military history of the country and in the welfare of his own comrades in arms.

When the war was over Mr. Farrington became connected with railroad interests as clerk to the secretary of the Vandalia Railroad. Successive promotions followed in recognition of his capabilities and fidelity and in 1875 he was made general agent, in which capacity he has since served, being today one of the veterans in railroad service in Indiana.

In 1869 was celebrated the marriage of George E. Farrington and Miss Mary E. Turner, and unto them were born four children.

Mr. Farrington has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, standing loyally by the organization which was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and which has always been the party of

initiative reform and progress. He has served as councilman but has not been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is today one of the prominent Masons of the country, the thirty-third degree being conferred upon him. He belongs to Indiana Consistory, Scottish Rite, and also to the Knights Templar. Holding membership in the Episcopal church, there are few good works done in the name of charity or religion in Terre Haute that do not receive his endorsement and many times his substantial co-operation. He has been a member of the board of managers of the Rose Orphan Home, of Terre Haute, since its organization in 1874, and the spirit of humanitarianism has long been one of the salient traits of his character.

WILLIAM C. BALL, a well known retired journalist and prominent citizen of Terre Haute, Indiana, is a native of the city, born in 1846, the son of William J. and Julia (Creighton) Ball. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in Ohio, both being of English descent. When William J. Ball came to Vigo county from the Old Dominion, he had received a higher education in his native place and a thorough professional training as a civil engineer, so that he was fully competent to enter into the all-important work of building the canal and early railroads, in many of which enterprises he was the chief engineer. In those days he was indeed a valuable acquisition to the developing forces of Vigo county. He became a resident of Terre Haute in 1840, and died in the city during 1874.

William C. Ball, the son, attended the Terre Haute public schools, after which he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, but graduated from Amherst College in 1868. For three years thereafter he taught in the St. Louis high school, and during this period he entered into the study of law. In 1871 he returned to Terre Haute to practice his profession, but in the following year, through the purchase of the *Gazette*, he entered the field of journalism. Of this publication he became editor and proprietor, first, in association with John S. Dickerson, and later with his brother, Spencer F. Ball. Together, they published the daily and tri-weekly *Terre Haute Gazette* until 1904, when Mr. Ball retired from active work. He does considerable magazine work, however, contributing to a few of the leading periodicals.

Mr. Ball is president of the board of trustees of Rose Polytechnic Institute, a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Reform School for Boys, at Plainfield, and of a number of clubs and different organizations.

SPENCER F. BALL, one of the prominent and representative citizens of Terre Haute, is a native of this city. He is a graduate from the Terre

Haute high school. As a youngster he carried papers for the old *Mail* newspaper, then became a bookkeeper in the counting-room of the *Gazette* office, and in 1874 became owner of the *Gazette* with his brother, William C. Ball. After a period of thirty years with the *Gazette* he retired from newspaper work in 1904, since when he has been engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Ball is a trustee and member of the finance committee of the Terre Haute Savings Bank. He has been actively identified with the Commercial Club; is the vice president and chairman of the manufacturers' committee. He is vice president of the Civic League and director of the Young Business Men's Club.

HERMAN HULMAN.—Few men are more prominent or more widely known in Terre Haute and Vigo county than Herman Hulman, who has spent many years of his useful life here and has done much for the city and its institutions. He is the founder and the senior member of the large wholesale grocery house of Hulman Company, and for over half a century has been active in the business affairs of Terre Haute, establishing in the meantime, a reputation for industry, sound business principles, enterprise and public spirit second to no man in Indiana.

Mr. Hulman is a native son of Germany, born in the city of Lingen, kingdom of Hanover, April 30, 1831, and his younger years were spent in his native city preparing for a business life. His early advantages in that direction were excellent, and at the age of eighteen he entered the world of trade in the grocery business at Osnabuck, Hanover, thus continuing for four years. His elder brother, F. T. Hulman, had come to America in 1848 and established himself in the grocery business in Terre Haute, in 1850, and it was through his inducements that the younger brother decided to close out his business in the fatherland and join him here, the brothers carrying on the business with success until 1858. Mr. F. T. Hulman, with his entire family, was lost at sea, on the ill-fated "Astria," while returning from the old country, and this deplorable accident left the younger partner the task of conducting the business alone. But after a year, in 1869, he formed a partnership with R. S. Cox, his strongest competitor in the grocery trade in the city, and soon afterward Mr. Hulman purchased the McGregor & Company distillery, at that time a small affair, but he soon enlarged and increased its capacity until it was one of the largest concerns of the kind in western Indiana. Mr. Hulman continued its operation alone until in 1875, when ill health and a desire to visit his old home in Germany caused him to dispose of it to Mr. Crawford Fairbanks. But upon his return to this country he purchased an interest in the same distillery, and the firm of Hulman & Fairbanks continued its operation until 1879, when the former

retired, disposing of his interest to R. S. Cox and took in return Mr. Cox's interest in the grocery business which the two had been jointly conducting. Mr. Hulman then continued alone in the grocery business until 1886, when B. G. Cox and Anton Hulman, his son, were admitted to a partnership, the firm name then becoming Hulman & Company, and continued so until Mr. Cox's death and Mr. Hulman's son Herman entered the firm, and so it remains to the present time. The business of Hulman & Company has grown to mammoth proportions and is today considered one of the largest in the west, outside the city of Chicago. But while his activity in industrial life has brought him wealth and reputation, Herman Hulman is perhaps best known and will be longest remembered and esteemed as philanthropist and public benefactor. It was chiefly due to his efforts and bounty that St. Anthony's Hospital was established, which has proved of the greatest good to the entire community. This was formerly the old St. Agnes Episcopal school, and the grounds and buildings were purchased by Mr. Hulman and donated to the Poor Sisters of St. Francis, and he also enlarged and remodeled it to its present form. He was not only one of the main supporters of the St. Benedict's church, but did more than any one man in building this magnificent edifice. He has been one of the main promoters of all the railroads coming into Terre Haute, and also in securing for the city many of the large industries which have done so much towards building up the town. His business interests are now extensive, and despite his age he retains their management and direction, leaving the details to the younger members of the firm.

Mr. Hulman married in 1862, and has two sons, Herman and Anton. The wife and mother died on the 17th of April, 1883.

ADOLPH HERZ, one of the most prominent citizens of Terre Haute, and the leading merchant of the city, was born in Schwabish Hall, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1843, and came to the United States in 1866. After spending one year in the East he came to Terre Haute, where he entered the establishment of Joseph Erlanger, merchant tailor. In 1869 he began business on his own account by establishing a store on South Fourth street, between Main and Ohio, which he named "Herz Bazaar." The business was moved from location to location, from year to year, always for the purpose of securing additional room to accommodate the growing trade, until in the fall of 1907 he entered his new building in Wabash avenue, erected expressly for him, which is by far the finest building block in the city and unsurpassed by any in the Middle West outside of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Here Mr. Herz has the store of this section, employing two hundred and fifty people, and carry-

ing a large stock of ladies' furnishing goods, ready made wear, notions, rugs, curtains, house furnishing goods, books, leather goods, etc., etc. The building is 80x142 feet and contains five floors, a basement and a mezzanine floor, and the floor area of something over 70,000 square feet. With the exception of one or two department stores in Indianapolis, no other building in the state is as large, and the best thing about the new store possibly is that the business fits the store, which has been built up by hard, honest work during the past thirty-eight years. The new fixtures are all of mahogany, plain in appearance, but constructed as durably and as modern as fixtures can be. The counter tops are of solid mahogany. There are more than six hundred feet of glass floor cases in the first and second floor departments. Particular attention has been given to safety features in the construction of the building. The walls are heavy enough to carry three additional stories easily. The fire escape is a thoroughly fireproof tower occupying the northeast corner of the building, and thick fire walls separate the fire escape from the interior of the store. On each floor of the building a door leads out into an iron platform, and from this iron platform entrance to the fire escape is obtained. In the tower easy stone steps lead down to the alley-level. There are three lines of fire hose on each floor of the building. All stairways in the building are enclosed and each floor is separated from the floor above by a self-closing door. The entire store is piped for vacuum cleaning. The pneumatic cash system is used, a ten horse power motor in the basement operating a blower which sucks the air through the tubes, furnishing the motive power for the cartridges which contain the money and the sales slips. The building is equipped with large passenger elevators, one large freight elevator, and a dumb waiter, all operated by electricity. In addition to splendid natural ventilation, two huge fans operated by electricity bring fresh air down two air shafts from the roof, and distribute it throughout the main floor and the basement. During the winter the air is forced through the immense steam coils.

Mr. Herz has been in business in Terre Haute for forty years, and each one of those years has seen a substantial growth in the volume of business done by his house—the last the largest. Aside from the commercial life, Mr. Herz has been and is very active and prominent in the affairs generally of Terre Haute, and has impressed his individuality and personality upon the history of the city and her institutions. His well known public-spiritedness, progressive views and broad and humanitarian ideas, together with his zeal and liberality in aiding any worthy project, whether commercial or charitable, stamp him as an ideal citizen, and as such he is universally recognized by his fellow citizens. He is now serving his third

term as president of the Commercial Club—the organization which has done and is doing more than any other organization or individual or set of men towards the upbuilding of Greater Terre Haute—an honor befitting any citizen of the community, and the bestowing of which is a tribute to any man. He is a member of the board of directors of the McKeen National Bank, the Gibraltar of Terre Haute financial institutions. He is trustee of Rose Orphans' Home, the model institution of its kind in the state, and in many and divers ways is he giving of his time and means for the good of his adopted city.

Mr. Herz was married in the year 1872, in New York city, to Pauline Einstein, who was born in the same location as was her husband, in Germany. Children: 1. Bertha H., married Adolph Joseph, of this city; 2. Milton E., in business with his father, married Mae Herman, of Cincinnati, Ohio; 3. Rose, married Max Hammel, who is connected with the Herz store; 4. Henrietta Pauline, married Harry Cohen, in the same store.

CURTIS GILBERT was one of the founders of Vigo county in numerous ways, as he was a man of many-sided character and his versatility was applied to practical things and did not seem to dissipate his energies or powers of concentration. Before the county was organized he was postmaster at old Fort Harrison, and the postoffice was removed thither to his residence in Terre Haute, which was the first frame house in the new town. He had already been elected the first county clerk; was a member of the first town council, and in the early forties, when he removed from Terre Haute to his farm east of the city, commenced to assume the same leadership in agricultural matters as he had previously enjoyed in county and urban matters. It was during this period that he was placed at the head of the Terre Haute branch of the State Bank, and in 1856 wound up its affairs with remarkable financial skill and in a manner which greatly added to his high reputation for unadulterated integrity. He was a strong Whig during the heyday of that party, but with its disintegration joined the Democracy. Mr. Gilbert died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Warner, at Palma Sola, on the Manatee river, Florida, on Sunday, October 28, 1877. This had been his winter home during the last seven years of his life. At the time of his death he was in his eighty-third year.

Curtis Gilbert was born in Middletown, Connecticut, June 8, 1795. At the age of seventeen his advancement in educational matters had been so pronounced that he was granted a certificate to teach in the village schools, but in October, 1813, after a year of pedagogical work, started for the west. He traveled in a boat to Amboy, New Jersey, then by land

to Bordentown, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburg his journey was not only by land, but afoot. He thereby saved the stage fare of thirty dollars, making arrangements to have his trunk forwarded. At Pittsburg he waited ten days for the arrival of his baggage, but the delay was not entirely on that account, for the river was so low that the keel boats could not navigate. Finally he reached Marietta; thence passed on afoot to Zanesville, and then to Springfield, Ohio, where he met Colonel William Wells, to whom he had a most flattering letter from John Pratt, of Middletown. Although it secured the young man a good friend, business was so dull at Springfield that Colonel Wells suggested that he should go to Newark, but as conditions were the same there Mr. Gilbert returned to Springfield, taught school there for a time and then obtained a place in Mr. Walpole's store at Zanesville. He afterward went to Marietta and thence to Cincinnati, which was then a village of about 2,500 people. While at the latter place he took advantage of an opportunity to go to New Orleans, and he was a month on the Mississippi before he reached his destination. One of his uncles resided in New Orleans at the time, with whom he remained for two months, but on account of the depression of business caused by the fear of British invasion, the young man retraced his way up the river to Louisville, and thence on foot to Cincinnati, where he arrived December 4, 1814. For a short time he was clerk in the store of Bailey, Green & Bailey, and was afterward placed in charge of the Vincennes branch. In the fall of 1815 the Vincennes house determined to send a stock of goods to Fort Harrison, and a keel boat filled with general merchandise landed at that place December 20, 1815. Mr. Gilbert, who had it in charge, beached the boat opposite the fort, taking part of the goods into that structure. Soon afterward was formed the partnership of Bailey & Gilbert, under the terms of which Mr. Gilbert was to sell the goods to the Indians which Mr. Bailey purchased and transported, the profits to be shared equally. In the summer of 1816, Mr. Gilbert established a trading post at the mouth of the Vermilion, building three log cabins, one of which was a store, one for Indian quarters and the third a smoke house for venison hams. He also had an interpreter dispatched from Vincennes. With the expiration of the partnership the new firm of Gilbert & Brooks (Andrew) was formed, and continued to transact a large business with the Indians until Mr. Gilbert was elected clerk and recorder of Vigo county in March, 1818. On December 4, 1817, he was commissioned postmaster at Fort Harrison, and acted as such until the office was abolished and moved to Terre Haute, October 26, 1818. Mr. Gilbert had become a resident of the town with his election to the office of clerk and recorder, erecting a two-story frame house, the first of the place, on the northeast corner of Ohio and Water streets, where the jail is

now being re-built. The upper part of this historic building was used as a court room before the official building was completed, and in October, as stated, the postoffice was established in it. Also the government land office was located in this building. The building was erected on lots 225 and 226, which he had secured by a private arrangement before the regular sale by the town company had commenced. Besides this quite pretentious structure there were in Terre Haute, at the time, four or five log cabins, among others the once famous Eagle and Lion tavern, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Second street. The year following his appointment as postmaster and his election as county clerk, Mr. Gilbert was appointed judge advocate of the old battalion of the First Brigade Indiana Militia. He served as county clerk for three seven year terms as a representative of the Whig party. In 1824 he was elected to the board of trustees of the public library, of Vigo county, and in 1834 actively participated in the organization of the Terre Haute branch of the State Bank. In November, 1845, he was elected president, succeeded in carrying it through the succeeding depression of business, and upon the expiration of its charter in 1850, closed its affairs without the loss of a dollar to its creditors—a record which has few parallels in the history of banking at that period. This really ended his official and public life, and thereafter he gave his time to his large private affairs. At the expiration of his third term as county clerk, in 1839, Mr. Gilbert had given up his town residence and removed to his farm of one hundred and twenty acres, then east of Terre Haute, afterward the site of the present city park on Fourteenth street. Mr. Gilbert's front yard would now be embraced in this beautiful public ground. He also owned two hundred and eighty acres just outside of the city limits in Harrison township, and about three hundred acres in Sugar Creek township, retaining until his death, the original lot on Ohio and Water streets, in which had been established the first postoffice and court house. During the early days of Masonry in this country he was an earnest member of the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of Lodge No. 19, organized at an early day, and was the survivor of all his associates in the local establishment of the order.

Curtis Gilbert was twice married. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Gen. Peter B. Allen, whom he married in Terre Haute, on the 15th of September, 1819. She died February 6, 1821, and he wedded Miss Mary C. King, November 26, 1834. His second wife was born in the state of New York, November 7, 1812, but was reared in West Suffield, Connecticut, who came to Terre Haute in 1831, and died in this city on the 20th of October, 1858. By the first marriage there was one child, who died in the same year as the mother. Ten children resulted from the second union, one of whom is Joseph Gilbert, who has so finely con-

tinued the life record of his father in all that relates to broad activity and able citizenship, worthy motives and high character. A miniature sketch of the elder man and representative pioneer of Vigo county is thus presented by a friend: "Curtis Gilbert was a pioneer here. He was the first clerk of this county. His fine, correct, neat, well-kept records will never cease to attract attention. He was essentially accurate in all he did. He was of medium size, thoughtful and serious looking, and exceedingly regardful of the sensibilities of his fellow citizens. No man perhaps ever lived in Vigo county more universally respected than this firm, earnest and honest man."

Among the children of Curtis Gilbert may be mentioned: Harriet, who married John S. Beach, of Terre Haute, and they died in March, 1905, within a day of each other, and were buried together; Mary C., who married Joseph H. Blake, he died; Helen C., wife of Warburton S. Warner, who reside in Florida; Martha, the youngest of the family, who lives at Tyrone, North Carolina; also Edward, of Terre Haute, and Henry C., of Terre Haute.

JAMES H. TURNER, deceased, was for many years a prominent resident of Terre Haute, to which city he came in 1836, when it was a small town, giving little promise of industrial or commercial development. He was then a young man of eighteen years, his birth having occurred in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 2, 1818. His parents, Joel and Anna (De Bell) Turner, were also natives of the Blue Grass state and were of English descent. The father, who was a respected farmer, died in Kentucky. The family numbered eight children, of whom James H. Turner was the second in order of birth. He acquired a fair education in his native state, but at a comparatively early age left the school room to become factor in the business world, securing a clerkship in a store near his boyhood's home. Thinking to find better business opportunities than seemed to offer there, he came to Terre Haute in 1836 and accepted a position as salesman in the employ of Jacob Early, one of the first merchants of the city and a former resident of Fleming county, Kentucky. For several years Mr. Turner acted as clerk in Terre Haute, during which time he thoroughly acquainted himself with commercial methods and from his earnings saved the capital that enabled him to engage in business on his own account. Purchasing a stock of dry goods, he opened a store which he conducted with success for about ten years and then sold out. A little later he became a grocer and was thus associated with commercial circles in Terre Haute until 1880, when he disposed of the business. For several years thereafter he was in the



employ of Josephus Collett. He had a wide acquaintance in business circles and was favorably known throughout Terre Haute.

Mr. Turner married Miranda McDonald, a daughter of John McDonald, an early settler of Vigo county. This marriage was blessed with eight children: Annie A., who became the wife of W. B. Shelatoe; Florence, the wife of John G. Williams; James, now deceased; Mary E., the wife of George E. Farrington, of Terre Haute; Mattie, who became the wife of David P. Cox; Scott C., deceased; Samuel M. and George J. After the death of the mother Mr. Turner was married, in 1874, to Miss Jennie Collett, a daughter of Stephen S. Collett, who was one of Terre Haute's prominent citizens and later a resident of Vermilion county, Indiana. He was born in Pennsylvania and was of English descent. In early manhood he married Sarah Groenendyke, a native of New York, and of Holland Dutch lineage. Their marriage was celebrated in Vigo county in 1821, and they resided in Terre Haute until 1826, when they removed to Vermilion county, Indiana, where Mr. Collett followed farming. He served for several terms as representative from his district in the state legislature and was also state senator from Vermilion county, being elected to the latter office in 1843. He died while a member of the upper house at Indianapolis and thus passed away one who did much toward molding the public policy of the state in its formative period, leaving his impress for good upon its legislation and consequent development.

In his political views James H. Turner was an earnest Republican, who served as county assessor and was also a member of the city council of Terre Haute. Interested in everything pertaining to municipal progress and advancement, he gave his co-operation to many movements that were directly beneficial here. His death occurred October 5, 1891, and thus he lived to see Terre Haute emerge from villagehood and become a city of much commercial importance. All who knew him trusted him, for his integrity was above question. He was kindly and considerate of others and guided his life with principles that neither sought nor required disguise. After a residence of fifty-five years here he was called to his final rest and Terre Haute mourned the loss of one of its early and valued residents.

JOSEPH GILBERT.—Few instances can be presented by the county historian of a family record which embraces a longer and more eminent array of useful achievements than that of the Gilberts of Terre Haute. The founder of the family in this section, Curtis Gilbert, was an Indian trader and a settler near Fort Harrison before the county was organized, and during his residence of nearly sixty years in Terre Haute was a leader in everything which tends to the development of an American community,

in proof of which the reader is referred to his life review, published elsewhere in these pages. His son, Joseph Gilbert, was born in Terre Haute, January 2, 1839, and by his acts Vigo county is largely indebted to him for its agricultural and horticultural development, for the progress of its higher education and many of its public measures contributing to its best growth.

Until he was three years of age Joseph Gilbert remained on the homestead farm between Main and Ohio streets, on Sixth street, the family then moving to the site of the present city park. That farm continued his home until he reached the age of twenty-three, since which he has resided on his present homestead on section 25, known as Fruit Ridge avenue. There he owns forty acres of fine fruit land, and he is also the proprietor of 300 acres in the Wabash river bottom, Sugar Creek township. His entire business career has been devoted to fruit growing and farming, and he is especially honored as a pioneer horticulturist of Vigo county. At one time he owned the Moore Park farm, just across the road from his present homestead. In the larger development of agriculture and horticulture, through organization and education, he has been even more prominent than in the conduct of his private affairs, successful though they have been. In 1865 he became one of the organizers of the Terre Haute Horticultural Society, serving as secretary and president of that society for several years. In the following year he assisted in the founding of the Vigo County Agricultural Society, was its president for two years and its secretary for nearly a decade. He has also been a member of the American Pomological Society for many years, and has been honored with the vice presidency of the national organization. In 1869 Mr. Gilbert assisted to organize the first grange in Indiana, and for ten years was active in the movement which spread with such enthusiasm over the west. It may be added, along these lines, that he was corresponding secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society for several years, and served as president for two years; that he has been a delegate to the State Agricultural Society repeatedly, and for two years was a member of the State Agricultural Board. Outside of his political offices Mr. Gilbert has served as a member of the Indiana committee to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, under appointment from Governor Hendricks, and from 1879 to 1889 as a trustee of the State Normal. As representative of the Democracy, Mr. Gilbert has taken an active part in the public life of the community, and from 1874 to 1876 served his district in the state legislature. He was twice chairman of the Democratic central committee, and for twenty-two years was a member of the election board of Vigo county.

On the 25th of September, 1862, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage with Sarah E. Morgan, born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 20, 1839, but



A. L. Foster

she was reared in Crawfordsville, Indiana, a daughter of Dr. S. B. Morgan, of that city. She was a graduate of the Glendale Female College of Cincinnati, and her death occurred March 4, 1892, the mother of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Sadie M., the eldest, became the wife of James T. Cooter, president of Washington College, in eastern Tennessee, and they have become the parents of three children. Helen Louise, the second born, is the wife of Professor R. G. Gillum, of the Indiana State Normal, and they have five children. Curtis Gilbert, named after his grandfather, resides on a farm near Sullivan. Madge M., the fourth in order of birth, married C. H. Elliott, of Terre Haute, and they removed to Goldfield, Nevada, where he engaged in the mining business at a time when that thriving town consisted only of tents. He died there in February, 1905, leaving five children, and his widow married Frank W. Champion, a broker and banker of the place. The fifth child of the family did not survive infancy. Mr. Gilbert has served as a trustee of the Congregational church for twenty-six years. Mrs. Gilbert was a member of that denomination.

The late ALBERT Z. FOSTER was for a long period a leader in the commercial activities of Terre Haute. He was far more, for from the abundance of his means, which came to him through wise and honorable efforts, he gave generously to the benevolent and religious institutions of his home city. The duties of citizenship were estimated at a high value, and he courageously fought for honesty in public affairs as in private deeds. Although his creed and his charity were broad, he was especially concerned in the good work of the Congregational church, and from his early manhood proclaimed his devotion to it, as the inspiring and sustaining force of his personality. His attitude toward his beloved church and toward religion in general is thus described by his pastor: "Because he was deeply religious he was found in his place at the public worship of the church. He came because he felt that he should give to others the influence of his example. Often has he deplored to me the fact that so many men of wealth and influence in this community neglect the church altogether, and by their indifference give countenance to the forces of unrighteousness. To use his own words, 'Such indifference is not respectable; it is not decent.' But this was not the chief motive which brought him to the house of worship. He loved to be here; he came, as he often said to me, because he felt the need of coming into touch with spiritual realities and having his own spiritual life fed and quickened. He did not see how a man, especially a man of affairs, could do without such aid. When asked by an acquaintance why he came to prayer meeting, he said, 'I go because I feel the need of it; it helps me to be the man I ought to be.'"

Early sustained by an unfaltering trust in a supreme power and guidance and starting in life without any vaulting ambition, Mr. Foster persistently followed the lead of his position and took wise advantage of the near and legitimate opportunities. As the way opened he never hesitated to take a forward step, like a master of military tactics always keeping in touch with the forces behind. Added to this conservative enterprise were strict integrity and keen business judgment, so that as the years passed he reaped not only success but public and private confidence.

Born at Coldenham, Orange county, New York, on the 15th of April, 1848, Albert Z. Foster was the fifth son of Dr. John L. Foster, a native of Stanford, Connecticut, and of fine Quaker stock. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, who established the family homestead near Newburg, New York, where the father died at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Foster's mother, formerly Harriet Scott, was a native of Long Island, and also lived to be nearly ninety years of age. The son spent his early life on a farm and received a district school education until he was fifteen years of age, when he left the homestead and went to New York city to work for his elder brothers, who were there engaged in the dry goods business. His aptitude and perseverance soon made him a good salesman, his economical habits enabled him to gather a small capital, and his ambition led him to embark in a venture of his own, when he had reached the age of eighteen. Reinforced by some borrowed funds, he struck out cautiously but confidently, and at the age of twenty-one had an established dry goods business at Troy, New York, having in the meantime received Samuel M. Foster, a younger brother, into partnership. The senior partner made Troy his home until 1875, when he located at Brazil, Indiana, where several years before he had purchased a large tract of land and platted it into city lots. In order to be near his developing real estate interest he moved his business to Brazil, but two years afterward entered the dry goods firm of Foster Brothers, of Terre Haute. In 1882 he bought the interest of his elder brother in the business, and in 1886 extended its scope by establishing furniture and house furnishing departments. In time his establishment was changed into an exclusive furniture and carpet house, and its development in volume of business, completeness and artistic attractions was due entirely to his sound judgment and refined tastes. A short time before his death an incorporation was effected as the A. Z. Foster Company, with John Luken, who had long been associated with him in a business way, and his son-in-law, D. Russ Wood, as partners. Mr. Foster had also been associated in many outside interests, tending to develop the city in various lines. He had long been a director of the First National Bank of Brazil, a stockholder in the Terre Haute National Bank and in the Terre Haute Vitri-fied Brick Com-

pany. During the later years he had been vice president of the Citizens' Independent Telephone Company, and was an active member of the Commercial Club and the Retail Merchants' Association. He was a director of the Union Hospital and a lifelong member and active worker in the Congregational church, being chairman of the building committee which erected the new edifice, whose corner stone he laid in 1902. He died after a brief illness, at his beautiful home in Terre Haute, on the 3d of July, 1906, and certainly none of the members of his church could have been taken from its life whose departure would have more deeply affected it as a body. As a city, also, Terre Haute was in mourning. The press voiced the deep public grief, while his associates in the work of the church, the hospital, fraternities, business and finances, all added their impressive testimonials. But in the home, which his life had cheered and inspired, the grief was too deep for formal expression.

In 1871 Mr. Foster wedded Miss Sarah Manville, of Troy, New York, who became the mother of his three daughters—Fanny Scott, Mrs. Arba Perry, of Evanston, Illinois; Mary DeFreest, now Mrs. D. Russ Wood, of Terre Haute; and Harriet Scott, who married Herbert W. Morse, of New Rochelle, New York. The wife and mother died March 5, 1886, to the deep regret of the many who had learned to esteem and love her. On January 3, 1898, Mr. Foster married Miss Fannie R. O'Boyle, daughter of John H. and Sarah E. (DeLashmutt) O'Boyle, a native of Terre Haute. The widow survives, as well as the three married daughters mentioned, three grandchildren and four brothers of the deceased.

EMIL E. EHRLMANN, widely known in business circles as one of the prominent manufacturers of Terre Haute, has advanced to his present enviable place through no esoteric means, but through the employment of business methods and agencies which neither seek nor require disguise. A native of Terre Haute, he was born June 5, 1868. His parents were Max and Margaret Ehrmann, and the father, a native of Germany, arrived in this city in 1856. For twenty-five years he was in the employ of the Vandalia Railroad as a master mechanic, and on retiring from that service engaged in the coal business, becoming one of the successful and prominent merchants in his line in the city. Politically he was a Democrat prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, but recognizing the fact that secession was largely supported by adherents of the Democracy and that the Republican party stood in defense of the Union, he joined the ranks of the latter and continued one of its faithful adherents until his demise. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church, and he remained a faithful follower of its teachings until his death in 1893, when he was

sixty-three years of age. He had acquired a good education in his native land and was a man of sterling qualities of heart and mind. His family numbered four sons, Charles, Emil E., Albert D. and Max, and one daughter, now Mrs. Frederick Recert.

Emil E. Ehrmann, reared under the parental roof, acquired a fair English education in the public schools of Terre Haute and afterward pursued a course in bookkeeping. When in his teens he filled the position of cashier in the old Buckeye Cash Store, which occupied the building that is now occupied by the Klemans and which is the property of Mr. Ehrmann and his brother Albert. He hardly dreamed at the time that he would one day be in possession of the building, for he started out in business in a comparatively humble capacity, having no capital to assist him. When seventeen years of age he became salesman and bookkeeper for Charles Zimmerman, a pioneer manufacturer of overalls in Terre Haute. He continued in that capacity for several years and gained valuable experience concerning the methods pursued in commercial circles. In 1886 he formed a partnership with his brother Albert and established the Ehrmann Manufacturing Company, of which he became manager. The firm erected their present fine building on Wabash avenue and here they have built up an extensive manufacturing concern, their product being a general line of working men's garments. They give employment to a large number of operatives, have a well equipped factory and do a business which is constantly increasing in volume and importance. The sagacity, enterprise and keen discernment of Emil E. Ehrmann have been valuable assets in the success of the business and his prosperity is indeed gratifying. As the years have passed his interests have broadened in scope and he is now the owner of the site of old Fort Harrison, which he is improving and developing at heavy expense and in creditable manner, his purpose likely being here to open a park which the public may enjoy later.

Fond of travel, Mr. Ehrmann has made extensive trips in this country and abroad and in 1900 he circled the globe, visiting many points of modern and historic interest in foreign lands. There is nothing which is so excellent an educator as travel, and he returned with a mind enriched with many reminiscences and interesting incidents of the days spent abroad. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is also associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Travelers' Protective Association and the Young Business Men's Club. What he has accomplished since starting out on his own account and in his youth indicates clearly his force of character, his firm determination and his laudable ambition. Such a record should prove as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, proving as it does that diligence constitutes the key which unlocks the portals of success.

MAX EHLMANN.—Literary circles of Terre Haute have a distinguished representative in Max Ehrmann, an author of no restricted reputation. His entire life has been passed in this city, his natal day being September 16, 1872, a son of Max Ehrmann, Sr. He mastered the branches of learning taught in the graded schools and then entered his father's coal office, but while thus engaged in business he also continued his studies under a private instructor, preparing to enter college. When he had attained the degree of proficiency necessary he became a student in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and was graduated therefrom in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He began his literary career in the university as editor of the college paper, to which position he was called by election. While a university student he also made various speeches in political campaigns, gaining the reputation of being a forcible and eloquent orator. Ambitious, however, to advance in educational lines, he matriculated in Harvard College, where he pursued a post-graduate course in philosophy during the years 1894-95 and 1897-98, making a thorough research in the field of mental philosophy and ethical science. His first literary production that attracted favorable attention was entitled "Farrago," a collection of stories, the principal one being "The Blood of the Holy Cross," published in 1898. This has also been brought forth as a separate publication and has been extensively sold and read. In 1900 his volume entitled "The Mystery of Madeline Le Blanc" came from the press and was immediately followed by "A Fearsome Riddle" in 1901. His first effort in poetry was a story in blank verse of five hundred lines called "Breaking the Home Ties" in 1904; then came "A Prayer" in 1906, followed by his book of poems, in which his poem, "Who Entereth Here," together with the one previously mentioned, "A Prayer," deserve more than passing notice. In fact, his productions have found a secure place in the literature of the day, and no one can pursue his writings without being uplifted into a lofty realm of thought and sentiment. He might be termed an optimist in that he always looks upon the bright side, believing that somehow the blighting influences in the affairs of men will be obliterated and in the good time coming each will strive for all and all for each. The following quotation from one of his writings is but a reflection of his convictions: "Love some one—in God's name love some one—for this is the bread of the inner life, without which a part of you will starve and die; and though you feel you must be stern, even hard, in your life of affairs, make for yourself at least a little corner, somewhere in the great world, where you may unbosom and be kind."

Mr. Ehrmann has won excellent and wide reputation on the lecture platform in the rendition of selections from his own writings. Edwin

Markham, speaking of one of his shorter productions, said: "It deserves to be engraved on granite." As a poet and novelist Mr. Ehrmann has attained a position of distinction in literary circles of the country and his record is one which reflects honor upon his native city. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar and practiced for two years in Terre Haute, being for a time deputy prosecuting attorney. His attention, however, is now largely given to literary interests. He is also secretary of the Ehrmann Manufacturing Company. His political views are in accord with the principles of Democracy. In literary, social and fraternal circles of Terre Haute he holds prominent place and is one of the most widely known and highly respected residents of the city.

SAMUEL R. HAMILL.—The numerous friends and devoted relatives of the late Samuel R. Hamill, while realizing with keen regret that the distinguished lawyer of Terre Haute stood on the very threshold of a national professional achievement, at the same time know, with a sense of deep comfort and profound feeling of recompense, that his character for high honor, sincere affection, filial and domestic love, and all those sterling qualities of mortality and fine traits of spirituality, were in the very flower of excellence at the time of his sudden departure from life. His name was associated with the highest standard of ability and citizenship in the historic annals of the city, county and state, and the tributes of the professional associates came from old and young, being mingled recollections of the lovable and admirable traits of the man. To Samuel R. Hamill were freely accorded the best traits of the modern lawyer—profound knowledge of the principles upon which are based all legal procedures, whether of bench or bar; unsparing application in the mastery of details and a logical genius in ascertaining their proportionate bearing on the case as a whole; and a clearness and strength of diction which assured the presentation of any matter at issue in a light which would appeal most effectively to both judgment and sympathy of court and jury. To Mr. Hamill as a man, a father, a husband, were given unaffected words and unchecked tears. His married life may be called ideal, as he was a fond and thoughtful husband and father and had established a beautiful and harmonious home on South Sixth street.

Unfailing faithfulness was the watchword of Mr. Hamill's life, and he held to it both in his professional and private relations. It was his supreme faithfulness to the cause of his friend and client, John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, which was the immediate cause of his death. His speech in the Chicago court, in defense of his client, in whom he had implicit faith, was the climax of several years of concentrated thought and labor, and was the greatest of his career, thrilling the spectators with its



Samuel R. Hamill

sympathetic earnestness. Mr. Hamill had appeared before the superior court, in Chicago, and in March, 1903, had won a notable victory in the case of the Indiana coal barons on trial for their alleged violation of the anti-trust act of 1891. As the leading lawyer in the case he was heartily congratulated on his legal triumph, the defendants being discharged on the ground that as their acts came under the provisions of the interstate commerce law they were amenable only to the jurisdiction of the federal court. That was a complete legal victory. In the Walsh case, although the outcome was different, his reputation was nevertheless expanded into national breadth. With the hand-clasp, even of his opponents, still warm and grateful, he went out into the chill air, and the door of the future life slowly swung open. A few days of anxious, hard work and intense application, in preparing to continue the fight against the court's stern decree, he developed pneumonia and the door into the other world stood wide open. Mr. Hamill died of pneumonia, at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, where he and his family had been residing for the preceding year, on the 24th of January, 1908, leaving as his deepest mourners a devoted wife and young daughter, who were at his bedside as his life flickered out.

Samuel R. Hamill was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 13th of December, 1857, being of a family of ten children born to Samuel R. and Martha (Wood) Hamill. His father was a Pennsylvanian and his mother, a native of Maryland. The former was a distinguished lawyer of Sullivan county, and the year before his death, in 1875, was elected prosecuting attorney of the circuit comprising Sullivan and Vigo counties. Samuel R. Hamill, Jr., spent the years of his childhood and early youth in the pursuit of an education, and at the age of eighteen was appointed a cadet to West Point, but as his father died a short time afterward he completed but two years of his military course, and then, as the oldest son, returned home to look after the welfare of his mother and family.

In the meantime the family had removed to the city of Terre Haute, where young Hamill commenced the preparation for the professional work of his life. Entering upon the study of law in the office of the late Judge Cyrus McNutt, after a thorough course of preparatory reading he was permitted to practice in 1872, forming his first partnership with John G. McNutt, a son of his preceptor. This association continued until 1882, when he became a partner of Hon. George W. Faris, and for fifteen years the firm of Faris & Hamill held a prominent place at the bar of Terre Haute and Vigo county. "In the twelve years in which I practiced with S. R. Hamill," says Mr. Faris, "never an unkind word passed between us. If any difference of opinion, or judgment arose it was argued out, and there was never a ripple on the current of our beautiful

relationship. I saw his veneration for a venerable mother; witnessed his solicitude, as an eldest son, for brothers and sisters. I stood with him when he took his beloved in marriage, who ever afterward adorned and embellished his life. I saw him struggle, climbing round by round of the professional ladder, until in the very tenseness of his almost superhuman effort, I saw him fall."

John E. Lamb, chairman of the memorial committee and a close friend of the deceased, exclaimed at the close of a touching address:

"All honor to him who wins the prize,
The world has cried for a thousand years,
But to him who tries and fights and dies
I give great honor and glory and tears."

On the dissolution of the firm of Faris & Hamill, Mr. Hamill continued alone in the practice, and from the beginning of his career his advancement was steady and substantial. His pleas were characterized by a decisive logic and terse diction, which made him an especially strong advocate before a jury. He prepared his cases with the utmost thoroughness, presented them lucidly without attempting to enshroud them with oratorical effects, and therefore always retained the close and respectful attention of the court. As stated by Mr. Lamb, his associate of a quarter of a century: "He saw the danger points as well as any man I ever practiced with, and he usually found a way to meet them. He was one of the most comfortable men—if I may use the term—with whom I was ever associated in a case, and he was, on the other hand, one of the most dangerous antagonists I have ever encountered." With Mr. Hamill the law was ever a serious business of his life, and although his views as a Democrat were pronounced and advanced with characteristic sincerity and force, he never made a pronounced departure from the professional field except upon the occasion of his candidacy for Congress in opposition to his old partner and friend, George W. Faris. Under the circumstances, it was a remarkable and somewhat of an ideal political campaign, but Mr. Hamill was defeated with the Democratic ticket generally.

In June 29, 1892, Mr. Hamill married Miss Jessie B. Sawyer, of Piqua, Ohio, who with one daughter, Josephine, survives him. At the time of his death he not only enjoyed a large private practice, but was chief counsel of the Southern Indiana Railroad, and was generally conceded to have earned a place in the foremost ranks of the state bar. His professional talents brought him respect and admiration, and his high personal qualities endeared him to his fellow citizens of Terre Haute, and his associates everywhere. These traits combined made him a

strong and marked man, whose loss meant much, both to the progress and peace of mind of the community in which he had so long resided.

F. C. CRAWFORD, cashier of the Vandalia Railroad Company, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of central Indiana. His father was secretary and afterward president of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad, and for many years the family name has figured honorably and conspicuously in railroad circles. A most creditable record also entitles F. C. Crawford to representation in this volume among the men who have been active in public and business life of the community, and whose records reflect credit upon the community at large. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Crawford. The father, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, born November 27, 1802, came to America about 1822 or 1823, and after residing for a time in Louisville, Kentucky, removed to Terre Haute. He was married in this city to Miss Cunningham, a native of Terre Haute and a daughter of Francis Cunningham, who became a pioneer settler here and was the first postmaster of the city. He arrived about 1818, removing westward from Ohio, and was closely associated with the development of the town during its early formative period. Becoming a factor in commercial circles, Samuel Crawford figured prominently as a member of the mercantile firm of J. & S. Crawford, the senior partner being his older brother, John Crawford. They conducted a store with growing success for many years, but went out of business when the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad was built in 1852, Samuel Crawford becoming secretary of the company. Eventually he was chosen to the presidency of the road, continuing in the office until his demise on the 19th of March, 1857. His wife passed away in 1841, after a happy married life of ten years. Their family numbered three children, but F. C. Crawford is now the only survivor. From the pioneer epoch in the history of Terre Haute the name of Crawford has figured prominently in its annals, Samuel Crawford being one of the most prominent and most successful among the early business men.

The birth of F. C. Crawford occurred in Terre Haute, October 19, 1838, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he entered upon a college course as a student in Kenyon College, of Ohio. In 1860, he went to Europe, where he spent two years in travel and study, gaining also that general culture which only travel can bring. Upon his return to his native land in 1862, he became a member of the local military company known as the Union Guards, and went to Henderson. In September, of the same year, he assisted in raising and organizing Company C, of the Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and received a commission as adjutant of the Eighty-fifth

Indiana Infantry, while subsequently he was appointed adjutant of the Eighty-fifth. Going to the South for active field duty he was captured at Thompson Station, Tennessee, and was incarcerated in Libby Prison for some time, but eventually was exchanged. Later he was made adjutant of the Second Brigade of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under General John Coburn, and participated in the March to the sea under General Sherman, and the Carolina campaign, proceeding northward to Washington. After the capitulation of Atlanta he was made aid-de-camp to General W. T. Ward, of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and became acting assistant adjutant of that division with the rank of major, continuing in that position until the close of the war. His duties were varied and often of a most responsible as well as an onerous character. Maintaining deep interest in the military history of the country, and especially in his old army comrades in arms, he is today an active and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also the Loyal Legion, Indiana Commandery.

Following his return home after the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Crawford became associated with Thomas Murray in the shoe business as a retail merchant, while eventually he became connected with the wholesale shoe trade as senior partner of the firm of Crawford, O'Boyle & Company. This connection was continued for three years, when he withdrew from commercial interests to enter the railroad business in 1878, in the paymaster's office of the Vandalia Railroad Company. He continued as paymaster until 1907, when he became cashier, and today is thus associated with railroad interests.

In September, 1862, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Jessie R. Burr, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and they have one daughter, May, who is now the wife of Henry A. Fletcher, of Chicago. Mr. Crawford is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery. His career is closely identified with the history of Terre Haute, where he ranks as a valued and respected citizen and business man of ability, and as a patriot he is loyal and sincere in his love of the stars and stripes.

HON. JOHN E. LAMB, of Terre Haute, has been a leader of the Indiana bar for more than thirty years, and during nearly the entire period has been before the county, the state and the country as a public official or a sturdy representative of the Democratic party. He made his entrance into public life in 1871, when he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Vigo county, a position which he filled for two years. During that time he commenced the study of law, which he completed in the office of Voorhees & Carlton, being admitted to the Indiana bar in 1874.



John E. Launt

In the year following his admission to practice, Mr. Lamb was appointed prosecuting attorney of the fourteenth judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Vigo and Sullivan, and in 1876 he was elected to that office, serving a full term. In 1880 he served as a district elector on the presidential ticket headed by Hancock and English, and in 1882, overcame a large Republican majority in his election to the Forty-eighth Congress. Subsequently, he twice received the congressional nomination, but the opposition had developed such strength that it could not be overcome. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him United States district attorney for Indiana, but Mr. Lamb resigned the office in the following year in order to make the race for Congress. His party placed his name at the head of the Indiana electoral ticket for Cleveland and Thurman, in 1888, and in 1892 he served as delegate to the national convention which nominated the second successful Cleveland ticket. In that enthusiastic gathering of representative Democrats he was honored with the chairmanship of the committee on credentials. In 1896 he was again sent to the national convention which met at Chicago and nominated William J. Bryan for the presidency, serving as an alternate delegate-at-large in place of Senator Voorhees, who was ill at the time. He was a district delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1904, being chosen chairman of the Indiana delegation, and at the state Democratic convention of March 25, 1908, was chosen one of the four delegates-at-large to represent his party at the Denver convention. During all these years of public and political honors, Mr. Lamb maintained his eminent rank at the Indiana bar, and at the present time is the senior member of the Lamb, Beasley & Sawyer, one of the strongest law firms in the state. He is not only an active member of the state bar but has conducted much important litigation in the United States courts.

Mr. Lamb is a native of Terre Haute, born on the 26th of December, 1852, and is the son of Michael and Catherine (McGovern) Lamb, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father came to America when a youth of sixteen years, and in 1835 became a resident of Terre Haute, where he resided until his death, in 1874. This also has been the home city of the son, where he received his education and where he has won his honors and his present eminence. On July 2, 1890, Mr. Lamb was united in marriage with Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kent, and a resident of Terre Haute since childhood. Their son, John Kent Lamb, was born April 11, 1902, and is an only child.

JUDGE JOHN T. SCOTT, who at the time of his elevation to the supreme bench of Indiana was the youngest member of the court of appeals was numbered among those whose prominence and distinction has

been worthily won and whose honors were well crowned. Throughout his entire life he held to high ideals, both for himself and the community where he lived, and made marked progress toward their attainment. He was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, May 6, 1831, and there remained until the 12th of February, 1846, when he left his native town and went to Burksville, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, accomplishing the journey, a distance of forty miles, on foot. He was entirely without means, but he was a keen observer of men and events, and from his observations drew logical and philosophical deductions. He saw that others succeeded by reason of indefatigable energy and firm determination, and he resolved that he would also gain advancement in the same way. At Burksville he bound himself out for a five years' term to learn the trade of saddle and harness making, and while thus engaged he improved his evening hours by attending a school or class taught by William Sampson, who later became a judge of the Kentucky court of appeals. At this school Mr. Scott became versed in Latin and other branches, and the knowledge thus acquired proved of indomitable value to him in his later professional career. It naturally followed that a young man who would work at the harness bench all day and attend school in the evening won the admiration and thorough respect of many with whom he came in contact, who thus recognize his elemental strength of character and his latent possibilities. As the years passed he eagerly embraced every opportunity for advancement, and on the 27th of December, 1850, he started for Franklin College, an industrial institution near Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained for two years, working at his trade and pursuing his studies. He applied himself so diligently and manifested such aptitude in his college work that he stood at the head of his class, and as the years passed he showed that he had not only a receptive but also a retentive mind.

His college course being completed, Judge Scott returned to Glasgow, Kentucky, and took up the study of law, but lack of means prevented him from completing his reading at that time. His exhausted capital made it necessary that he take up some work that would bring immediate financial return and in the spring of 1853, therefore, he engaged with a corps of civil engineers as chainman. A week later he was promoted to the transit, and under the direction of the assistant engineer made the surveys for the Nashville & Cincinnati Railroad. One strong characteristic of his life was the thoroughness with which he accomplished every task that devolved upon him. In 1853 he came to Indiana and obtained a position as rodman on the Indiana & Illinois Railroad, and after the surveys were completed he was put in charge of a portion of the work and continued on the road until the fall of 1855.

In that year Judge Scott settled at Montezuma, Indiana, where he

engaged in teaching school and also read law until the spring of 1856, when he opened an office and began the practice of his profession in Montezuma. He was elected district attorney in 1860, and the prompt and efficient discharge of his duties received endorsement in a re-election in 1862. In the latter year he removed to Terre Haute, where he continued in the practice of law and soon took rank among the leaders of the Vigo county bar. His advancement was continuous, for he made steady progress in his profession, continuing his reading and research of law until his knowledge was most comprehensive, exhaustive and accurate. In 1868 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and was again chosen to that bench in 1872. The following year, however, the court of common pleas was abolished and Judge Scott again took up the active practice of his profession before the courts. Higher judicial honors awaited him, however, for in December, 1879, he was appointed by Governor Williams to the supreme bench of Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge S. E. Perkins. He at once took his seat, and during his incumbency was the youngest member of that august body. He, however, proved himself the peer of any who have sat upon the bench in the court of last resort, his decisions indicating strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. The judge on the bench fails more frequently perhaps from a deficiency in that broad-mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly and that insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions, than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and of strong intellectual attainments. That Judge Scott was regarded as such a jurist was a uniformly accepted fact. His term on the supreme bench terminated January 1, 1881, and from that time until his death, which occurred December 20, 1891, he successfully practiced his profession in Terre Haute.

Taking into consideration the difficulties Judge Scott surmounted in attaining high position and influence at the bar, he was entitled to rank among the most prominent of the self-made men. In ability he had few superiors in Indiana. His legal acumen was of a high order, his address pleasing and his delivery effective. His literary taste gave him a decided advantage in his profession by furnishing him scope for illustration and relieving his speeches from the dryness of the mere case lawyer. He took a deep interest in the development of Terre Haute and stood at all times for a progressive citizenship. It was chiefly due to his exertions that the Terre Haute Street Railway Company was organized in 1866 and commenced operations in 1867. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal and held that posi-

tion until he went on the supreme bench in 1879. While a member of the board he acted as its secretary. From 1873 he took a helpful interest in Democratic politics and in 1876 was a member of the state central committee, and also of the executive committee, becoming a leading spirit in the conduct of the memorable presidential campaign of that year. His identification with Masonry dated from 1854, and he attained high rank in the order.

On the 7th of July, 1855, Judge Scott was married in Edgar county, Illinois, to Miss Rebecca Ellen Jones, a daughter of Richard Y. and Nancy (Cunningham) Jones, who was born in Edgar county, Illinois, November 18, 1827, and is still residing in Terre Haute. Five children are now living: Sarah, Eugenie, Charles Edgar, George Addison and Annie Gertrude, who married Kirby C. Meyers, of Brookfield, Indiana. Such in brief is the life history of one whose record was at all times commendable and worthy of emulation. Possessed of a strength of character which prompted him to earnest effort and unfaltering activity, he made for himself a position of distinction and carved his name high on the keystone of the legal arch. His professional learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasped the points in argument all combined to make him a capable jurist and the public and the profession acknowledged him the peer of many of the able lawyers of Indiana.

CHARLES E. SCOTT.—Almost every line of business finds its representatives in the enterprising and growing city of Terre Haute. Charles E. Scott, well known here as a successful architect, was born in Montezuma, Indiana, September 8, 1860, a son of the late Judge John T. Scott. He was educated in the common schools of Terre Haute and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1880. He further continued his studies and prepared for life's practical and responsible duties by attending the Rose Polytechnic Institute, of Terre Haute, from which he was graduated in 1886, pursuing the regular and mechanical engineering courses. He then made his way to the far west and in California accepted a position as an architectural draftsman with the Coronado Beach Company, at San Diego. He spent over a year there, going then to San Francisco and other coast points, working at architectural drafting. In 1892, however, he returned from the Golden state to his Terre Haute home, where he has since successfully followed his profession. His skill and ability in this direction have gained him more than local distinction and he now has a liberal patronage, while the evidences of his skill in his chosen calling are seen in many of the finest structures of the city.



W. C. Minor



J. J. Baur

DAVID C. GREINER.—In a history of those who have been factors in business and public life of Terre Haute mention should be made of David C. Greiner, who at different times was associated with its commercial and industrial interests and with official service here. His worth as a citizen and individual was widely acknowledged, and his memory is yet cherished in the hearts of many who knew him. He was born in Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio, November 9, 1844. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Weldy) Greiner, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. The Greiner family, however, is of German lineage and was founded in America in colonial days by the grandfather of our subject, who was a Revolutionary soldier, aiding in the struggle for independence. The marriage of Jacob Greiner and Elizabeth Weldy was celebrated in Ohio and later they removed to Indiana, where he became owner of, and improved a large farm, which is now a portion of the site of the city of Fort Wayne. He afterward returned to Fairfield, Ohio, where both he and his wife passed away. In early life he learned and followed the blacksmith's trade, but throughout the greater part of his life carried on general agricultural pursuits. Unto him and his wife were born two sons and three daughters who reached adult age.

David C. Greiner was reared upon the old homestead farm and acquired a common school education. He was about ready to enter college in preparation for a legal profession when the Civil war broke out and changed his plans. Feeling that his first duty was to his country, he put aside all other considerations and on the 16th of September, 1861, enlisted as a private of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He was afterward transferred to Company E, of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and when his three years' term had expired was honorably discharged in November, 1864. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic May 13, 1879, and was ever deeply interested in military affairs, and especially in the welfare of his comrades who wore the blue. He made a splendid record as a soldier and served as color sergeant of his regiment.

When the war closed Mr. Greiner returned to Fairfield, Ohio, and soon after married Miss Isabelle Cummings. He then made further preparation for having a home of his own by purchasing a tract of land near Clinton, Indiana, but followed farming for a brief period. His wife died in 1865, only a few months after their marriage, and a little later Mr. Greiner removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was engaged in business for a year. In 1868 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary E. Baur, a daughter of the late Jacob J. Baur. He soon afterward entered the dry goods business in Terre Haute, forming a partnership with Samuel Forest, which relation continued for four years.

He was then alone in business for six years, after which he was joined by John Paddock in the conduct of a shoe store, which they carried on for several years. In all his commercial pursuits Mr. Greiner was enterprising and progressive and the success he achieved was due to his close application, his sound judgment and his progressive methods.

While engaged in the shoe trade he became Republican candidate for county clerk, but failed of election by a few votes, although he ran ahead of the party ticket. Selling out his shoe business, he was for three years engaged in the manufacture of hominy, but the enterprise did not prove profitable. He then took up the manufacture of shoes, which business brought to him a good financial return and subsequently he removed the factory to Vincennes, Indiana. There he was joined by his sons, who relieved him of the management of the business, so that he was not afterward connected with its active control, although he retained his financial interest therein. He had been appointed by President Harrison to the position of postmaster of Terre Haute and served for four years. Just before the expiration of his term, in 1903, he suffered a stroke of apoplexy and his health was greatly impaired. About this time the Democrats offered him a good sum of money if he would resign his position as postmaster. This was before the days of the civil service law and President Cleveland was then the nation's chief executive. Had Mr. Greiner resigned a Democrat would have been appointed and would have held over during the Republican administration. He refused to do this, however, and remained as postmaster until the expiration of his term. After his retirement from the office his health gradually failed until death came on the 26th of April, 1899.

Mr. Greiner was a Knight Templar Mason and a prominent representative of the craft, exemplifying in his life its beneficent spirit. He belonged to the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church and his life was in harmony with his professions. In his business career he made steady progress and although all days were not equally bright his close application, untiring industry and the lessons which he gleaned from experience enabled him to win ultimate success. He never faltered in a course which he believed to be right and year by year the circle of his friends increased as the circle of his acquaintances widened. In public office he was loyal to the trust reposed in him and throughout his life he manifested many sterling traits which made his record one well worthy of emulation. When death claimed him a feeling of deepest sorrow was manifest throughout Terre Haute, where he had long been known as a man worthy the confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated.

PETER J. RYAN.—For more than a half century Peter J. Ryan was a resident of Terre Haute, and his worth as a citizen and business man was uniformly acknowledged. He was born in Ireiland, February 18, 1844, and was but seven years of age when his parents started for the new world, but the mother died during the process of the voyage and the father passed away shortly after their arrival in America. Thus left an orphan, the son was sent to the home of an aunt in Dayton, Ohio, and his early education was acquired through the medium of the district schools. Leaving home to make his own way in the world, he came to Terre Haute in 1856 and remained a resident of that city until called from this life. On his arrival here he worked as an apprentice in a harness shop, but left his trade to enter the army. He was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in defense of the Union, and though young he rendered valiant service, again and again demonstrating his loyalty upon southern battlefields, and was offered command of his company. He declined the proffered honor, however, feeling it would be better for the company if one older in years should assume authority, and thus he served through the war as a private, several times distinguishing himself by his bravery. General Sheridan witnessed this act of bravery. During the engagement at Winchester, September 19, 1864, he donned a Confederate uniform and got mixed with Confederate stragglers, and finding himself with thirteen of them, said, "Boys, let's give them another volley." The "rebs" fired and then he revealed himself to them and marched them to the Union headquarters as prisoners of war, and for this act of gallantry was awarded a medal by the government. It was in the same engagement that he rescued a comrade who had been captured.

With a most creditable military record he returned to Terre Haute, where he afterward engaged in business as a manufacturer of and dealer in harness. He conducted this enterprise until 1875, when he sold out and turned his attention to the livery business, while later he became a funeral director. He prospered for some years, but owing to ill health was not engaged in active business for several years prior to his demise, his son Frank succeeding him in the management of the business. He had admitted this son to a partnership in 1899, and in 1903 his son Charles also became interested as a partner. Just a short time before the father's death the business was incorporated, with Peter J. Ryan as president, although he took no active part in the control of its interests.

May 28, 1868, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Maloney, who, with the following children, survives him: Frank M., Charles P., Gertrude and Blanche. As stated, the sons are carrying on the business established by the father and the daughters are at home.

Mr. Ryan was a Catholic in religious faith and fraternally was connected with the Knights of Columbus. His entire business career was most creditable and he deserved high commendation from the fact that, starting out on his own account when but a young boy, he early realized what is valuable in the upbuilding of character and in the achievement of success. His labors were so directed that he won not only prosperity but an honored name, and when he was called to his final rest January 8, 1908, at the age of sixty-three years, eleven months and nineteen days, his demise was deeply regretted throughout Terre Haute, where he had so long resided and where he had won many warm friends.

J. SMITH TALLEY.—During many years Mr. J. Smith Talley has been prominently connected with the coal industry of this part of the state and is now the president and general manager of the Coal Bluff Mining Company. (See history elsewhere). He is a native son of the state of Delaware, born at Wilmington on the 23d of May, 1840, to George and Levina (Beeson) Talley, who are of English descent. George W. Talley was a prominent farmer and stock dealer. He died in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1888.

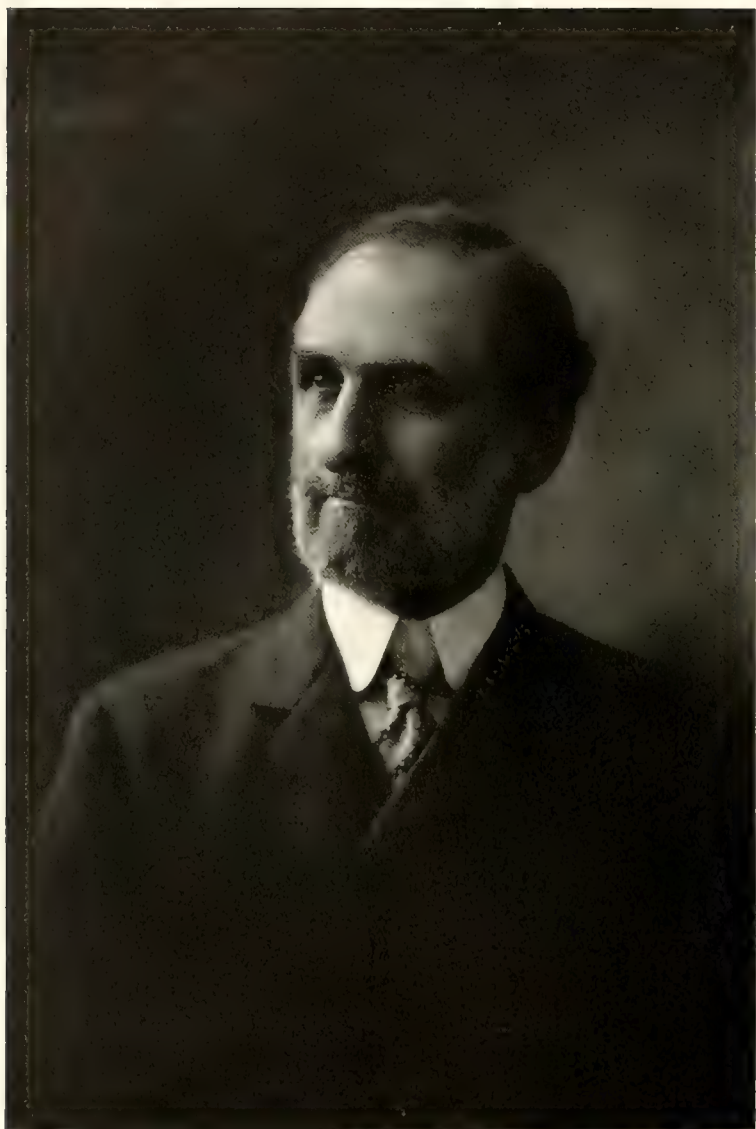
The early years of the life of J. Smith Talley were spent on a farm, receiving, in the meantime, an excellent education, and for two years he was engaged in teaching. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the First Independent Battery Delaware Light Artillery, and served with his command until the close of the war in 1865. Mr. Talley was made its first sergeant six months later and was mustered out with the rank of second lieutenant, having served in that capacity for six months.

The battery was first located near Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. During the riots in New York the battery was transferred to that city, where they did service for some time. In 1863 they were sent to New Orleans, and participated in the Red River campaign, participating in nineteen engagements. They were transferred to the Division of Arkansas, and at the close of the war were camped at Duval Bluff. He received his final muster out at Wilmington, Delaware.

After returning from the war he resumed his educational labors in Illinois eight months, but in time drifted into a business life, and in 1867 was made secretary of the Litchfield, Illinois, Coal Company. In 1875 he became one of the owners and the secretary of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, of Vigo county, and just ten years later, in 1885, was made president and general manager of the company. He is also president of the Chicago and Indiana Block Coal Company of Clay county, Indiana. Mr. Talley is also largely interested in the Coal Creek Coal Company, that owns the large tracts of coal land in Vigo



J. Smith Lacey



J. B. Hume

county. As yet this property is not operated. It is located on the Big Four and Southern Indiana Railways.

In Wilmington, Delaware, in 1867, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Talley and Mary E. Beeson, a lady of English descent. Their four children are: George E., Homer B., Nellie M. and Walter B. They lost one son, Howard Cookman, at the age of five years.

Mr. Talley is a director of the Terre Haute Savings Bank, director in the Shirley Hill Coal Company and has served as president of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

Mr. Talley has taken an active part in the upbuilding of the Young Men's Christian Association and has been for a number of years its president, giving liberally of both his time and money.

His son, George E., is assistant manager of the Coal Bluff Mining Company. Homer B. is secretary and general sales agent of the company, and Walter W., assistant general sales agent, all of whom are very active in the development of their coal interests.

JAMES RICHARD DUNCAN* was born in Big Springs, Hardin county, Kentucky, January 7, 1843, and died in Terre Haute November 10, 1903.

His father, Rev. Peter Duncan, being a Methodist minister in a very remote rural district, and of frail health, felt the need of a more favorable environment in which to meet the responsibilities of supporting and rearing a large family. He therefore abandoned his Kentucky home when James was fourteen years of age and moved to Mattoon, Illinois. His ill health and slender means made it necessary for his sons to begin the struggle of life very early and with little or no school advantages.

James inherited from his parents many of their sturdy traits of character which have always adorned the Scotch ancestry to which the name Duncan belongs.

Unswerving honesty, indomitable energy and perseverance, and absolute self-reliance were the foundation stones of his character.

Little wonder, then, that he found it impossible even at the beginning of his career to be contented under restraint or supervision. He must be his own master and responsive only to his own orders.

Hence his first business undertaking, that of a news stand in the depot hotel at Mattoon, Illinois, known then, as now, as the Essex House, was entirely independent of suggestion or assistance from any source.

The excitement incident to the Civil war naturally made a news stand so well located and conducted a center of great interest, which the young proprietor was quick to recognize. He improved the many opportunities to serve those patrons promptly and well whose intense in-

*Sketch prepared by John B. Aikman.

terest in the nation's terrible struggle made them glad to pay him a bonus for the latest news "from the front."

Strict attention to business, frugality and economy of course resulted in financial success for this small business venture.

In a short time he had accumulated enough money to engage in the retail grocery business on his own account; which was the beginning of his later commercial success.

At this point in his career he was married, August 16, 1863, to Miss Julia Roxana Vreeland, who still survives him.

To them were born three daughters and one son, all of whom are still living, viz.: Mrs. Virgil E. Perryman, of Atlanta, Georgia; Miss Ida B. Duncan and Mrs. John B. Aikman, of Terre Haute, and Charles E. Duncan, of Chicago.

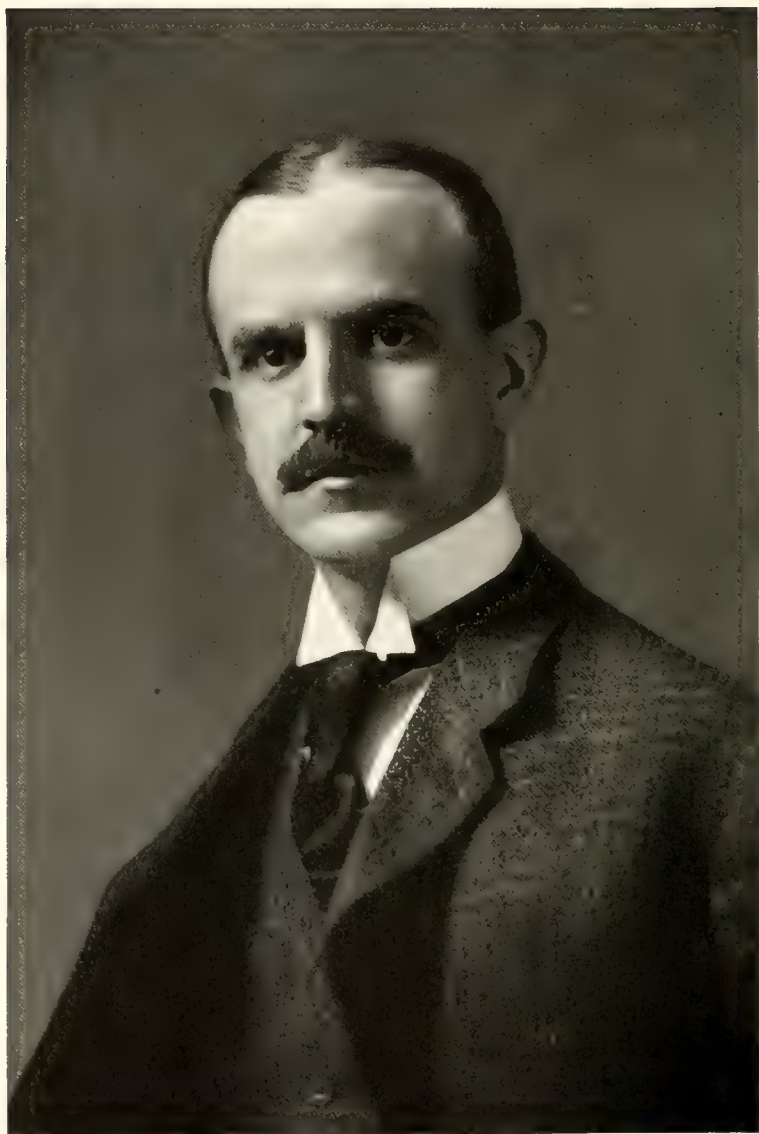
The grocery business thus started in such a modest way, quickly developed under his careful and energetic management to larger proportions until he found himself almost imperceptibly, and certainly without any definite plan in that direction, at the head of a rather pretentious wholesale business, dealing in wrapping papers, stationery, notions, hides, scrap iron and all kinds of old material.

He had wisely surrounded himself with competent, ambitious young men, who brought to the business enthusiasm and ability, and who remained with him until his death. Conspicuous among these were Thomas R. Clegg and J. Frank Kingsolver, of Mattoon, who are still identified with the business he left, and William E. Wilson, who died in January, 1906.

The expansion of his business made it necessary, in the spring of 1882, to locate in a larger center, and after careful consideration he moved to Terre Haute, at which time his business interests were divided; the paper and stationery business thereafter being conducted under the firm name of J. R. Duncan & Company, and that of hides and old materials under the firm name of Duncan & Kingsolver.

In 1889 he received into partnership with him his son-in-law, Mr. John B. Aikman, in the paper and stationery business, who succeeded to the management of all his business enterprises at his death.

Mr. Duncan was distinctly a self-made man; and while he enjoyed no educational advantages in the way of schooling, yet through diligent efforts on his own part patiently exerted in the face of great obstacles, with ill health continually harassing him throughout his life, he became an exceptionally well educated man. His was a great mentality, capable only of looking at things in a large way. His capacity for taking a comprehensive view of a given set of conditions and quickly selecting therefrom the important essentials was unusual in the extreme.



J. B. McKean.

He was guided solely by the highest principles of ethics. He lived in an atmosphere of purest honor. Any compromise with such was utterly foreign to his nature. His tastes were modest in the extreme, and he found his highest pleasure in devotion to his family and those intimately associated with him in his daily life.

He was always interested in public affairs as a private citizen, but never had any taste or ambition for public office or prominence.

No one came in contact with him without being impressed with his sincerity and nobility of character. While his life was simple and unostentatious, it was nevertheless far-reaching in its influence for the betterment of conditions and individuals around him.

He left an impression on the minds and characters of those who knew him well which will never be effaced, and which ennobles those who enjoyed the favor of his intimate acquaintance.

JOHN BARR AIKMAN, one of Terre Haute's most prominent citizens and business men, is a native of Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, born July 15, 1866. He is the son of the late Dr. William C. Aikman, who was also a native of Washington, born in 1843, and was in the practice of medicine at Washington until his death in 1872. The grandfather was John Barr Aikman, who was a native of Daviess county, Indiana, the son of John, a pioneer of the county, he coming from Kentucky at a very early date in the history of Indiana. The Aikman family has had much to do with the settlement and development of Indiana—especially of Daviess and Vermilion counties. The mother of our subject was before marriage, Lydia Van Trees. She was born in Washington, Indiana, the daughter of Colonel John Van Trees, who was a native of Cincinnati, was an early settler of Washington, and was a fine old-fashioned country gentleman. Mrs. Aikman is still living in Washington, being now in her sixty-first year. To Dr. Aikman and wife the following children were born: 1. Dene—married William L. Hallpike, now of Cincinnati. 2. Jene—married Charles G. Gardiner, now of Washington, Indiana. 3. John Barr. John B. Aikman was graduated from the Washington high school in May, 1883, and that fall entered Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, as a member of the first freshman class that entered the institute to take the first full course, and in June, 1887, he was graduated as mechanical engineer. He then went to Colorado and entered the service of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company as cashier. While holding that position he returned to Terre Haute, and on December 5, 1888, was married to Flora Lee, the daughter of the late James R. Duncan, of Terre Haute. Mr. Aikman returned immediately to Colorado, but a short time later resigned his position with the Colorado Midland Railroad and re-

turned to this city and entered the firm of J. R. Duncan & Company, wholesale paper dealers, as a partner, and so continued, assisting in the management of that large business until the death of Mr. Duncan, on November 10, 1903, when he assumed the full management, under the will, and also became administrator of the estate. He closed up the estate within the statutory limit of one year, and then the business was incorporated under the name of the J. R. Duncan Paper and Stationery Company, with Mr. Aikman as president, treasurer and general manager. Mr. Duncan also owned another business under the title of Duncan and Kingsolver, dealers in hides and scrap iron, with branches at Decatur and Mattoon, Illinois, of which Mr. Aikman is now the manager. The business of the J. R. Duncan Paper and Stationery Company was founded by Mr. Duncan in Mattoon, Illinois, in 1871, and in 1882 was removed to Terre Haute. The first location of the firm was in the Heminway Block on Wabash avenue. Two years later it was removed to the McKean Block, where it occupied two store rooms. There the company remained until 1907, when the wholesale department was removed to the corner of Second and Ohio, and the retail to Ohio, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The house is one of the largest in its line in the West.

Mr. Aikman has been very active in business circles in Terre Haute, and has won a reputation for ability along his lines of endeavor second to no other man of his years in the city. In 1890 he conceived and suggested the organization of the Young Business Men's Club. He saw that the older business houses of the city were fast falling into the management of young men and that a new element was fast coming into the city and that there was need of bringing all these elements together. His idea received a cordial welcome at the hands of all the leading young business men, and the result was the organization of what is one of the strongest clubs in the city—one that is doing wonders for the growth of the city, its business and public improvements. Mr. Aikman declined the honor of being the club's first president, but in 1908 was unanimously chosen to head the club. Mr. Aikman has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of his alma mater, the Rose Polytechnic Institute, and for fifteen years was secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association. In 1900 he was elected a life member of the board of trustees of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, being the first graduate of the institute so honored. Mr. Aikman is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Country Club, and of the Terre Haute Lodge of Elks.

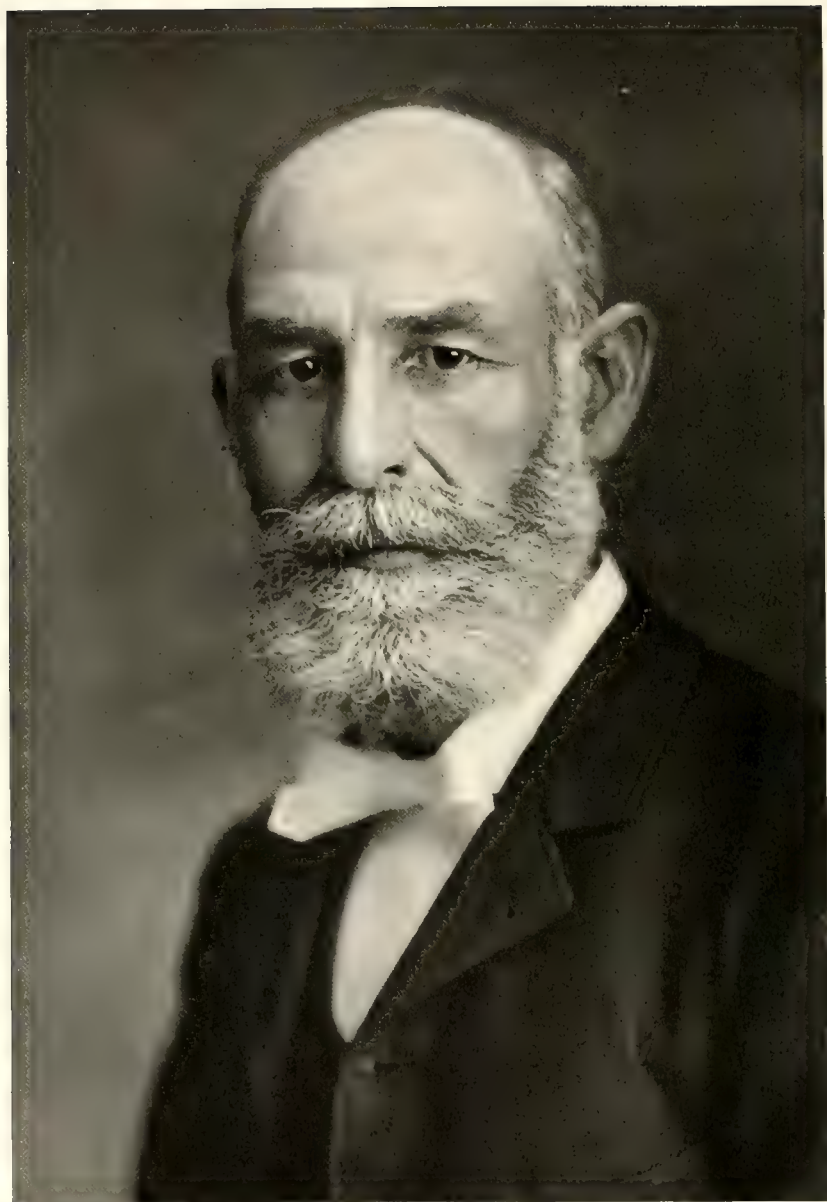
To Mr. and Mrs. Aikman one son has been born, Harold Duncan Aikman, born September 27, 1889. He was educated in the city and high schools, prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, where he graduated in June, 1907, and is now a member of the class of 1911, academic department of Yale.

ERNEST L. REIMAN, deceased, was one of the pioneer German citizens and leading business men of Terre Haute, whose memory is yet cherished by many friends who knew and cherished him in life. A native of Germany, he was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, March 9, 1820, and came to America in the year 1850. In his native country he acquired his education, and also learned and followed the cabinet maker's trade. The favorable reports which he heard concerning the United States and its opportunities led him to seek his fortune across the waters, and landing in New York, he made his way into the interior of the country, proceeding westward to Indianapolis. He settled first, however, at Poland, Indiana, where he worked at his trade until 1850, and then removed to Terre Haute. Here he continued no longer in cabinet making, but engaged in the pork packing and provision business, and likewise dealt in lime and cement, being established on North Third street, near Main. He afterward removed to the location on Main street between Eighth and Ninth streets, now 811-815 Wabash avenue. Still later he purchased the property at the southeast corner of Ninth street and Wabash avenue, where he continued until 1878, when he sold out to his brother, Alvin Reiman. In that year he returned on a visit to his native land, where he remained for a year, but in the meantime he had formed a strong attachment for his adopted country, and when twelve months had passed he returned to Terre Haute, where he purchased the grain business of Charles Rottman, operating in that line until 1890, when he organized the Reiman & Steeg Company. In 1891 the company was incorporated, with Mr. Reiman as president, E. E. Reiman as secretary and treasurer, and Henry C. Steeg as vice president. Mr. Reiman continued at the head of the business until his death, which occurred on the 4th of May, 1904. He was active almost to the last, and within two weeks of his demise he worked on his books. As a grain merchant he developed a business of considerable magnitude and derived therefrom a gratifying and well merited profit. All associated with him knew that in trade transactions he was thoroughly reliable, never taking advantage of the necessities of another in any business deal. He was for thirty years financial secretary of the old Terre Haute Mutual Building and Loan Association, which he assisted in organizing, and his business discernment and unwearied industry constitute strong elements in the success that attended it.

Mr. Reiman was married in Terre Haute in 1869 to Miss Hattie Wittenberg, who was a native of Germany, and died in early womanhood. Of their children, Ewald Ernest Reiman was born in Terre Haute, March 29, 1870. He acquired a public school education and in his boyhood began clerking for his father, with whom he remained continuously until he became a member of the firm at the incorporation of the business in 1901.

He was at that time made secretary and treasurer, and upon the death of his father in 1904 he succeeded to the presidency and to the general management of the business. He is today the owner of the Reiman Warehouse and Storage Company, his business headquarters being on Tenth and One-half and Mulberry streets and extending north to Tenth and Eagle streets, opposite the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Railroad freight depots. A man of resourceful business ability, he has not, however, concentrated his energies along one line, although the success which he has achieved in the lime and cement business would alone be considered creditable. He is, however, interested in the Standard Hay Company, wholesale dealers in hay, straw and grain. He is likewise a charter member of the Terre Haute Lodge of Elks and a charter member of the Young Business Men's Club and of the Commercial Club. The Masonic fraternity finds him a worthy exemplar, and his membership relations are with Euclid Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Chapter, the Council, the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is thus prominent in Masonry and in club and social circles of the city, as well as business connections. On November 8, 1897, he married Miss Olga Paulini, of Indianapolis, the daughter of Otto and Emma Paulini, and they now have one child—Helen Freida Reiman.

Frederick A. Reiman, the second son of Ernest L. Reiman, was born in Terre Haute, August 20, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and for one year attended the high school. In 1887 he began his independent career by entering the store of Hoberg, Root & Company in the capacity of cash boy. There he worked his way steadily upward, his fidelity, energy and laudable ambition gaining him successive promotion until he was made head of the silk department. He left the Terre Haute store in 1896 and spent one year in Europe. Following his return to this country he was for two years with the Rurode & Root Dry Goods Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, after which he was engaged in the dry goods trade in California for five years. In 1905, however, he returned to Terre Haute and became assistant manager of the Root Dry Goods Company, the successors to the firm by which he was originally employed on starting out on his business career. He is the most trusted representative of the house and a business man of broad capability, whose advancement has come to him in recognition of his merit and faithfulness. He was married August 6, 1902, to Miss Gertrude Willien, the eldest daughter of L. J. Willien, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Terre Haute. They had two children: Hermine, who died at the age of one year, and Gertrude, who, on the 6th of February, 1908, was three years of age. The father is a member of the Elks lodge and also of the Young Business Men's Club.



Geo Richards

Ernest L. Reiman, the third son of the family, was born June 13, 1878, and having attended the public schools until he had mastered the various branches which constitute its curriculum, he began business life in 1898 as bookkeeper with the Vigo County National Bank, which position he held for six years. In 1904 he entered the employ of the Reiman & Steeg Company as solicitor, and on the 1st of November, 1906, was one of the organizers of the Standard Hay Company, of which he became manager. He is still in control of the business of that company, which, under his capable guidance, has become a profitable undertaking. He was married June 5, 1902, to Miss Stella C. White, a daughter of W. R. White, a well known resident of Terre Haute. There are two children of this marriage—Mary Cassilda and Willah Ernestine. Mr. Reiman is a member of the Young Business Men's Club and of the Knights of Pythias. The three brothers in their respective lines are representative business men of the city whose record is a credit to an untarnished family name. While never seeking to figure prominently in any public light, they belong to that class of American men who uphold the legal and political status of the country and who contribute to the prosperity and upbuilding of their community through the faithful and capable performance of the daily duties and tasks of life.

GEORGE CLEMENT RICHARDS is one of the best known and most extensive coal operators in this section of Indiana. He was born in Leicestershire, near the city of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, January 31, 1843, a son of Mathew and Mary (Walker) Richards, the father a native of Nottingshire and the mother of Leicestershire, and both lived their lives in the mother country and are now deceased. Their son George attended the public schools until eight years of age and night school till his sixteenth year, but as early as the age of nine he worked in the coal mines of his native land, and after putting aside his text books he served an apprenticeship of two years at mine engineering. He was also for three years in the Bristol Mining School, where he studied geology, mineralogy, inorganic chemistry and mining.

Leaving England on November 3, 1879, Mr. Richards came to the United States and directly to Indiana, where his first stopping place was Farmersburg, in Sullivan county, but two weeks later he went on to Shelbourn, in the same county. His first venture of any importance after locating here was the clearing up of the old Curryville mine in Sullivan county. This old property belonged to the estate of the late Chauncey Rose and had been in disuse for seven years. It was on the point of being entirely abandoned by Josephus Collett, the executor of the Rose estate. The mine was filled with gas to such an extent that it was thought it could

never be used and was otherwise in a dangerous condition. Learning of the intention to abandon and dismantle the mine, Mr. Richards went to Mr. Collett, an entire stranger, and prevailed on him to give him an opportunity to restore the property to working order. Mr. Collett was doubtful at first of the feasibility of the undertaking, but finally becoming convinced that Mr. Richards thoroughly understood his business, told him to go ahead. In about five weeks he had the gas drawn off, the mine repaired and was hoisting coal. Mr. Richards then purchased the mine for ten thousand dollars, with yearly payments of one thousand dollars, and he operated it with success for many years, or until the vein was worked out and the property abandoned.

Before giving up the mine, however, Mr. Richards prospected east of Curryville about twelve miles and found a vein of coal eight feet thick cropping out in the creeks. Reporting the find to David J. Mackey, then president of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, they drove over to inspect the prospect, and after seeing the vein Mr. Mackey informed him that if he could get a good company to work it he would build a switch to the mines and give him all the side track needed without costing them a cent. Going to Chicago, Mr. Richards interviewed Charles Harder, and they together visited Louis Hutt, the three organizing the New Pittsburg Coal Company, capitalized at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The mine, known as the Alum-Cave, was worked successfully for nearly twenty years, Mr. Richards being connected with it during all that time and during the first two years superintended the property. He next purchased the interests of the stockholders of the old Sheldburn mine, but during his five years' connection with that property misfortune in the way of fire and accidents attended his efforts. Following this he reorganized the company known as the Victoria Mining Company, at Linton, Indiana, and was connected with the organization until 1900, when the controlling interest was sold to Colonel Dickinson, of Chicago. After disposing of the Victoria Company Mr. Richards became interested in the Deep Coal Mining Company, with mines at West Terre Haute, but after two years as president of the company he sold his interest and organized the Lower Vein Coal Company, with mines on the Big Four Railroad at West Terre Haute. Mr. Richards was also made the president of this company, and its other officers are: James Luther, of the National Drain Tile Company, vice president; Frank Firbeck, secretary and treasurer; Fred Oakley, director; and George H. Richards, a director and the superintendent of the mines.

In 1903 he spent some time in Huizachal District, near Victoria, the capital of the state of Tamaulipas, Old Mexico, and after a careful investigation of the conditions, etc., he, with others, bought a tract of 103

acres of gold, silver and copper lands. In March, 1907, he, with Judge O. B. Harris as president, W. B. Ijams, vice president, and G. C. Richards, secretary and treasurer, and nine directors, formed the La Gloria Copper Mining Company, with a capital of \$500,000, which, during 1907 and 1908, has been employing twenty-five men in developing the property.

Mr. Richards married in Sheffield, England, Sarah Street, a daughter of Benjamin Street, a veterinary surgeon of Sheffield. When he came to this country he was accompanied by his wife and six children, four sons and two daughters, and two more children were added to the family in this country. The first born, Harry, met with an accidental death by falling down the shaft of the old Curryville mine. Edith married Emil Yansky and resides in Terre Haute. George H. is the superintendent of the Lower Vein coal mine. He married Daisy Rogers. Frank W., who married Effie Corsaw, is also connected with the company. Bernhard J. has served as a member of the city council and is the assistant superintendent of the company. Florence A. is the sixth in order of birth. Clement J., the elder of the two born in this country, is in the sales department of the mining company. Violet is the wife of Chester Filson, of Terre Haute. Mr. Richards is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Baptist church, and he is also a member of the Commercial Club.

JAMES LYONS.—One of the most impressive facts pertaining to the colonization, the growth and development of the United States is the liberal influx of emigrants from the Emerald Isle, and no nationality that has entered into the complex citizenship of this republic has contributed more generously to the greatness of the country. The sons and daughters of that unhappy island, scourged by barbaric laws from the land of their fathers, have entered zealously into the development of the material resources of the nation, have played a prominent part in the political life of the republic, and have in public positions demonstrated in innumerable notable cases the adaptability of men of Irish extraction or nativity to a public career.

About the middle of the last century a man, Malachi Lyons, and woman, Mary Seery, natives of Ireland, hailing from the village of Ballymahon, Newcastle, County Longford, landed in New York and united their destinies with that of the land of opportunity. They lingered for a while in the eastern metropolis and were united in marriage, and on Christmas day in 1861 a child was born. This child, James Lyons, is the present mayor of the city of Terre Haute. And in this story is emphasized the possibilities of our American life.

While the future mayor was still a child the family removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and in this City of the Blue Grass and in the city of New

Albany across the river, the boyhood, school days and youth of the son were passed. The parents were devout members of the Holy Trinity Catholic church, and the education of James was secured in the parochial schools of the smaller city, where he was associated in the class room with Father John Ryves, of Terre Haute; Father Joseph Byrne, of St. Anthony's, Indianapolis; the Rev. Frank Dowd, of St. Joseph's, Indianapolis, and Father McBarron, of Evansville, Indiana.

In 1876 the family removed to Terre Haute and the father entered the employ of the old Wabash Rolling Mill, wherein so many men since prominent in the political and business life of the community first began the serious work of maturity. Very early James found it necessary to aid in the support of the family, and he joined his father in the rolling mill.

In 1885, in his twenty-fourth year, Mr. Lyons, the younger, was appointed to a position on the police department, being sworn in by ex-Mayor Armstrong, now of Indianapolis, and here he remained during the next twenty years, serving with credit to himself and to the municipality in every capacity, from the lowest to the highest, and impressing upon the community by his quiet devotion to duty and his well known integrity his eminent fitness for public place. The absence of officiousness, the singleness of purpose with which he performed his work, and his evenness of temper, self-possession and geniality made him hundreds of staunch friends.

One year after going upon the department, on March 15, 1886, the young official was united in marriage to Miss Mary Davis, and henceforth he pursued the even tenor of his way, devoting to his family all the time that was not taken up in the discharge of his duty.

In 1902 Mayor Henry Steeg appointed the faithful officer to the position of superintendent of police, and in this capacity he served during the last term of the Steeg administration, emphasizing in numerous instances calling for the exercise of courage and judgment the qualities of mind and heart that have stood him in good stead throughout his life.

No higher tribute was ever paid an officer than that paid to Mayor Lyons by the business men of the city, who interested themselves in the retention of the superintendent under the Bidaman administration.

In the spring of 1905 the interest of the people of Terre Haute was centered in the approaching municipal election. The city had made tremendous strides in the direction of growth and improvement, the population had been doubled within a few years, great commercial, industrial and financial interests had taken root, and an entirely new spirit prevailed among the people. For the first time, too, a primary election law was to determine the nominations to be made for mayor. Looking over the field of eligibles, the eyes of many rested upon James Lyons as the most avail-

able man for the Democratic nomination. After considerable persuasion he reluctantly entered the lists. The result was the nomination of Mr. Lyons by an overwhelming majority over his one opponent. The Republicans renominated Mayor Bidaman.

Mr. Lyons went before the people with a platform that was brief but important, and he never deviated during the six months' fight. He declared unqualifiedly in favor of the extermination of the gambling evil, in favor of the enforcement of the laws, and declared for a policy of public improvement and a business administration. The result of the election was a surprise to the most sanguine friends of the Democratic nominee. Less than two years before Mayor Bidaman had been elected by a majority of 1,700; Lyons won by a majority that approached 1,100.

Never perhaps has any man ever entered office under more discouraging or disheartening circumstances. The feeling engendered by the campaign was intense. Between the election and the installation of the new mayor Mayor Bidaman had been impeached and threats were openly and frequently made that the new executive would not last long. He was pictured in the press, notably in the Indianapolis News, as an enemy of law and order and as a tool of the corporations. This was all known to reasonable men as partisan rancor, but it had its effect.

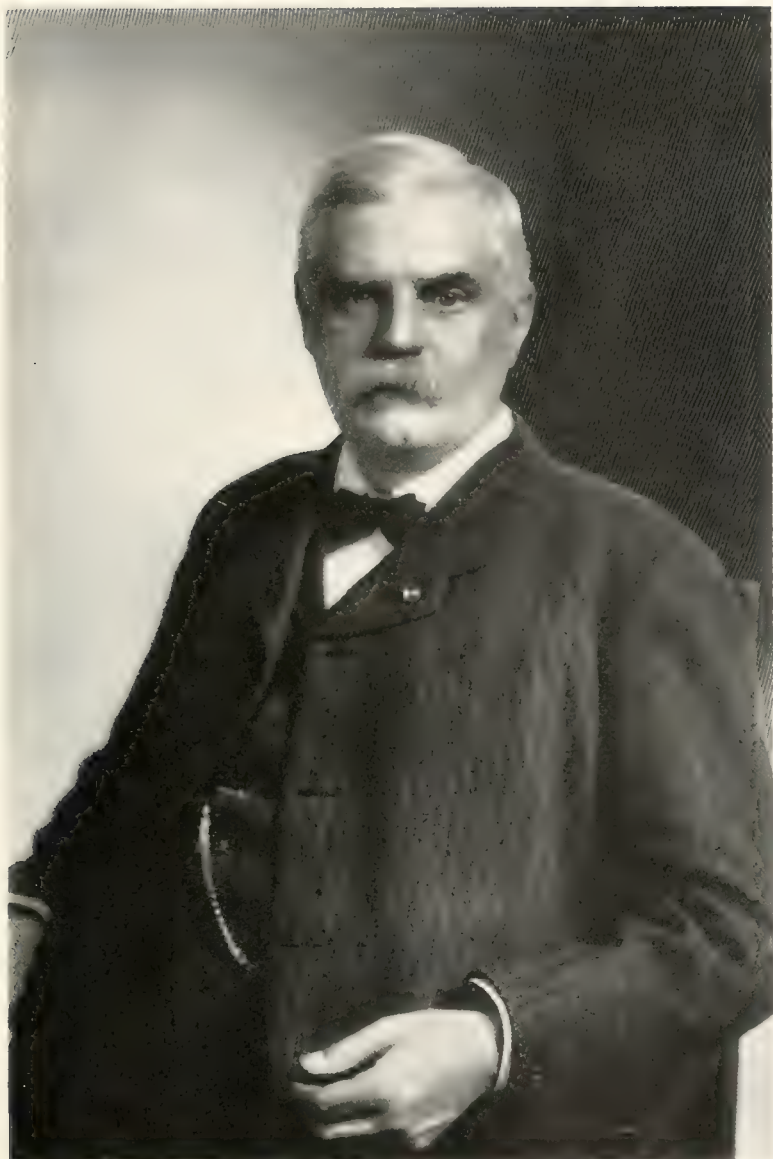
The inaugural message of Mayor Lyons did much to dispel these charges, and within two months after taking office the new executive had by his policy won the respect of the community. Laws were better enforced than ever before, gambling was banished and gambling houses passed out of existence. The mayor associated himself with all public-spirited enterprises, and a policy of radical improvement in the material condition of the city was inaugurated such as had never before been known in Terre Haute. This policy has been followed persistently and consistently, and at the present rate of progress in the matter of street paving, sewer building and public works, the Lyons administration is destined to go down in municipal history as the administration of progress. The press of the city has repeatedly complimented the mayor upon keeping abreast of the progressive spirit of the times. Great changes for the better have been wrought in the physical appearance of the town. No administration has ever approached this one in this particular, and it is hardly probable that it will be surpassed for many years to come. And along with this the mayor has taken the people into his confidence and has thereby commanded their confidence and compelled their respect. But the point is that Mayor Lyons has pursued the policy he outlined during his campaign for election.

The mayor is a devoted family man and spends much time, busy as he is, with his six children—Mayme, Helen, Margaret, Anna, Gertrude and

James, Jr. Mrs. Lyons died June 10, 1902, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Minnie Flynn, has kept house for him since his wife's death. He is actively interested in the Knights of Columbus, in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Paul Revere Knights of Pythias, No. 374, the Young Men's Institute and the Modern Woodmen of America, who recently, on invitation of the mayor, held their state convention in the City Hall. He is one of the directors of the Phoenix Building and Loan Association.

Clean in his personal life, of unimpeachable integrity in public position, he is now crowning his public career by giving the city a new policy of progress that will probably mark an epoch in its development.

CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS, prominent business man and financier, of Terre Haute, is a son of the late Hon. Henry and Emeline (Crawford) Fairbanks, and was born in the city in whose upbuilding he has been a strong factor. The paternal ancestors were English, and came to America in the colonial period of its history. Henry Fairbanks, the father, was long a marked character in the affairs of Vigo county, and at the time of his death was mayor of Terre Haute. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Brimfield, January 2, 1814, son of Henry Fairbanks, and a cousin of the inventor of the platform scales. Mr. Fairbanks spent his childhood days upon a farm, at an early age learned the gunsmith's trade, and when twenty years of age located in Terre Haute. Although of an unassuming and even retiring disposition, he was a man of strong, practical and strictly honorable character, and as such he became firmly woven into the confidence and hearts of the community. He accomplished much good, but the only public offices which he could be induced to accept were those of mayor and county treasurer. By his marriage to Emeline Crawford two of the old and honored families of the county were united. Her father, Caleb Crawford, was a native of New York state, and came to settle permanently in Terre Haute in 1819. He had visited the place in 1816, but in the former year returned to the Empire state for his wife, and afterward became one of the best known pioneer business men of the county. The marriage of Henry and Emeline Fairbanks was blessed with many children. The eldest, Col. William H. Fairbanks, for many years a resident of the West, now of this city, was identified during the Civil war with the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, and was promoted to the command of his regiment for his meritorious and gallant service, still later colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, passing the grade of acting adjutant general under General Cruft. The third son, Edward Page Fairbanks, is a prominent citizen of Terre Haute. Other members of the family are: Frank Fairbanks, the fourth son; Pauline, the eldest daughter, who married Frank Montagnier; Ella,



C. Fairbank

deceased, and Carrie, who is the youngest. Emeline Crawford Fairbanks, the revered mother of the family, died September 26, 1894, and outwardly her memory is perpetuated by the beautiful Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library, erected by her son Crawford, and presented to the city as a gift and filial tribute.

Crawford Fairbanks was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and has inherited both his father's distaste for publicity and his ideals of faithful service in the ranks of citizenship. He enlisted for service in the Union army in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and after serving for some time as a private was promoted to a lieutenancy. Following his return from the war he began his business career, which had been signally successful. He was the organizer of the extensive combination known as the American Straw Board Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000, and of which he was president, being now the owner and operator of large paper mills at Haverhill, Massachusetts. Further, he is a part owner of the magnificent French Lick Hotel, and his business interests ramify many other parts of the United States. Notwithstanding his leadership in these fields, he is charitable and warm-hearted. Mr. Fairbanks's wife was formerly Clara Collett, daughter of Stephen S. and Sarah (Groenendyke) Collett and sister of the late Hon. Josephus Collett, of Terre Haute. Their only child, Sarah, married Bruce F. Failey, well known for his connection with leading industries of Terre Haute. Mr. Fairbanks is a Mason, and is identified with the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He is a man who is popular without having courted popularity.

COL. WILLIAM H. FAIRBANKS was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, August 12, 1839. His father, Henry Fairbanks, was a native of the Bay state. His mother, Emeline Crawfords Fairbanks, was born and grew up in this city. Colonel Fairbanks grew to manhood in Terre Haute, Indiana, receiving an academic education. In 1856 he was deputy treasurer under his father, who was county treasurer, and in 1859 he was appointed deputy auditor of Vigo county, serving in this position until war was declared. At the time he was a member of the home military company (Fort Harrison Guards) and enlisted the day following the firing on Fort Sumter, April, 1861, as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, three months service, re-enlisting in the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers as first lieutenant, and passing through all the grades to colonel during his term of service. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Perryville, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign. During his term of service he was assistant adjutant general on Major General Cruft's staff, inspector general on General Kimball's staff, and later was inspector

general of the Fourth Army Corps, Major General David S. Stanley commanding. At the close of the Atlanta campaign, on the recommendation of General Stanley and other general officers, he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.

At the close of the war he was in command of North Alabama, with headquarters at Decatur, and received the surrender of Confederate Generals Roddy, Pillow and Warren, with their commands. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in 1865 and returned to Terre Haute.

At the close of the war he located in the lead and zinc regions of southwest Missouri and engaged in mining and smelting. He was one of the founders of Galena City, in southeast Kansas, one of the largest lead and zinc producing localities in the southwest. In 1896 he retired from business and returned to this, his native city.

Colonel Fairbanks was married at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1876, to Miss Ella Peters, of that city. From this union there is one child, Grant Henry Fairbanks, born February 18, 1877, a graduate of Princeton.

ANDREW J. CRAWFORD, whose life record formed an integral chapter in the history of Terre Haute, stood as one of its most prominent business men and public-spirited citizens. In the development of large and important industrial and financial concerns he won success, but at the same time found opportunity for promotion of public interests and for co-operation in many measures that contributed to municipal progress and were matters of civic virtue and civic pride. He was born in Westchester, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1837, his parents being Alexander L. and Mary (List) Crawford, who were likewise natives of the Keystone state and were of Irish and German descent, respectively. The father was an ironmonger and prominent as a factor in building up the iron industry of Pennsylvania. He established the first iron industry at New Castle, and also the first railroad out of New Castle, the Beaver Valley Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The extent and importance of his business interests and connections made him one of the most prominent men of the community and his labors constituted an important element in the substantial development of the material interests of his part of the state.

Andrew J. Crawford was afforded excellent educational privileges, pursuing an academic course, and in his youth he became acquainted with the iron industry in its various phases, so that his early equipment qualified him for the successful conduct of similar interests at a later date. He soon passed on to positions of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views,



A. G. Sanford

faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, he sought the opportunities of the west, and when thirty-two years of age came to Terre Haute, where, in company with others, he established the first iron blasting concern of this city, known as the Vigo Blast Furnace Company. Later, in association with others, he organized the Wabash Iron Works Company, of which he became president, while his brother, J. P. Crawford, was secretary and treasurer. Extending the scope of his activities, he also became vice president of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel Company, which in 1899 sold out to the trust. He was likewise interested in the coal industry and held official connection with several banking and savings institutions. He was a man of marked business discernment, and his was an active career, in which he accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the city in which he made his home and from which he himself also derived substantial benefits.

On the 26th of December, 1865, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Ann E. Ibinson, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and to them were born the following named: Alexander L., now deceased; Mrs. Mary E. Kidder, Paris, Illinois; James A.; John L.; and Mrs. Anna M. Bartlett, of Philadelphia.

In his political views Mr. Crawford was a stalwart Republican, who kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but was never an aspirant for office. Fraternally he was a Master Mason and his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. He possessed remarkable sagacity, leading to almost phenomenal success. A strong intellect enabled him to see opportunities that others passed by heedlessly, while his energy prompted his utilization of the chances that came to him. Moreover, his name was ever an unsullied one in business circles, for the methods which he followed would bear close investigation and scrutiny. A genial disposition and a pleasant manner made him beloved by many friends, while his upright life gained him the respect of all with whom he was associated.

BLACKFORD CONDIT, D. D., deceased, was born on August 6, 1829, in a log cabin in Sullivan county, Indiana. He was the son of Daniel D. and Charlotte T. Condit, who came at an early day from New Jersey to Indiana, making the journey by water except from Sandusky to Cincinnati, Ohio, which in that pioneer period they were compelled to make by land. Daniel D. Condit, the father, was the son of Rev. Aaron Condit, a Presbyterian minister, who held the pastorate of the Hanover Presbyte-

rian church, in New Jersey, continuously for thirty-five years. Four of his sons also entered the Presbyterian ministry. Daneil D. Condit came to Terre Haute in 1831 and engaged in merchandising, but suffered the common reverses incident to the panic of 1837-38, and for many years thereafter followed his trade as a wagon maker. Subsequently, however, he engaged in various mercantile pursuits. His death occurred in Terre Haute on January 24, 1877, his birth having been in New Jersey, October 21, 1797.

Rev. Blackford Condit first attended the city schools, and then entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, from which he was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1854. He then became a student at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1857. Licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, his first charge was the Fulton Presbyterian church of that city, which pulpit he held for one year, and then, in accord with his original intention, he took post-graduate courses at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts. Ill health compelled him to resign his next charge at Springfield, Pennsylvania, and in October, 1860, he sailed for Europe, his travels covering the period until August, 1861. His return to the United States was occasioned by the outbreak of the Civil war, but on account of the still uncertain state of his health he was dissuaded from entering the service. From 1868 to 1875 he occupied the pulpit of Baldwin Presbyterian church in Terre Haute, but poor health compelled him to again resign and practically to retire from the active duties of the ministry. For twenty years after 1875 he was the stated clerk of his presbytery and chairman of the Presbyterian committee of home missions, devoting most of his time, however, to literary pursuits. In 1871 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Wabash College, which place he held until 1896. During these twenty-five years he kept in close touch with the interests of the college. His "History of the English Bible," a volume of 458 pages, is a learned and valuable work, published in 1882. In the preparation of this work he made a large collection of old Bibles, which was as complete and rare as any in the state. Among the rarest copies were the Cranmer and the Mathews editions, in black letter, and published in 1549. Other choice books in the collection were some of the earliest copies of the English New Testament, one being a fac-simile of the first printed New Testament translated into English by William Tyndale. In 1889 the Marietta (Ohio) College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Among others of his publications are "Short Studies of Familiar Bible Texts," published in 1898, and "History of Early Terre Haute," published in 1900.

On February 26, 1862, Rev. Blackford Condit was married to Sarah L., daughter of Professor Caleb and Sarah (Marshall) Mills. Professor Mills is recognized as one of the founders of the common school system of Indiana. He was a member of the faculty of Wabash College, and held the degree of LL.D. Rev. Blackford Condit died in Terre Haute on March 27, 1903. His widow still survives him, a venerable and most honored member of the community.

CHAPTER XX.

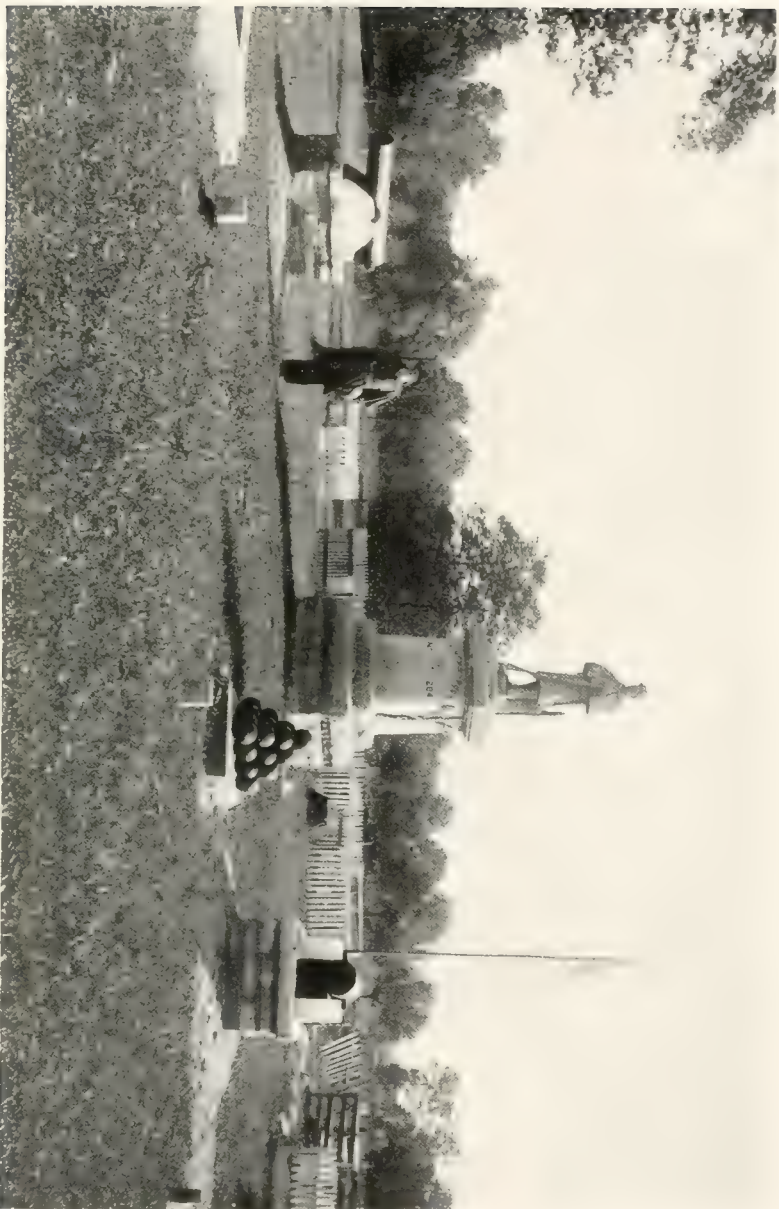
TERRE HAUTE IN THREE WARS, AND SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND HEROES.

Among the early settlers, the farmers, traders and professional men, were some bold and daring spirits who had fought in the field or sailed on the sea, brave soldiers and sailor men. A few survivors of the Revolution and some soldiers and officers of the war of 1812 appear among the first settlers—General Allen, Major Markle, Captain Stringham, Colonel Eleazer Paddock, etc.

The pioneers of 1820 were about as far from the Revolutionary war as we are from the Civil war. Consequently, it was too late for such patriots to leave their home for the new west, unless they accompanied sons and daughters. For this reason largely, there are few Revolutionary soldiers who became residents of Vigo county.

William Thomas, who has descendants still in this county, was a resident of Vigo county in 1820, and applied for a pension on the ground that he had fought in the Revolution at the battles of Trenton, Germantown and Brandywine. He received a discharge from county and state taxes as a Revolutionary soldier in 1826, the exemption being signed by Henry Allen.

A large silver medal struck off for the heroes of Perry's victory in 1813 on Lake Erie, in the possession of Mrs. Perry S. Westfall, is the memento of her father, Landon Cochran, one of the early settlers of Terre Haute. He was a gunsmith, and at one time associated with Henry Fairbanks. He was rewarded for bravery in the battle after which Perry sent the famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and also served in the Mexican war as captain of the Fort Harrison Guards, receiving his commission from Governor James Whitcomb (which is now in the possession of George Hebb) in 1847, and receiving after the war a warrant for 160 acres of land in Iowa, signed by Millard



SOLDIER'S MONUMENT IN STEPHEN'S CEMETERY
LEWIS, INDIANA.

Fillmore. His son George, also a gunsmith of Terre Haute (shop on Fourth, near the Cincinnati House), likewise served in the Mexican war. This record of a Fort Harrison Guard serving in the Mexican war is interesting. It was the forerunner of the other Fort Harrison Guard which was first to volunteer from this county in 1861. Another son of Landon Cochran was a soldier. He was in Texas when the war broke out, and was ordered to leave as an offensive northerner. He lined a buckskin belt with \$1,000 in gold, strapped it around him, and started for New Orleans on horseback in company with another man. As they rode along something impelled him to look behind, and he saw his companion had a gun leveled at him. After that he rode behind. He entered New Orleans through Butler's lines, and raising a company went to the field. (The belt, without the gold lining, is in the possession of George Hebb.)

Another soldier of the war of 1812 was Stephen Grover Burnett, of Nevins township, who made a good citizen of this county. He was born in Essex county, New Jersey, and made the journey to Vigo county in 1821, most of the way by pirogue.

Captain Philip Kearny raised over thirty dragoons in and about Terre Haute. They were mounted on beautiful gray horses, bought in this vicinity. The rest of the company was raised at Rockville, Covington, and some in Illinois. Kearny lost his left arm in battle, which gave him the chance when a major general in the Civil war to say to General Howard, who also had lost an arm, the right, "General, we should buy our gloves together."

The building occupied by the recruits for the Mexican war as a barracks was a two-story frame building on the southeast corner of Main and Fourth, their quarters being upstairs, which was reached by a stairway on Fourth street. Several of the boys of the town, among whom was George A. Bettcher (now a resident of St. Joseph county), used to stand on the old Spinning Wheel corner (northeast Main and Fourth) and wait for the lieutenant (Kearny) to march them down on the street for drill. The lieutenant would take them down Main street to the open ground just back of the Congregational church, and the boys would follow on after them to see the drilling.

The Fort Harrison Guards left Terre Haute for Fort Clark, on the Ohio river, to join the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, June 5, 1847. They were given a free dinner at the hotels of the city, and departed for the place of rendezvous in wagons voluntarily offered for their use by the farmers of the neighboring country. The roll of the company, which comprised a fine class of young men of good families of this and neighboring counties, was as follows:

Landon Cochran, captain.
 E. Cole, first lieutenant.
 John W. Mullen, second lieutenant.
 Jonathan Lee, third lieutenant.
 Caleb D. Davis, first sergeant.
 G. W. Harkness, second sergeant.
 Jeremiah Mewhinney, third sergeant.
 A. Manning, fourth sergeant.
 Joseph Donham, first corporal.

PRIVATES.

Allen, R. H.	Gray, H.	Neal, Harvey
Allen, T. J.	Gibson, James P.	Norris, Sears
Adams, I. L.	Gibson, James	Pierson, Henry T. T.
Beeler, Frederic	Haskett, G. W.	Randolph, William
Bogard, John	Hannah, G. W.	Randolph, Thomas
Bannon, John	Hays, James	Read, Alfred
Bates, Hiram	Hickerson, George W.	Rynearson, William
Bennett, Josiah	Hartley, Joseph	Rector, W. H.
Brecklehamer, Isaac	Henry, B. S.	Smith, Asa
Curry, Addison	Hyde, Hamilton	Stanley, Josiah
Cottem, Henry	Jones, Edward	Smith, William
Curry, Anson L.	Lowe, James	Snider, Richard
Conover, James S.	Lewis, William	Steele, Solomon
Crist, B. H.	Lander, George	Stark, Enoch
Cook, Joseph	Laughlin, Curtis	Slocum, George
Chamberlain, James	Lyons, W. N.	Smith, John
Cochran, James	Lawrence, Oliver	Stunkard, Daniel C.
Cumming, Minot	Myers, Enos	Taylor, Joseph
Duckart, Thomas	Menard, David	Taylor, George
Donham, William O.	McCroskey, J. B.	Vest, John H.
Fisk, Daniel	Manning, Daniel	West, James
Fogg, Samuel	Moore, Alanson	West, M. S.
Frakes, Aaron	Morris, James A.	West, W. B.
Ferguson, Elijah	McCroskey, Lewis	Wellman, Alexis
Gibson, John P.	Mundell, John	Wyeth, Milton
Gibson, William	Mewhinney, Andrew J.	Wyeth, W. B.
Garret, Francis	McKenzie, Thomas	Watson, Edmund
Grimes, Benjamin	Norris, Wesley W.	Young, Samuel L.

A letter from A. B. Carter in 1847 shows that some men from this part of the state were with Colonel Doniphan in his famous march across

New Mexico. In marching from Santa Fe to Chihuahua, during which the expedition suffered much for water, some of the halting places being forty-five and sixty-five miles apart, there were three battles, Brazito, Sacramento and El Paso, the first occurring on Christmas day, 1846. The Mexicans had 1,250 men and one gun. The Americans were 450 and without artillery, but they routed the Mexicans and captured their gun. El Paso was a mere skirmish with Comanche Indians. The battle of Sacramento, lasting about three hours, was very severe, 900 Americans being pitted against 4,000 Mexicans, the latter eventually suffering defeat with loss of many men and supplies. It was not strange (as Carter wrote) that a Mexican officer at Sacramento cried: "Lost! Lost! These are lions and tigers, not men!" Whether Carter and other Indiana men joined Doniphan at Santa Fe is not certain.

FORT HARRISON GUARDS.

After the political campaign of 1860 had resulted in the beginning of the secession movement, and defiance and practical challenge to war marked the attitude of the south, one of the first places in the north to realize the national crisis and begin active preparation for the inevitable conflict was Terre Haute. Two companies of her militia, the Fort Harrison and the Vigo County Guards, stopped their fancy drills and sham battles, and fixed their gaze on the revolting south, till their boy-features grew serious and resolute with courage of brave men. The Fort Harrison Guard was commanded by Captain Ogden C. Wood. Forming his company in two ranks, he stated to them the object of their meeting and commanded: "All in favor of offering Governor Lane our services should the president call for troops step two paces to the front." Every man in the company but one promptly stepped to the front, and immediately the tender of their services was sent to the governor. Only a few hours later the Vigo County Guard, commanded by Captain Jabez Smith, had, to a man, in like manner tendered their services.

This was in January, between the 10th and 15th, 1861, and it is believed their tender of service was the first made of volunteers to save the Union. They were enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, Indiana Infantry, under General Lew Wallace.

The following are lists of the members of those guards who enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana (living at the time of the national reunion in 1907):

Company C, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Ogden C. Wood, deceased. Now living: Captain Samuel C. Scott, Terre Haute; Captain George A. Bettcher, North Liberty; George

W. Davis, Colonel William H. Fairbanks, Samuel C. Lockman, Colonel Isaac L. Mahan, past department commander, Wisconsin Grand Army of the Republic.

Company D, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; commanded by Captain Jabez Smith, deceased. Now living: Joseph McChesney, Lawrence Burget, Levi G. Benson, Frank M. Blything, Jacob H. Huber, Joseph McKinney and Daniel B. Reed, of Terre Haute; John A. Wilkins, Prairieton, and John W. Robinson, Danville Soldiers' Home.

On the departure of Lew Wallace's Eleventh Indiana for the front, the Express said: "The scene at our depot on the arrival and departure of the Zouave regiment on Thursday evening was exciting and impressive in the extreme. As the passenger trains bearing the brave soldiers ran up to the station, they were welcomed by the booming of cannon and shouts of the assembled multitude. The two companies from our city were permitted to leave the cars and spend an hour with their relatives and friends. * * * Many affecting scenes occurred, and yet every one seemed to feel proud of an interest in the gallant regiment."

The news of the assault upon Fort Sumter fell like a bomb upon Terre Haute, causing intense agitation and excitement. One of the first demonstrations to express the Union sentiment was the action of twenty young men representing both Republican and Democratic politics, who published a letter inviting Colonel Thompson to make a speech at the old city school at Fourth and Mulberry. The colonel accepted, the hall was crowded, and the orator spoke for four hours,—another example of the fascination exercised by this speaker, who never spoke too often nor too long to draw a large audience, and hold it until the end of his usually long speeches. This was a war speech, and added to the enthusiasm which impelled so many Vigo county men to volunteer their services for the country. Lyman Abbott, from his pulpit the first Sunday after the fall of Sumter, proclaimed the necessity of instant, earnest and vigorous war.

Isaac M. Brown claimed the honor of being the first three years' volunteer from Vigo county. The call was issued before the time of the three months' men was finished. A public meeting was held in the old court house to consider raising of recruits for the three-year service, at which Mr. Brown was chairman. Colonel Thomas H. Nelson made a fine speech and Captain Potter, James Hook and others followed with talks intended to rouse the enthusiasm of the audience. Then a call was made for volunteers. While all were waiting for some one to begin Brown slipped from the chairman's place and signed the paper, the first of a large number of gallant men who left Vigo county to go through the war.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized June 7, 1861, 1,134 strong, and was dispatched to West Virginia July 4, 1861, and was in several fights on or around Cheat Mountain, where it passed a terrible winter. It lost seventeen men at Greenbrier, and moved on to Winchester and engaged in battle with Stonewall Jackson's force. The regiment's colonel, Nathaniel Kimball, commanded the Union forces in that engagement, General Shield having been wounded, and achieved the unusual honor of defeating Stonewall Jackson. The Fourteenth was in all the engagements and skirmishes up and down the Shenandoah valley, being known as "Shield's Grangers." It was ordered to Fredericksburg, but immediately returned to assist in repulsing Stonewall Jackson, who had driven General Banks out of the valley. It joined the Army of the Potomac, after the "Seven Days' battle," fought at Turkey Point and was at Antietam, going into the fight with 320 men and twenty-four officers, to lose seventeen officers and 190 men, killed and wounded. The Fourteenth was next a sufferer at Fredericksburg in the "forlorn hope," where the dead of the Fourteenth lay nearest the confederate works. The regiment, in a brigade rightly called the "stonewall brigade," was at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, where it lost 123 officers and men, killed and wounded; went to New York to suppress the threatening draft riots and later rejoined the Army of the Potomac, to fight at Bristoe Station and Mine Run, and to take part in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor, and there the remaining veterans and recruits of this grand old regiment were transferred to the fighting Twentieth Indiana. In the famous charge of the Second Corps at Spottsylvania, the regiment's commander, Colonel John Coons, was killed, and it came under the colonel of the Twentieth.

A splendid silk flag was made for the Fourteenth Regiment, of very rich silk, costing a considerable sum that was donated by citizens. After the war it was exhibited at the storeroom of Marshall & Paddock, torn and tattered in the storms of fourteen hard-contested battles. Three of its bearers had been killed and two others badly wounded.

The Fourteenth was mustered into service by Colonel Wood of the regular army. An incident which occurred during that ceremony may be interesting to at least a few readers or friends of the principal actors. The companies were drawn up, presenting one of the most magnificent arrays of manhood which ever assembled at the call to arms, the great majority being stalwart and intelligent young men. As the colonel passed along the front of Company I his eye fell upon the almost snow-white hair of one private in the ranks." "How old are you?" "I am forty-

five." "Step out of the ranks.": "But, colonel, I am within the age, and am a strong and vigorous man yet." "Step out."

This man was James Oakey, who had at different times been elected county surveyor of Vigo county and city engineer of Terre Haute. An Englishman by birth and a Democrat in politics he was intensely patriotic and always opposed to slavery, and he had enlisted with all the ardor of a boyish recruit. Fond of hunting he was a crack shot; fond of horses he was a bold horseman and he was a civil engineer of great ability, so that he was capable of useful service in the army. At Colonel Wood's brusque command he withdrew from the ranks, declaring that he would go with the Fourteenth, if he had to go as a horseboy. He wrote to Colonel Wood, stating his qualifications and the fact that he had in earlier years undergone hardships as a government surveyor, making one tramp of four hundred miles in twelve days. He did not dwell upon the military record of his family, which began with a colonel in Cromwell's army, who died as a regicide, on the accession of Charles II, and was continued by one of his uncles, who was a sailor under Lord Nelson, at Trafalgar, and by another uncle who fought under Wellington at Waterloo. With or without Colonel Wood's consent Mr. Oakey finally was enrolled as a musician, though he did not know one note of music from another, nor could whistle a tune. He was put on the roll of Company I to be near his old friend, Lieutenant John Lindsey, but while Colonel Kimball was colonel, he acted as his clerk and during the arduous campaign at Cheat Mountain, in West Virginia, he shared the colonel's tent. He admired Colonel Nathan Kimball intensely for his soldierly qualities, and still more for his personal qualities and humanity. During a great part of the winter and spring months passed on Cheat Mountain the soldiers were either frozen or drenched with rain, and supplies were short. In the colonel's tent was only one pair of extra trousers to be shared by the commander and his clerk, and the rule was that the one who went out and got wet should have the dry trousers. One day during a bitterly cold time, the clerk came into the tent and found Colonel Kimball in tears. In reply to the question what was troubling him, he said: "I am thinking of my poor soldiers."

Mr. Oakey, who had become a very earnest member of the Asbury M. E. Chapel before enlistment, during his short service arranged for religious meetings for the soldiers, and Lieutenant Lindsey, who was a very big diamond in the rough, would use his influence at various stations to secure rooms where the meetings of "Uncle Jimmy" could be held. He was at Winchester and Dr. George W. Clippenger, the regimental surgeon, said though he did not see his old friend Oakey he was sure he was on the firing line with a gun. He went with the Fourteenth to Harrison's

landing to reinforce McClellan after the Seven Days' Battles, was taken sick and died the day before he was to have received his discharge, to return to the west and take a position on an Iowa railroad as an engineer.

THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA REGIMENT.

The Thirty-first was organized by the late General Charles Cruft, who was its first colonel, and was mustered into the service on September 5, 1861, at Camp Vigo, which was located on the site of the old fair grounds, on north Seventh street, immediately across from what is now known as Collett park. The Thirty-first had a fighting record unsurpassed by any other Indiana regiment, having participated in such notable engagements as the capture of Fort Donelson, and the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Perrysville, Kentucky, Chickamauga, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Franklin, Tennessee. The latter battle is claimed by many military authorities to have been the most severe of the entire war, number of troops engaged being taken into consideration.

But one regiment from Indiana lost a greater percentage of men in action than the Thirty-first, the Thirtieth, the difference being but a fraction. Company A of the Thirty-first, commanded by Captain A. C. Ford, had the distinction of losing a greater percentage of men in action than any other company sent from Indiana during the entire rebellion.

General Cruft went out as the colonel of the regiment, but after two battles, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, was promoted to the command of a brigade, and from that arose to the rank of a major general. The Thirty-first was in his brigade during all the time he held the rank of brigade commander, and was under him also as a division commander. The late President Harrison was at one time a brigade commander under General Cruft, and a warm friendship between the men lasted until the latter's death.

Although organized in the immediate vicinity it is said that not many of the 285 survivors are now located here. Among those whose names could be recalled at the time of the last reunion (1907) by a former member of the regiment were Colonel W. H. Fairbanks, who went out as a lieutenant, arose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, resigned, and was later commissioned as colonel of the One Hundred Forty-ninth Indiana; Colonel C. M. Smith, of the local railway mail service, who was also a lieutenant colonel and resigned to take the command of the One Hundred Fifty-sixth Indiana; Captain A. C. Ford, of Ford & Hutton; Captain S. C. Scott, of the local revenue force; George W. Miller, of the post-office force; William M. Mason, the brick mason; C. E. Melvin, William Nichols, Sam J. Willie, John Clark, John Compton, George Stalnaker,

William Kendrick, of Ellsworth; Harvey Genung, of Otter Creek; Hiram Steele, and others.

General Charles Cruft, first colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was the only officer from Vigo county to attain the rank of major general during the war of the rebellion, that rank being his by brevet. It was conferred personally upon him by President Lincoln, on the occasion of his visit to Washington in March, 1865, after his delivery to General W. T. Sherman, at Goldsboro, N. C., of the troops composing his provisional division of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Cruft was assigned to command the Twentieth Brigade of the Army of the Ohio after the battle of Shiloh. He subsequently had command of the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland. His division commander was General John M. Palmer, and the corps commander General Thomas L. Crittendon. Later he commanded the first brigade of the second division of the Fourth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and was in command of the division during the famous battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, under "Fighting Joe" Hooker. He organized and commanded the provisional division which was transferred to Sherman's command, and later assumed control of the District of Etowah, and still later had command of the department of East Tennessee, with headquarters at Greenville.

General Cruft was mustered out at the close of the war with the brevet rank of major general, and returned to this city and resumed the practice of law, again taking up partnership with Colonel John P. Baird, a partnership that was dissolved at the outbreak of the war, when both men went to the front in defense of their country. General Cruft continued the practice of his profession here until his death, which occurred about Easter, 1883.

SEVENTY-FIRST INDIANA.

The Seventy-first Indiana left Terre Haute August 17, 1862, and went into camp at Richmond, Kentucky, on the 26th. The men at this time had little training, and only a few could go through the manual of arms. But on the 30th they were fighting valiantly against the attack on Richmond by General Kirby Smith's forces. The best tribute to the raw but brave soldiers of the Seventy-first came from the enemy. When Isaac M. Brown, sergeant, went to draw rations for his fellow prisoners, he found General Kirby Smith sitting at a desk in a large wholesale grocery house, which the Confederates had taken possession of and were distributing rations from the stock. When General Smith saw Brown's name and regiment on the order, he asked, "How long have you been out?" "About three weeks." "You are correct," affirmed the general, "I

know the very day you left Terre Haute. Well, I can say this much for the Seventy-first, they fight like veterans. You had me whipped twice, and I took courage from your pluck, for I knew you were whipped, but you did not realize the fact." After the battle of Richmond, the Seventy-first was returned to Indiana and recruited.

While at Camp Morton during the fall of 1862 the members of the regiment suffered greatly from measles, and the old St. Charles Hotel was converted into a hospital for the men. The regiment was later quartered at Camp Dick Thompson, where it remained until Christmas day. A Christmas dinner had been prepared by the women to be served in the camp, but the orders for departure made this impossible, and the dinner was taken to the depot and distributed there, part of this good home cheer being eaten on the spot and part of it stowed away in knapsacks. On Christmas day, 1862, the regiment broke camp and on the 27th was captured by Morgan in Kentucky. Morgan directed his forces to destroy a large trestle-work near Muldraugh's hill. It was found to be guarded by 500 men of the Seventy-first Indiana, protected by earthworks on the hill and stockades at the foot, and two small pieces of artillery that were useless without ammunition. Morgan picked up an entire company on picket duty, but remainder of the regiment retiring to the earthworks and refusing the demand to surrender, kept up a long range fight nearly all day, when they surrendered to superior numbers. The prisoners were allowed to depart for Louisville.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Forty-third Regiment has a peculiar interest for Vigo county since its colonel, W. E. McLean, was so long and prominently a citizen of this county. Mr. McLean published a history of this regiment in 1903. Company D of the regiment was raised in Vigo county, with Wesley W. Morris as captain. The regiment first saw service in Kentucky in 1862, took part in the campaign up and down the Mississippi and in Arkansas. McLean was made colonel of the regiment, on the resignation of Colonel Steele, and was in command of the regiment until it was mustered out in June, 1865. (See sketch of W. E. McLean).

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment was organized at Terre Haute in September, 1862. Four companies of Vigo county soldiers were in the regiment, and its history is especially a part of Vigo county history because of the fascinating careers of two of its leaders.

Colonel John P. Baird (1830-1881) was a remarkable man. Born

in Kentucky, of Irish descent, he commenced his career as clerk in some of the county offices, and studied law and began practice as partner with W. D. Griswold. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the brigade that was captured by General Forrest. As prisoner he was confined and suffered many hardships in Libby prison. He returned to active service, and while at Franklin, Tennessee, in command of his brigade, occurred the trial and execution of the Confederate spies, Williams and Peter. This was one of the remarkable episodes of the war. Soon after the battle of Stone River, Colonel Williams and Lieutenant Peter, of General Bragg's army, entered the Union lines and presented forged papers from the war department at Washington, authorizing them to inspect the entire department of Ohio and Cumberland, also a forged letter from General Garfield. They reported to Colonel Baird, claiming that they had been surprised by the rebels, and lost all their supplies and being without money asked for a loan. Baird succeeded in raising fifty dollars, and gave that amount to the officers, who then left camp. As they were leaving, however, a Union officer recognized Williams, and overtaking them, on a pretext that Baird had a message for them, led them back to the commanding officer's headquarters. A close inspection of the prisoners revealed the letters C. S. A. on several articles about their person, and though they had at first blustered and threatened when subjected to search, when Baird said, "Gentlemen, this is a very bold game you have been playing," Colonel Williams replied, "Yes, and it came near being a perfect success," after which the spies did not deny their guilt. Williams was a relative of General Lee. The trial was short. Colonel Baird, who would have liked to escape the painful duty before him, wrote to Garfield, "Must I hang them? If you can direct me to send them to be hanged somewhere else, I would like it, but if not, or if I do not hear from you, they will be executed." Garfield replied that if the two spies had been found guilty they should be hanged at once. All pleas and efforts at delay were fruitless, Williams not succeeding in taking all the blame for the affair on his own head, and the plans for execution were carried out. The prisoners were hanged instead of being shot as they had requested. While the troops were drawn up in a square around the tree where the execution was to take place, Peter was overcome at the horror of the scene, but recovered his courage when Williams, in a voice of command, said, "Dry those tears and die like a man," and then clasping Peter in his arms, "Good bye, Peter, let us die like brave men." The scene ended, Baird announced it in the following despatch dated at Franklin, June 9, 1863, to General Garfield, Chief of Staff: "The men have been tried, found guilty, and executed in com-

pliance with your order. I am ever yours.—J. P. Baird, Colonel Commanding.” On account of ill health Colonel Baird resigned in 1864 and returned to practice in Terre Haute, where, though broken physically and mentally by his war record, he held a high place in the county bar until his death.

Frank Crawford was in Europe at the breaking out of the Civil war. Just out of college, he had gone to visit the home of his forefathers in the north of Ireland and other points in Ireland. He returned to fight in the battles of his country during the second year of the war, entering as lieutenant in the Eighty-fifth Indiana, commanded by Colonel John P. Baird, of which he was appointed adjutant. While the regiment was at Franklin, Tennessee, in the brigade of Gen. John Coburn, the brigade was ordered on a reconnaissance toward Thompson’s Station and there came in touch with the Confederate cavalry commanded by the noted leaders, Forrest, Wheeler and Van Dorn. It was the cream of the southern cavalry under crack generals. As Major Crawford says, “It would have been better if we had run away, but we had no more sense than to fight. It was our first battle, and we thought it would be shameful to retreat without a fight.” The brigade fought all day, but while part of the enemy held it in front the remainder succeeded in surrounding Coburn’s brigade and compelled it to surrender. The prisoners were started for Libby, marching for three days through storms and awful roads to Tullahoma, where General Bragg was in command. Here the Union soldiers were relieved of their overcoats before being sent on to Richmond, where a few days later they were driven into the old tobacco warehouse which became famous and infamous as Libby prison. Major Crawford was placed in the third story, in which were confined 275 officers. The prison was then in command of Captain Wirz, who did not here display those qualities which he showed later at Andersonville and which lead to his death on the scaffold. The prison was foul and swarming with vermin, and in it Major Crawford spent six weeks. Cots were provided for some of the officers and the rest slept on the dirty floor. Only quarter rations were served, consisting of bread and corn mush and an occasional scanty portion of meat which often was but bones and skin. The officers were allowed to send out to buy coffee, for they had not been deprived of their money if they had any on arrival, but the coffee was a peculiar article, quite innocent of any suspicion of being coffee.

Among Major Crawford’s companions in prison were Major Shafter, afterwards commander of the army in Cuba, Colonel Bob Stewart, General Coburn and Colonel Baird. On account of his army and prison acquaintance with Shafter, Major Crawford visited the general while attending the Lawton ceremonial at Indianapolis and heard from the old campaigner the story of his trying and meritorious services at Santiago.

The longest six weeks of his life were those he passed in Libby prison. The men were as cheerful and jovial as possible. To pass the time they would form in fours and sixes and march round the prison hour after hour. They had one pack of cards, which from constant handling, were worn perfectly round. But Crawford caught the prison fever and was sent to the hospital, from which few ever came out alive. Men looked at the cot of a friend in the morning to see if he had raised the blanket from his face; if not, he was dead.

The Fourth of July came to the men of the Eighty-fifth while in Libby, and that day, all unknown to them, their freedom was being won by Colonel W. E. McLean's Forty-third Indiana away off in Arkansas. For at the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863, Colonel McLean's regiment captured an entire Confederate regiment, and these soldiers with others made a body for which the Confederate were willing to exchange all the prisoners in Libby some months later. The release came on a bright southern day, and Crawford was carried on a stretcher to the cars, but when he arrived at City Point the joy of being free had made him strong enough to walk from the train to the boat.

Major Crawford returned to his regiment and followed Sherman to the sea, being in all the great battles down to Atlanta, where he was given the rank of adjutant general on General Ward's staff. He went down the line to Macon, Columbia, Charleston and up into North Carolina. At Raleigh the troops were posted in the grounds of the state insane asylum, which was full of patients, but the nurses and doctors had fled. The waterworks of the asylum had broken down, and the condition of the inmates was frightful. Sherman called for mechanics to repair the water works, and detached nurses to the asylum and took care of the poor lunatics until the southern doctors and nurses returned to their posts. The army passed on, until one day cheering was heard from regiments eight miles away. The clamor spread from regiment to regiment until it reached Crawford and he heard "Lee has surrendered." He was in the line with Sherman's 90,000 soldiers, paraded in the grand review of the Union troops at Washington, and the universal desire of the assembled multitudes was to see Sherman's men who at that time certainly were the finest fighting and marching machine ever seen in this country.

Col. August Willich's German Regiment (the Thirty-second Indiana) contained a company (Company E) raised in Vigo county. Philip H. Monninger was captain of the company, later succeeded by Edward John. The regiment was in the service from Shiloh through the Georgia campaign, and in the closing events of the war was with Sherman's command in Texas. When the news came to Terre Haute that the Thirty-second

Regiment (Willich's German Regiment) was returning from New Orleans, the report stated that the regiment had but nine officers and 133 men. (See sketch of Nicholas Filbeck.)

Vigo was well represented in the artillery arm of the service. All the recruits for the Eighth Indiana Battery were from Vigo county. In the last month of the war it was consolidated with the Seventh Battery, also largely from Vigo county. Both batteries were organized in December, 1861, and were in service in the armies in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia throughout the war. Some twenty-five men from this county were in the Eighteenth Battery. William B. Rippetoe became first lieutenant and other members of that old Vigo family were represented in the battery.

An independent cavalry company was recruited early in 1861 and later became Company I, First Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Regiment. Robert R. Stewart was its first captain, who was afterward lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry, and then colonel of the Eleventh Cavalry, his brother, James W., succeeding as colonel of the Second. Company I was almost entirely in the Virginia armies.

Colonel R. R. Stewart, son of the pioneer tavern keeper, Matthew Stewart, enlisted in Captain Philip Kearny's cavalry in the company raised in this city for the Mexican war, at the close of which he was congratulated for his services and bravery by an autograph letter from Polk. He went to California with the gold-seekers and returned about 1858. In the Civil war he was promoted from captain to colonel, and his dashing bravery and military exploits won admiration. "Bob" Stewart was a popular man both in camp and as a citizen.

During July and August, 1861, while the Irish Regiment (Thirty-fifth) was being raised, many citizens of Vigo county enlisted for that command. August 21st a large mass meeting of Irishmen was held at the court house. Speeches were made by P. J. Ryan, Judge Claypool, Captain Osborn, W. J. Masterson. Ryan's speech was one of great power and eloquence. Company B of this regiment was from Vigo county. Its captain, John P. Dufficy, later promoted to major, was killed at Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment served from early in 1862 through the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and later in Texas, and was not finally mustered out until September, 1865.

Two companies of the Fourth Cavalry, Seventy-second Regiment, were from Vigo county. Company M was officered by Captain Jonas Seeley, first lieutenant, Samuel Dickerson; second lieutenant, W. H. Carpenter. Company H had George H. Purdy, captain, Robert Woodall, first lieutenant; Hardin C. Allen, second lieutenant.

During the latter part of the war Colonel R. N. Hudson organized the

One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment at Terre Haute, composed largely of Vigo county men.

PARIS RIOTS.

Terre Haute, Feb. 3, 1864,
12 o'clock, night.

CAPT. CRAWFORD SCOTT:

Sir: You will take command of the troops now on board the cars of the St. L., W. & T. H. R. R. and proceed with them to Paris, Illinois. The citizens of that place report that they are in danger of an immediate attack from a large body of armed men, who threaten to make a raid upon the town. * * * You will not of course be guilty of any act of aggression, but will furnish to the citizens all proper protection against any acts of lawlessness. If they are attacked you will defend them to the extent of your power.

By order of COL. CONRAD BAKER, A. A. Provost Marshal General.
R. W. THOMPSON, Capt. and Prov. Mar. 7th Dist. Ind.

About noon on the day of the 3d, Captain Thompson received a telegram from Paris stating that citizens demanded troops for protection that night if possible, and it was in response to this that he had wired Governor Morton, who, being ill, referred the matter to Baker, with the result that the above telegraph order was received by Captain Scott at Camp Vigo. Scott took over a hundred men, and the next day telegraphed that from five to seven hundred rebels were camped about ten miles from Paris and that the town would certainly have been attacked had the troops not arrived.

One of the most interesting incidents of war times and finest displays of the war spirit which permeated the entire population was the organization in 1862 of the "Silver Grays," for home defense. When it is recalled how near Indiana came to being overrun by such rebels as Gen. John A. Morgan, the organization of these old men was more than a joke or pleasant pastime. The majority of the "Silver Grays" were over sixty years old, and a few were over fifty. The muster roll of the company, which is worth preserving as a list of the fine old men of Terre Haute and a reminiscence of the rebellion, was as follows: James Hite, captain; John Scott, first lieutenant; G. G. Boord, second lieutenant; John B. Ludowici, third lieutenant; B. M. Harrison, Richard Foster and James Farrington, sergeants; Jabez Heddon, Samuel Gale, Samuel Call and Michael Byers, corporals. Among the privates were Thomas Robbins, J. A. Pegg, Rev. Thomas P. Gordon, George M. Boyd, J. O. Jones, H. B. Smith, Henry and James Ross, Chauncey Warren, John C. Ross, D. S. Donaldson, R. W. Thompson, R. L. Thompson, Dr. James Bell, J. H. Bilby, Samuel Paddock, M. W. Sedam, A. H. Lueken, Lucius Ryce and H. D. Milns.

DRAFT.

Though drafting, when resorted to did not fall heavily on Vigo county, yet the measure caused great excitement, and it is true that a number went from this and other parts of the country to Canada to escape military service.

The general spirit of the county is better illustrated in an incident related by the Express in July, 1862. A patriotic and generous citizen, overhearing a mechanic say that if he had \$100 with which to send his wife to New York and make her comfortable he would enlist, promptly gave the mechanic the money, and the next day shook hands with the recruit as he was marching out to camp in Captain Topping's company.

On September 8, 1862, Draft Commissioner Hook published the military enrollment of the city and county. There were in the county at that date 4,005 enrolled in the militia lists, of these 1,862 being in Harrison township. The volunteers from the county were 1,939, of which 821 were from Harrison township. Out of the total there were 905 exempt from service, 248 in Harrison. Hence there were at the time 2,914 subject to draft in the county, and 1,481 in Harrison township.

Talk of conscription became quite general after the call of Lincoln for 300,000 troops in the summer of 1862, notwithstanding that the country responded with "We are coming Father Abraham." Indiana's quota at this time was 11,000. The fife and drum were heard almost all day long at the recruiting offices in Terre Haute. One such office was on Main street opposite the square, where Thomas H. Wells and Ed. Hitchcock were recruiting 150 men for a battery. M. D. Topping and A. J. Welch opened a recruiting office in "Tuell's Old Store." J. C. Gifford and Michael Dodson recruited at the old armory on North Third, and Captain Jabez Smith of the Eleventh Indiana hung out a banner near Fourth and Main.

One of the military rendezvous of Terre Haute was Camp Dick Thompson, on Poplar street, near Thirtieth, on land owned by Curtis Gilbert. The barracks on it were burned about 1863.

The Union Rifles opened a recruiting office in May, 1864. Ross was captain, Max Wood first lieutenant, and Herman Steele second lieutenant. This company was quickly followed by four others, whose captains were I. L. Mahan, C. M. Smith, John Bryan and Reiman.

The executive committee of the organization formed in April, 1861, to provide for the relief of families of soldiers and supplying the necessities to the soldiers in the field consisted of H. D. Scott, James Farrington, W. B. Tuell, James Brown, L. G. Warren, W. K. Edwards, E. B. Allen, H. Hulman, W. R. McKeen. They secured an appropriation

of \$5,000 from the county commissioners, and \$1,000 from the city. At that time the city was free from debt with the exception of this amount raised for the war.

When the relief committee (James Hook, S. H. Potter and B. McKeen) made an appeal for assistance to the 1,500 men then enlisted and in the field from Vigo county, the response was very generous. The J. & H. Ross store room, west of the square, was quickly filled with supplies and provisions that would go a long way toward making the soldiers comfortable and furnishing the necessities to the needy families of those who had gone to the war.

In 1863 the officers of the sanitary committee for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers were L. G. Warren, president; J. O. Jones, secretary, and G. W. Bement, treasurer.

In April, 1862, Capt. S. H. Potter went south with two tons of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers of Vigo, donated by the citizens of the county, consisting of luxuries and necessities, both food and clothing.

After the capture of Fort Donelson a number of rebel prisoners were brought here and quartered at Farrington & Williams' pork house on South First street, a building that was afterward used by the distillery as a bonded warehouse. There were several hundred of these prisoners, principally Tennesseans. After being paroled a number of them remained here, and it was said that some enlisted in the Union army. Two escaped from the guard, but were recaptured south of the city. A number of them died and their bodies were interred in Woodlawn.

Some idea of prices of provisions during the early part of the war may be obtained from the bids that were offered for contracts to supply food and other necessities to the rebel prisoners, though the prices had not yet reached the full altitude of wartime prices. The contracts for these supplies were awarded March 6, 1862. Bement & Company were to supply: Hard bread at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; extra flour, \$4.50 per hundred; beans, \$1.50 bushel; Rio coffee, 21 cents a pound; black tea, 65 cents a pound; rice, 8 cents a pound; brown sugar, 10 cents a pound; molasses, 40 cents a gallon. Farrington & Williams agreed to supply: Mess pork at \$12 a barrel; bacon, $5\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound; fresh beef, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; salt, 50 cents a bushel; potatoes, 56 cents a bushel.

The contents of one shipment of supplies sent by the ladies of Terre Haute and Vigo to camp and hospital (in February, 1862) will show how necessary a co-operation the "folks at home" gave in promoting the cause of the Union. This particular shipment contained 62 pillow cases, 103 shirts, 67 sheets, 49 pairs of socks, 6 feather pillows,

38 towels, 35 pairs of drawers, number pairs of mittens, 22 pillow ticks, 4 bed ticks, 12 glasses of jelly.

At home the suspense between battles, the jubilation over victory and the gloom after defeat were alternating features of the long war. On Saturday night, August 30, 1862, news was received from the battlefield of the second Bull Run. The dispatches reported federal advantage, the actual issue of the battle not becoming known till later. The city was much excited. The court house bell was rung, and when a great crowd assembled in the square the dispatches were read, the German brass band played patriotic airs, and after much discouraging news of the last few weeks the people rejoiced in the progress of their armies. But on the same day the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, was fought, resulting in the defeat and capture of the Seventy-first Regiment, containing a large number of Vigo county soldiers. The first news of this disaster was conveyed to Terre Haute in a dispatch to the *Express* from William H. Fairbanks, saying: "The battle near Richmond yesterday was hotly contested. The enemy was strong and well disciplined. Our men behaved well for new troops. General Cruft had his horse shot under him, and was slightly injured by the fall. Lieutenant Colonel Topping, of the Seventy-first, was killed." As people had been elated on the previous evening, they were now equally disheartened.

During the war each victory was usually celebrated by bonfires. The merchants had occasion to dread these displays, as not an empty box or barrel escaped the quest of the builders of these fires.

JOURNAL OFFICE MOBBED.

One of the incidents of war times in Terre Haute was the attack made by a mob on the office of the *Journal*, the leading Democratic newspaper. As a contemporary writer said, "No sane man ever doubted Colonel Cookerly's loyalty," but through his advocacy of a peace policy he had brought upon himself and his paper a share of the distrust and partisan hostility that were directed against all who did not uphold the "Union, right or wrong," in those troubled days of strife. The feeling against the *Journal* culminated on the evening of October 20, 1861, when the commanding officers of the Forty-third Regiment happened to be absent. Some of the boys had had a row at a house in the city the evening before, and on this night several hundred formed in line and marched from camp to attack the house where they had suffered the preceding night. On their way the *Journal* office attracted their attention, and, bent on indiscriminate violence, they turned aside, and, breaking into the building, threw everything that was movable out of the windows,

emptied the cases on the sidewalk, pried all the type, and the press being too heavy to move was broken. From here they continued their work of vengeance at several houses in town. The mob's work threw the town in an uproar, and nonpartisan meetings were held to express indignation at the event and a committee was appointed to investigate, composed of such well-known men as R. W. Thompson, C. Gilbert, Mark and W. H. Stewart, J. R. Cunningham, J. D. Early, L. C. Warren and others. Nothing came of the investigation further than a condemnation of the affair and the expression of sympathy for Cookerly. The citizens raised a purse and the *Journal* was soon started up again.

Though a Democrat, one of the most patriotic men during the war was Dr. Read, of Terre Haute. Four out of five brothers of the family were in the war. One, Col. S. R. Read, was killed at Murfreesboro, another was in command of a gunboat, and another in command of the Eighth United States Infantry. After eighteen months of service as surgeon of the Twenty-first Indiana Dr. Read returned to Terre Haute and at a public meeting made an eloquent and impassioned appeal for the Union and deprecated a certain current of sentiment which he found among the citizens. He said: "I have found since my return a state of public feeling for which I was entirely unprepared, and in my mind it has produced the most painful apprehensions, because I know whither it tends. * * * I find, fellow citizens, the intemperate indulgence of language in regard to the prosecution of the war exceedingly common—I find expressions of praise and commendation toward the Confederates exceedingly common and constant expressions of the doubt of the success of our arms. Such expressions are hurtful and pernicious."

The Union League was an oath-bound organization composed of supporters of the war, organized to counteract the secret societies of southern sympathizers, and to provide for the defense of Union men from secret attacks. There was a secret grip, a system of hailing comrades and making signals of distress in case a member should be in danger while walking or riding about the city or country.

During the war such notices as these appeared in the local press:

HO, FOR THE WAR!

A few more able-bodied men wanted to fill up the Eighth Indiana Battery, now in the field, stationed at Murphreesboro, Tenn. Twenty-five dollars of your bounty and one month's pay in advance. Recruits have only one year and a half to serve (etc.)

LIEUT. J. VORIS.

J. O'MARA, Rec. Officer.

\$100 BOUNTY.

Notice that soldiers discharged because of wounds received in battle should receive the government's bounty of \$100 the same as if they had served through the war.

One of the curiosities of the war is the following address on a soldier's letter:

"Pray Uncle Samuel take this note
Up to Indiana to Terre Haute;
And Postmaster Jones will the favor do
To hand it over to Shelby Ballew.
I'll frank it on its long, long tramp,
For I've nary red or postage stamp."

The last great event of war times in Indiana was the funeral honors paid to Lincoln. The special train which ran from Indianapolis to Richmond to meet the funeral train bore a large number of prominent men of the state. Among those from Terre Haute were Col. R. N. Hudson and Colonel Thompson. Among the guard of honor at the state house were, from Terre Haute: Capt. J. B. Hazen, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and Col. W. E. McLean, of the Forty-third Indiana. Colonel Thompson was one of the pallbearers, and Colonel McLean and Colonel Hudson were marshals at the funeral procession in Indianapolis.

It was on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865, about seven o'clock that the death of Lincoln was announced, and gloom and consternation fell upon the city. Business houses were closed at once, and a public meeting was held during the afternoon on the square, addressed by Colonel Thompson, H. D. Scott and others. A union memorial meeting was held at the Congregational church on Sixth street, and the audience crowded the auditorium. The church was heavily draped in black. Addresses were made by Dr. Abbott and other divines. Dr. Abbott's address was very felicitous, opening with the story of the death at Quebec of General Wolfe, who, when he heard the enemy was flying, said: "I die content"; even as Lincoln might have spoken, as he died at the close of the great rebellion.

In the room where Frederick A. Ross spent the last few months of his life, looking death in the face so bravely and cheerfully, there hung upon the wall the large buck horns which once adorned his own store. On the antlers were a musket, a knife and a saber, associated with reminiscences of Captain Ross' army life. Though he had all the qualities of a brave and gallant soldier, his service was short, but the way in which he came to take up that short service was greatly to his credit. He had always felt that he owed a duty to his country, and early as 1860 began to prepare for it. In 1860 he and a dozen others engaged Capt. Mark Hough, who had been in the Mexican war, to drill them. Later, the Union Rifles were organized, in which Mr. Ross became lieutenant and then captain. At that time he was associated with his father and James

Ross in business, and was so situated that he was unable to go to the front, but in the last year of the war he served with the One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana.

Frederick A. Ross was born in Maine August 5, 1834, son of John C. Ross, a custom house officer and merchant. In 1839 the family home was moved to Oxford, Ohio, where Fred grew up and prepared himself for college. He went east when nineteen to enter Harvard, but while studying at Phillips Exeter Academy, decided to begin his career as a merchant at once and joined his father at Terre Haute. His father permanently located in Terre Haute in 1847. In 1854 Fred entered the store as partner of his father under the firm name of John C. Ross & Son. In 1847 the store was moved to Linton corner, the store facing Third street. In 1852 the elder Ross built the room where J. R. Fisher was later located and moved his store there. In 1860 James Ross, a brother to Uncle Harry Ross, was taken into partnership and it remained this way until about 1864, when Mayor Ross bought out the other two interests and ran the store himself. He had the first cash desk in his store in Terre Haute and his store was the first one lighted by gas.

Mayor Ross sold out his store to Black & Ash and went to Philadelphia, being there a few years, returning here in 1866 and going into the leather and hardware business with L. A. Burnett. In 1869 the firm was dissolved and Mr. Ross built the building on Fifth street, in which he conducted a wholesale saddle and harness business till 1872, when he sold out to George Kerchoff. Mr. Ross went into the real estate business at this unfortunate time, and the panic of 1873 coming on he lost a handsome competence that he had accumulated.

His only public office was as mayor of Terre Haute, an office he filled for a longer period than any former mayor, and his service was distinguished by remarkable fidelity to his duties and a thorough public spirit.

The Prairie City Guards were organized in 1871, their principal object being to attend parades and funerals of soldiers. A roster of the guards, dated September 1, 1871, follows: Captain, John A. Bryan; lieutenants, Oskar Rankin and James O'Mara; sergeants, William Burnett, James Deagan, Samuel Baker, Andrew Smith and Peter J. Ryan; corporals, Henry Frey, W. A. Watson, P. J. Bell, James Merriman, H. W. McLean, William Baker, E. W. Heizer and Henry Derickson; privates, John G. Anderson, Alexander Armstrong, William A. Baker, John W. Bilby, R. H. Brown, W. U. Burns, John Bossom, Charles Beymer, R. Beymer, J. N. Blair, Orenzo Brown, Thomas Canty, J. C. Kolsem, Charles Duddleston, Henry W. Dinkel, H. S. Dinkel, Oscar Denelie, James Eichelberger, G. W. Ethington, John L. Fears, Frank Guinup,

Alphonso Gilman, Martin Hollinger, J. E. Hayman, Alexander Harrison, M. W. Hovey, C. W. Hoff, Martin Hurst, George Hurst, A. B. Kelley, Charles T. Kettle, John Ludowici, Charles Little, John Nelson, C. M. Myers, Frank Phillips, J. H. Pierce, Peter Stien, Adam Stien, A. L. Sharp, C. A. Soloman, Charles Thomas, Edward Vandivar, Charles Weaver, Charles H. Watson, Fred Wheatfill, Henry A. Wilkes, William Hoff, William F. Hamilton and John Burcham.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Vigo county should not forget its volunteers for the Spanish-American war of 1898. Before war was declared Col. Ebel had been working to raise a company, and in April Company B's muster roll was complete. The company went to Indianapolis on the 26th. Their departure was the signal for much enthusiasm and display of flags and various patriotic demonstrations in the city. May 9th was Dewey day in Terre Haute. Company B was mustered into the United States service on May 12th, and a few days later was camped at Camp Alger. It remained in the east during the summer, but was not called to active service. It returned to Indianapolis in September, and in November finally returned home. Since then Company B has retained its organization as a military-social body.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE PRESS—LITERATURE AND ART AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS—THE ARTISTS, ACTORS AND WRITERS OF TERRE HAUTE—THE THEATERS AND AMUSEMENTS OF OLD AND NEW TERRE HAUTE.

The first newspaper printed in Indiana was at Vincennes July 4, 1804, by Elihu Stout. The material was brought on pack horses from Louisville. How much a pioneer in the newspaper field of the middle west it was will be better realized when it is recalled that in the spring of the same year the Lewis and Clark expedition started from St. Louis to explore the great purchase west of the Mississippi river.

The *Western Register* was founded at Terre Haute in 1823 by the pioneer, John W. Osborn. (See mention elsewhere.) No. 44, Vol. VI, of the *Western Register*, dated February 18, 1830, contains four small pages, of five columns each, printed closely with solid reading matter. Among other articles is a long speech in Congress by Mr. Test, of Indiana, on the distribution of public lands, which he did not favor at all. He referred to the useless millions spent upon the government buildings and white house in severe terms, and exclaimed that the west had already paid more than its share for these national improvements.

Part of the report of congressional debate was seven weeks old and part of it nineteen days. Over three columns of this copy are devoted to the act of the assembly providing for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The European news was from two to three months old, but it was fresh to Terre Haute, and must have been interesting to the intelligent readers of the *Register*. It includes the first report of the bequest by James Smithson to the United States for the foundation of the Smithsonian Institute.

Francis Cunningham had been appointed postmaster of Terre Haute

vice John F. Cruft. Editor Kinney gives his opinion of this Jacksonian act by saying: "Mr. Cruft was among the best officers of this department in this state and gave *universal* satisfaction. We *know* that the PEOPLE *immediately interested in this office did not request his removal.*" Mr. Cunningham is a respectable citizen, and we hope the public will not suffer by the change."

The editor was much disturbed by the apparent design of Congress to modify the tariff. He foresees, if this is done, "The RUIN OF OUR MANUFACTURES, and the annihilation of our home markets. But we await the issue."

Ninety-two petitions, so declares one item, have been presented to Congress against carrying the mails on Sunday.

"According to an estimate made by De Witt Clinton, of New York, the expense of constructing a railroad from that city to New Orleans would be \$11,825,000."

Obituary notices couched in elegant language and in warm terms of eulogy tell of the death of Nancy Linton, seventeen, and Mrs. Rebecca Modesitt, aged forty-two, who died while her husband, Dr. C. B. Modesitt, was in the east. (She was the mother of Mrs. Frances Warren, then about sixteen years old, who survived her mother nearly three-quarters of a century).

Two and a half columns are given to extracts of the "elegant literature" of the day. The advertisements, of which there were six columns, as usual throw the most light on the town and its business. The *Register* announces that good flour, whisky, corn, wheat, cotton, beeswax and clean linen and cotton rags will be received for debts due this office until April, after which cash will be expected from all subscribers.

Harrison and Allen (B. M. Harrison and Henry Allen?) announce that all accounts will be put in the hands of officers for collection on March 1st, previous to that date pork, whisky, wheat, deerskins, feathers, tallow and flour will be received in payment. Dry goods and groceries will be exchanged for these commodities at cash prices. John F. Cruft had received two hundred barrels of Kanawha salt, No. 1 inspected, very dry and white—pork or whisky taken in exchange at cash prices.

Barter, it will be seen, was the common fashion of trade in those days. Scarcity of a circulating medium made cash deals very unusual.

Rose & Warren (Chauncey Rose and Chauncey Warren) also offered two hundred barrels of salt, just received by steamboat, and 1,500 pounds of lead at cost and carriage. Samuel Thompson, of Bruceville, Knox county, offers forty barrels of boiled cider at four dollars a barrel, and several young apple trees at \$1.50 per hundred.

Henry Shepherd, hatter (a cut of old-fashioned bell-crowned hat), offers hats warranted to be water proof, at wholesale and retail at Pittsburgh prices. Beaver, otter, muskrat and mink furs taken. Tilley & Scott, of Louisville, offer two hundred and fifty kegs of Boston nails and fifty kegs of Dupont's gunpowder (it was not foreseen that this brand of powder would some day be made in Vigo county).

The new, fast-running steamboat Tippecanoe, Defrees, master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will run between Louisville and Terre Haute, and being very light draught of water will be able to run the whole season. J. F. Cruft, agent. The Highlander is also announced to run all season after the river opens.

Alexander H. Miller and Noah Beymer offer tinware and sheet-iron work at prices to compare favorably with Cincinnati and Louisville.

Seven notices of horses taken up indicate a poor state of fences. The horses were reported to a justice of the peace, appraised at prices from eight to twenty-seven dollars, and advertised.

An advertiser forewarns all persons, storekeepers in particular, from trading with or trusting his wife Lucy, for she is deranged in mind and not a fit person to make contracts.

The editor announces that postage on letters of business must be paid or they will not be attended to.

The editors of Terre Haute for the first fifty years, from the establishment of the Register in 1823, included a number of able men of interesting character, who were men either of culture or native force. To speak of none who are contemporary, there were John W. Osborn, A. Kinney, S. B. Gookins, J. B. L. Soule, Thomas Dowling, Jesse Conard, D. S. Danaldson, Captain Allen, R. N. Hudson, O. J. Smith, S. R. Henderson, P. S. Westfall, and others, all of whom have gone but Smith and Henderson. Most of these were prominent in other affairs of city and county, and individual mention of them is made on other pages.

Charles H. Allen, who died October 21, 1907, was formerly editor of the *Express*, and was also identified with the *Indianapolis Journal* and the *Evansville Courier*. He had taught English literature in Maine Academy and served with conspicuous gallantry in the war for the Union. He was one of the organizers (with Jerome Burnett) of *Public Opinion*, and for the last twenty years of his life was in the editorial department of the *Washington Post*. "His editorial writings have been uniformly distinguished by that kindliness of spirit and love for mankind that shaped the entire course of his life." It is said that he became an authority on the federal constitution, and made numerous suggestions that were enacted into laws by Congress. In a Massachusetts regiment during the war he was severely wounded at Antietam, was taken to a

western hospital, and when discharged raised a company of Indiana volunteers, of which he was made captain. He was half owner of the *Express*.

In the earlier days preceding the present generation there were occasional examples of the unfortunate black sheep of good families—not many, but always one or two conspicuously in view. Talented, fine young fellows, with everything in prospect of successful and honorable careers, they fell into dissipation and finally drifted to the very bottom. And yet such were their natural good qualities, their bright wit, that they were not despised but pitied. The war brought to an end much of this. Some of the ne'er-do-wells at home became gallant soldiers to die as heroes, and others after noble service returned to civil life softened by their hardships to become quiet, good men and citizens. In the earlier days, of the free and easy social conditions, there were some of the scapegraces who went down into the valley and came out on the heights.

Judge Jesse Conard came here prior to 1840 and was for seventeen years proprietor and editor of the *Wabash Courier*, which he bought from Thomas Dowling and which he finally sold to R. N. Hudson, who merged it with the *Express*. Judge Conard was judge of the probate court of this county. He was author of two novels, "Stephen Moreland," published in Philadelphia before he came here, and "Mount Echo," written while here and published in Cincinnati. He spent the last years of his life in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1877, aged eighty-three. Another "Judge" Conard, son of the editor, had a more melancholy fate. He was one of those wrecks, deserving of a better fate, that can usually be found in all communities. E. Worthington Conard, usually called "Judge," was the son of Judge Jesse. He was born in West Chester, Pa., about 1822. His mother died in a few days, and her family told Jesse Conard that he had better go west. He obeyed and in time came to Terre Haute, where he filled a respected position for a number of years. The boy grew up into a handsome young fellow, under the care of two aunts, who were much attached to him. But against their wishes, on becoming of age he journeyed west and came to his father in Terre Haute, and at once took up work in the *Courier* office. His father was said to have treated him very badly, which may have contributed to his downfall. He had inherited five thousand dollars from his mother, which his father wasted. He remained with the *Courier* until it was merged with the *Express*, and set type for that paper. In 1861 he was appointed mail agent on the Alton road, but lost the place for inattention to duty, and then he went down very fast and became a mere vagabond. An aunt dying left him property worth \$9,000 and some money, on which he could have lived very well, but he became miserly in habits, and though he had plenty of

money in McKeen's bank, he would go to the National House at night to sleep, pay for his room each morning, and then go out to eat at the cheapest place. He was known of by everybody, but few knew him. When urged to put on a decent garb and go to meet the surviving aunt, who still loved him, he said: "No, she remembers me as a handsome, intelligent young man, and I will not dispel the picture by obtruding this bloated, diseased carcass before her." He died at the National two years after receiving his fortune in 1877. A few months later his father and the aunt sent for his body to lay it beside his young mother.

In selling the *Courier* Thomas Dowling promised Conard not to start another paper in Terre Haute within five years. The veteran Dowling could not stay out of journalism so long, and he sent for his brother John in Washington to come and assume the nominal proprietorship of a new paper. This was the origin of the Terre Haute *Express*, the first issue of which appeared December 13, 1841. No prospectus had been issued, and not a subscriber was on the books. In four weeks it had the largest circulation of any paper on the Wabash. Thomas Dowling's name did not appear as editor and proprietor until the five-year limit had expired. In February, 1845, David S. Danaldson bought the *Express*, moving it from the Linton block to an old frame building on the site later occupied by the Naylor opera house, and still later to a building next to the old town hall, Third and Ohio. May 12, 1851, the first number of the *Daily Express* was issued, which was the first daily paper published in this city. J. B. L. and Moses Soule purchased the *Express* in 1853.

September 14, 1855, R. N. Hudson entered the field of Terre Haute journalism, having purchased the *Express*, and also buying the property of the *American* (organ of the Know-Nothing party.) In April, 1857, he merged the *Courier* with the *Express*. The *Express* next passed into the hands of Gen. Charles Cruft, January, 1861, and remained in that ownership until sold to the Express Printing Company in April, 1872. C. A. Allen and Maj. O. J. Smith were editors during this period. W. R. McKeen bought the *Express* in August, 1879, Perry S. Westfall becoming his editor. In March, 1898, a stock company, in which the McKeen interest was large, took over the *Express*, and it was published under that name until 1903, when it was succeeded by the syndicate paper, the Terre Haute *Star*.

In 1863 the *Express* was obliged to raise the subscription by half owing to the advance in the price of paper within three months over nearly one hundred per cent. In January of that year the *Express* had begun to publish the entire Associated Press report, beginning with Gen-

eral Rosecrans' dispatch announcing that the army of the Cumberland had fought one of the greatest battles of the war.

The *Wabash Enquirer* was established July 4, 1838, by J. P. Chapman, a relative of Henry Fairbanks.

J. B. Edmunds and Isaac Coltrin established the *Prairie City* in 1850. In 1856 Edmunds, Cookerly and Thomas I. Bourne established the *Terre Haute Journal* as a weekly. Bourne soon retired and died in 1857, and the remaining members of the firm established the *Daily Evening Journal*, which was sold to a stock company in 1862. Cookerly went on a farm, but later bought the *Journal* with John Jordan, and kept it until it was sold to R. N. Hudson & Company.

The *Terre Haute Gazette* was established in 1868 as a weekly. Under the ownership of Hudson & Rose a daily edition was started. The veteran newspaper man, William C. Ball, bought the *Gazette* in November, 1872, with John S. Dickerson as partner. Spencer F. Ball secured the latter's interest in 1874, and from that time until the *Gazette* went out of existence the Balls controlled its management and policy. (See sketch of W. C. Ball.)

Jerome Burnett, who came to Terre Haute with his father, Virgil Burnett, from New Jersey in 1845 (cousin of Linus A. Burnett), studied in the limited schools of the town and worked his way up to a fine position and reputation as a government official and literary man. He had worked in his father's blacksmith shop, was with his father-in-law, Albert Lange, in the county auditor's and state auditor's offices, was deputy auditor of the state for eleven years, and then went to Washington, where he was chief of the bond division of the treasury department when he died in 1891. He had gone there with John C. New under the Harrison administration, and served on under Cleveland. He was one of the founders of *Public Opinion* and worked on it for several years. He was an excellent writer and a graceful poet. At one time he taught school in Terre Haute.

This little poem by Mr. Burnett, to his absent wife, was written on New Year's eve, 1868:

Sitting and smoking in silence,
Or laughing at Vanity Fair,
Or glancing anon at the papers,
Where nothing is new or rare,
I wish every moment that you were here
Or I were over there

Musing or watching the branches
That shiver in wintry air,
Thinking, when death shall divide us,
Leaving a heart with its care,
How one will wish the other were here,
Or both were over there!

The following melancholy incident of Capt. George W. Cutter, one of Terre Haute's early writers, was related in a Chicago newspaper after his death at Washington: "One bleak night in this very month, eleven years ago, he had been on one of his erratic cruises and wandered upon the street, where the heavy, cold and cheerless walls of the mansions of the rich rear their chilly fronts, sparsely clad, the wintry winds whipping around his trembling limbs, and the wolves of hunger howling after him, as he expressed it himself. He sat upon the curbing of the pavement to rest and brood over his situation. Soon he heard music and the voice of singing. He was wonderfully fond of each. A moment's listening and it was that of a lady giving in thrilling tones the notes of his own *E Pluribus Unum*, to an admiring group of friends. That lady is now the wife of the gallant General Hooker. Little did the accomplished artist dream that the destitute author of the piece she executed so well and admired so much was so very near at hand."

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Though many and bright are the stars that appear
 In the flag by our country unfurled;
 And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there,
 Like rainbows adorning the world—
 Their light is unsullied, as those in the sky,
 By a deed that our fathers have done,
 And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie,
 In that motto of—"Many in one."

The oppressed of the earth to that standard shall fly
 Wherever its folds shall be spread,
 And the exile shall feel 'tis his own native sky
 Where its stars shall float over his head.
 And these stars shall increase till the fulness of time,
 Its millions of cycles have run,
 Till the world shall have welcomed their mission sublime,
 And the nations of earth be one.

Then up with our flag! Let it stream in the air!
 Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
 They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
 And their sons were not born to be slaves.
 Up! up! with that banner, where'er it may call,
 Our millions shall rally around,
 And a nation of Freemen that moment shall fall
 When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

Cutter wrote as late as 1863, and his poems always were welcomed and copied. He wrote "The Song of Steam," "The Song of Iron," "E Pluribus Unum," "The Song of Lightning," etc. Captain Cutter

fell in love with an actress, Mrs. Drake, at Indianapolis. His passion was rapid and he impetuously hurried the marriage and woke the county clerk, Joseph Brown, at midnight to get the license.

"The Bird That Sang in May" appeared anonymously in Harper's Magazine in 1864, made the round of the papers and was published in the *Terre Haute Gazette* in 1870 with the name of the author for the first time—J. B. L. Soule.

A poem written by Jacob Hager many years ago, while he was still a young man, at a time when the minds of the youth were under the spell of Byron and Shelley, floated through many papers, where it attracted the attention of George D. Prentice, himself a poet and famous writer, who copied it in the *Louisville Journal*, prefacing it with a highly complimentary note. The poem shows the culture of the mind of Mr. Hager, and a few verses may be allowed here. (The Mary was Mary Linton).

TO MARY.

"Nessun maggiore dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria."

Mary, my days of hope and joy are ended;
Gone are the happy hours of life's sweet June,
And the bright dreams that with my being blended
Their glowing tints, have vanished all too soon.
But I may love thee still, though love be folly,
Though crushed and withered every hope may be;
Dearer to me this passion, pure and holy,
Than a successful love apart from thee.

Thou may'st forget the troth that once we plighted,
The blissful visions of those happy hours,
When heart with heart, and soul with soul united,
Life's journey seemed but one bright path of flowers.
Forget all this—drink deep of Lethe's waters—
Forget at night the promises of noon,
Be most capricious of Eve's daughters,
And change thy loves with every changing moon.

But ask not me, beloved, to forget thee.
Oblivion's blessings would be sought in vain,
For I must ever love thee and regret thee,
Though every memory be fraught with pain.
Thou art the one deep thought of my existence,
The sad remembrance which will not depart,
The worshipped idol, whom no time nor distance,
Nor hopelessness may banish from my heart.

Jacob H. Hager (1815-1876), a native of Maryland, was a graduate of Kenyon College with high honors, two of his classmates being

Judge David Davis and Edward M. Stanton. He came to Terre Haute with his father in 1835. He served a time in the legislature. He had a studious, rare literary taste, was an elegant writer and poet, and was familiar with several languages, being one of the most cultivated among a number of intelligent contemporaries. It is pleasant to repeat the words written of him by his friend, D. W. Minshall: "His nature was one of childlike simplicity, absolutely without guile, frank, artless, honest and sincere, with a heart wide open that all men might read and a hand that shamed us all to more generosity. This ingenuous, open-hearted nature attracted and refreshed men, and held them to it as a magnet holds its affinity, for each could feel some better part of their nature, which the cunning and subtlety of the world had not yet reached." A rare tribute, and at the same time affording a glimpse into the reserved Mr. Minshall's nature, not often given.

Hager fell dead while talking to his son. For a short time he was in the dry goods business on the north side of the square. He was chief clerk of the Wabash canal board of trustees (Ohio street office) for about twenty-five years, and was paymaster of the Vandalia for several years. Once he was presented, with another classmate of Kenyon, a large man, by Stanton, also a large man, to Lincoln. As Lincoln looked at the small figure of Hager and his robust companions, he made one of his quizzical remarks: "These gentlemen must have horned you away from the trough when you were at Kenyon." Hager was extremely well versed in English, French, Spanish and Latin literature. He married a daughter of John Ross, of Vincennes, brother of James and Harry Ross, of Terre Haute. Her sister married Charles McCulloch, son of Hugh McCulloch, of Ft. Wayne.

The career of James F. Gookins as an artist had its original inspiration in an event that belongs with the history of literary affairs of Terre Haute. In 1860 there was a band of youthful spirits associated as a debating and literary society, who invited Bayard Taylor to lecture here in the city school house. The famous litterateur arrived in the midst of a storm at the little station on the prairie, where he was met by a young fellow and introduced to two others equally boyish, who constituted the reception committee. Taylor was a little dubious about the outlook, but the spokesman forced him to take a carriage and go to the home of his father, Judge S. B. Gookins. Taylor thought it useless to lecture, but the lecture committee insisted, and as they drove him to the old city school at Fourth and Mulberry the streets were seen to be full of umbrellas moving in the same direction—and the hall was packed. The acquaintance formed between Bayard Taylor and James F. Gookins led the latter to go to Europe to begin a career as an artist, following the author's advice on the subject.

The Ulyssean Debating Society, an organization of young men, for the cultivation of oratory and mutual improvement included among its members James B. Harris, Joseph Gilbert, James Gookins, C. E. Hosford, Putnam Brown, O. J. Smith, John Risley, Lucius and Theodore Bailey and others. It gave a fine course of lectures, in which noted lecturers spoke at the city school at Fourth and Mulberry streets or the Universalist church, Ohio street, west of Fifth. In the seasons of 1859-60, there lectured for this society Bayard Taylor, the famed traveler, who spoke of Moscow; Horace Greeley, whose illegible note of acceptance had been one of the wonders of the town; Carl Schurz, who, the next year, was to win the mission to Spain, by his speeches for Lincoln and Hamlin; John G. Saxe, the genial poet, who coined the line, "The Yankee's initial number is number one"; J. T. Headley, the historian of "Napoleon and His Marshals," and last, though not least, Lola Montez. Those who saw and heard Lola, the Countess Lansfeld, have an interesting personality to remember. She had been the most famous danseuse in Europe, noted for her beauty and her escapades. Later, her relations with the king of Bavaria, and her influence over him, wrecked that merry monarch's throne, and the riotous mobs which drove him into temporary retirement, made Lola Montez fly the country. She finally settled in New York, and when not making a new marriage, wrote books and articles and lectured. She died about a year after her appearance in Terre Haute.

We find an item of business in the council meeting of May 3, 1841, which was the prelude to a theatrical incident of great interest. A short time before citizens had petitioned the council to reduce the charge of five dollars per day for theater licenses, which request was granted and the rate made seventy-five dollars per month, payable in advance. Doubtless, it was understood the rate for shorter terms would be pro rata, for it was hardly to be supposed that any traveling company of that time could deposit seventy-five dollars in one payment.

The first company to take advantage of the new license charge was McKenzie & Jefferson, as shown by the following note from the council record for May 3, 1841:

"Petition of McKenzie & Jefferson, asking liberty to have application of the five dollars per night for their theatrical performance was paid to the treasurer to be made on the seventy-five dollars per month demanded by the board of council. On motion of D. S. Danaldson this request was granted."

As the treasurer's record for the year 1841 shows the receipt of eighteen dollars from theatrical license, it may be assumed that the company made a week's stand in Terre Haute, which would have cost

eighteen dollars, and that Joseph Jefferson, the beloved, spent a week here when, as a boy of thirteen, he traveled with his father and mother and sang and danced between acts.

Of public amusements during early times one of the first we have record of is an official report of town licenses issued to Chapman Brothers, who played nine nights in 1838-39, the license fee being \$10 a night for three days and \$5 a night for six days. The character of the performances is not mentioned. During the following season the traveling entertainers paid thirty dollars into the town treasury.

The first theatrical manager of Terre Haute, of whom we have any record, was Samuel Dodson, who was among a number of useful citizens brought to Terre Haute by the Wabash & Erie canal, in the construction of which he had some share. Soon after the completion of the canal and his settlement in this city, Mr. Dodson saw money in the show business, and, leasing Corinthian hall at the northeast corner of Wabash and avenue and Third street, in the early fifties he launched this first theatrical venture by introducing to the public the then novel play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," evidently a powerful drama, since, after fifty-five years of wear and tear, it still draws good houses in Terre Haute. Mr. Dodson had to rely on home talent principally. The "little Eva" of the play was the daughter of the veteran railroad engineer, "Billy Baugh," and a son of Samuel Dodson shyly confesses that he once was drafted to take the part of the baby in the cast, which, not being a speaking part, he filled with distinction.

In 1843 S. & H. Nichols petitioned for a reduction of the circus license. A rate of fifteen dollars had been fixed for exhibiting "a caravan menagerie or other collection of animals or circus for gain," under regulations as adopted in 1841. The license was \$2.50 a night to exhibitors of wax figures, puppet shows, wire or rope dancing, juggling, tumbling, ventriloquism, concerts, theatricals and other amusements, excepting circuses.

The character of some of the early amusements that once took the place of the modern theatricals, which now amuse Terre Haute people may be judged from one of the attractions of 1848, when a "family concert" was given by a traveling troupe, consisting of father and mother and two daughters. The younger miss danced the Sailor's Hornpipe and Scotch Fling, and together the sisters, one in male attire, were loudly encored for la polka. Another entertainment in February, 1848, was a band of minstrels, the Harmonians, who played for a week at the court house, rendering instrumental music on the banjo, tambourine, castanets, and their singing was pronounced excellent, embracing "The Slave's Lament," "The Floating Scow," "Stop That Knocking," operatic se-

lections, etc. The performance began at 7 o'clock, admission twenty-five cents. The awarding of a gold pencil for the best conundrum crowded the court house. Dr. Ezra Read won the prize. A very popular conundrum was "Why is a certain merchant on the square distinguished for good health, good sense and good fortune?" "Because he's Early to bed, and Early to rise."

Raymond's circus was one of the summer attractions in 1848. One of its most advertised features was Herr D., who enters a cage of wild animals. He had "exposed his life in subduing the largest and most terrible lion ever caught. This animal is at present in his possession, and has repeatedly saved his life when exercising the other beasts in the performing cage." Herr D. will appear in the scene entitled, "The Dreadful Doom of the Sultan's Slave."

McKean Buchanan and his daughter, Virginia, spent some time in Terre Haute in the spring of 1866, giving a series of classic and other plays at Dowling hall. They were artists of much dramatic ability. Mr. Buchanan related a story of how he once had to play twice for the same money. While in California his treasurer carried off the night's receipts at the box office. The player said nothing but managed to meet the treasurer at a gaming house and engaged him in a game. Buchanan succeeded in winning every dollar he had and that was the time he played twice for his money. He was popular here and a benefit was tendered him in a communication signed by J. H. Hager, Dr. J. C. Thompson, Luther Hager, W. R. McKeen, W. H. Buckingham, Perry Tuttle, P. M. Donnelly, Dr. John Wood and other prominent men. The play of "Hamlet" was announced, but on the night Ophelia could not be given, for Miss Buchanan was watching beside her mother at the Terre Haute House, as she was lying at the point of death. Mr. Buchanan struggled manfully to do his part, but he had not spoken half a dozen lines of Hamlet's soliloquy, when his voice broke and he exclaimed: "My wife is dying; take your money; run down the curtain; I can not play!" and the audience slowly and sadly dispersed.

A part of the Miller-Parrott bakery is the old Dowling hall, the first important amusement hall of Terre Haute in which appeared many people of fame, who have since passed off the stage. Dowling hall, which was built near the close of the Civil war by Colonel Dowling, at what seems now the very high cost of sixty thousand dollars (war time prices), was for the times a very fine building. In it for a time was the office of the Wabash & Erie canal. On the little stage in the old hall, Edwin Forrest played and Parepa Rosa sang. Artemus Ward and Josh Billings delivered their humorous lectures. "Billy" Emerson introduced from it "Captain Jinks of the Hoss Marines." Bayard Taylor,

John B. Gough, Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley also lectured there. Opera, minstrelsy and the drama were presented by the stage lights of the period.

The first opera house (Naylor's) opened in 1870; was built by a company of business men to maintain the prosperity of the west end of Wabash avenue, and if it was not profitable as an investment it fulfilled very well the original purpose by holding the center of business in its vicinity for many years. When it was completed in 1870 the directors and moving spirits in the enterprise were: S. S. Early, W. B. Warren, Charles E. Hosford, F. V. Bichowsky, L. A. Burnett, W. E. McLean, O. Miller and others. This, is the most imposing building of the city for many years, was built by James Hook. The ground dimensions of the buildings were eighty by one hundred and thirty-eight feet. The painting contract was given to the painter who is now Sir Robert Buckels, of Oxford, England. The architect was J. A. Vrydagh. Designed to cost \$60,000, the building cost when completed about \$178,000, including the land. It seated comfortably between 1,300 and 1,400 persons, but at times held audiences of from 1,800 to 2,000. As indicating how far advanced in modern building construction at the time this structure was and how great the advance has been since that time, expressions of admiration were frequently heard when the six by ten plate glass windows were put in on the first floor.

Of course the dedication performance was Terre Haute's most notable amusement affair to date. John E. Owens was engaged for that grand occasion for two nights. Seats for the first night were sold at auction, the first choice going to O. Miller for twenty-five dollars, next choice to S. S. Early and D. Deming for ten dollars each, J. C. McGregor at six dollars, G. W. Bement, L. A. Burnett and J. O. Jones next at five dollars. There was a full house, and the central chandelier, which subsequently was lighted only on rare occasions, shed abundant light over Terre Haute's best and most fashionable folk. The opening night was a mingled lark and misadventure. The company failed to arrive on time, and, the audience declining to take its money back, waited till nearly 11 o'clock for the curtain to rise, being amused in the meantime by an exhibition of all the fine new scenery, music by J. E. Tonti's orchestra, recitation of "Shamus O'Brien" by W. F. Burroughs, and an Irish song by Oliver Wren. Owens arrived finally and presented "Everybody's Friend," with Owens in the character of Maj. Wellington De Bouts. The next night was "Happiest Day of My Life," and "Forty Winks." C. E. Hosford was manager of the house.

"Memories of the Professional and Social Life of John E. Owens by His Wife" is a book that was published in 1892 by John Murphy &

Co., of Baltimore. In it is an account of his opening of our opera house, as follows: "While in Cincinnati a flattering offer was received to inaugurate the new opera house in Terre Haute. He hesitated about accepting it, as he was wistfully looking toward home, having arranged to give himself two or three weeks' vacation at Christmas time. However, he finally telegraphed an affirmative for the nights requested. The management offered as an additional inducement, relief from rehearsals; the company engaged having recently played as Mr. Owens support. He left Cleveland in ample time to reach Terre Haute Monday afternoon; but en route detention occurred, road was blocked by debris from a collision of freight trains. In consequence he did not arrive in Indianapolis until 7:30, some while after the hour he was due in Terre Haute—seventy-eight miles further on.

"Much annoyed, he gave up all hope of fulfilling his promise to inaugurate the new opera house; but nevertheless continued his journey, having telegraphed the manager about the dilemma. At the first station after leaving Indianapolis a telegram was brought on the train to him (a response to his own) which read: 'The audience will wait for you.' At every succeeding station was received a telegram to the same effect, variously worded. The entire ride of seventy-eight miles was made while the audience were waiting for the star of the evening. Upon arriving at Terre Haute he drove rapidly to the opera house, and exceeded even his own record for quick dressing. The curtain arose at 11 o'clock, and when 'Major De Boots' stepped on the stage a deafening shout of welcome arose. The whole performance went off with eclat, the major and Solon being applauded to the echo until the fall of the curtain at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the crowd dispersed in jolly good humor.

"Previous to Owens' arrival telegrams had been read to the audience, from time to time, giving information that 'Owens was within seventy miles of Terre Haute,' then 'fifty miles,' then 'thirty miles' and so on. The entire episode made quite a talk, and was dilated on in the various newspapers."

Naylor's opera house was burned July 21, 1896.

The construction of the Grand opera house at Terre Haute began May 1, 1897, and was completed November 1, 1897. The theater was opened on November 2, 1897.

The academy of music was much frequented thirty-five or forty years ago by amusement seekers. In the fall of 1870 there is mention of Luke Schoolcraft as an entertainer, and about the same time at the Dowling hall some theatrical troupes were giving variety shows. One night during the season of 1870-71 the famous singer, Christine Nilsson, assisted by Henry Vieuxtemps, was advertised to appear, with prices of

admission ranging from four dollars to one dollar. But the prima donna was detained by illness in Indianapolis. Among the lecturers in January, 1871, were John B. Gough, who came to the opera house on a very rainy night, and the noted traveler, Paul du Chaillu.

Several well-known stage people have had their home in Terre Haute. Miss Alice Fischer, daughter of Frederick Fischer, some years ago played with the Joe Jefferson company, and was married in Terre Haute to an actor of note, William Harcourt King. Terre Haute is the birthplace of the famous "Sis Hopkins" (Miss Rose Melville), and her sister, Mrs. Samuel Young, also once on the stage, lives at Collett Park place.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davis were two delightful people. They beamed with hearty good will and geniality, and possessed a homely unaffected manner. They came here with a flock of children, all of them full of music and some with the voice of a lark. The father was an accomplished vocal musician, from the music-loving land of Wales, and had sung in many a Welsh eisteddfod or national musical convention. He drilled the little ones constantly, if practice in what was second nature could be called drilling. The Davis family—the father and mother and the children—used to sing for little gatherings at churches and schools, usually for mere good will, but the time came when the Naylor opera house was crowded at benefit performances just to hear the Davis family sing.

A few people in Terre Haute heard Jenny Lind sing during her American tour, 1851-52, at Indiana towns along the Ohio. Capt. Jesse Robertson was one of the fortunate ones who heard the Swedish Nightingale as she sang on the deck of the floating palace which P. T. Barnum, her manager, employed to make the river trip. He heard her marvelous singing at Lawrenceburg, where he lived as a boy. The family of Mrs. Margaret Fowler on Eagle street was then living at Jeffersonville, and also heard the singer about that time.

OLD LETTERS.

There exists a letter written in 1847, without envelope or stamp, sealed by a red wafer, postage "10" written in ink by the postmaster (from New York to Illinois). The four pages are closely written except a blank space across the middle of the fourth page so that when folded it would be on the outside to receive the address. Along with the making of quill pens there was a method of folding letters which was one of the arts of the graceful correspondent of pioneer times.

Mr. Early made a long tour through Europe in 1849-50, returning during the very stormy winter of 1850-51. During the voyage an inci-

dent happened, which deeply impressed Mr. Early, and was described by him at considerable length in an article written for the *Baltimore Bulletin*, a paper with which Mr. Early was connected during his residence in Baltimore. Briefly stated, the facts were as follows: During the voyage home a friendless passenger sickened and died and Mr. Early and others, commemorating his sad and lonely ending, did what they could to give him a decent burial at sea. After the funeral service was read and the body had descended into the sea, it rose again, floated in full view for a few moments, and then disappeared from view. Displaced coverings allowed a glimpse of the face, but to Mr. Early's surprise the pallid face which he knew well took on an entirely different aspect, and was that of a beloved friend and relative then in Kentucky. He felt that it was an illusion, caused in part by recent thoughts of the distant friend, as he wondered why the correspondence between them had been interrupted. He was troubled and made a careful minute of the peculiar occurrence. On arriving at New York, by which time he had dismissed the incident from his mind, Mr. Early hastened to the office of an elder brother of his young Kentucky friend. He scarcely had greeted him when the friend said: "As you were at sea when it occurred, you have not, of course, heard of J——'s death," J—— being the name of Mr. Early's relative. On comparing the time of the two events, making allowance for the difference of time and the position of the ship, Mr. Early's relative had died at the time at which he had seen his face as the stranger's body sank in the ocean.

Capt. William Earle once related a singular incident in his Arctic voyages, which borders on the supernatural, in a very fine account of a boat cruise on the shores of Siberia, while he was in command of a whaler. The whole story is too long to be repeated here, but enough of it to enable us to follow the Terre Haute village boy to an Arctic peak, and to tell of the curious incident will be given. He had left his ship with three boats and crews of eighteen men, to look for whales, and after a pull of about twenty-five miles they had landed in a little bay partly filled with a glacier. He told of how they enjoyed a hearty meal of cold, salt beef, scouse, ducks, curlew, broiled reindeer steak and excellent coffee. After sending his men to their tents to sleep just four hours, Captain Earle walked to a range of hills and climbed one which was very high. "What I saw from that peak I shall not soon forget," said Captain Earle. "Above me was a clear, cloudless sky. A dense fog spread over land and sea, while here and there peaks rose like islands from a sea of down. To the east the shimmer of the morning sun clothed the undulating vapor in a robe of silver and gold. It was such a scene as I had never witnessed before and never expect to again, but I would not

advise any one to try a four years' voyage to the coast of Siberia for the sake of seeing it.

"There was one thing I would like for somebody to explain to me, viz., while I was most deeply absorbed in the strange and enchanting scene, I became sensible to a strain of music, soft and sweet and low as the gentlest notes of an aeolian harp. I turned to see whence it came, but it ceased; no living thing could I see; no insect, no bird; no animal of any kind, not even a shrub or blade of grass on that bleak mountain top. I was alone, and looked again on that scene, to become more entranced by its surpassing loveliness and the more I felt and heard the music around me. I turned again to ascertain its source. This time it did not cease; it was in the ground beneath my feet; it was in the air above and around me. My blood seemed to be coursing through my veins with electric speed. I began to fancy that my mind was wandering, but the cold, keen air, the hard, gray rock on which I stood told me of the reality. While thus gazing with admiration and listening with awe and wonder, a flaming feeling came to my lips, and upon wiping them I found my handkerchief stained with blood. My mouth and nose both were bleeding."

While the music still was sounding Captain Earle rushed away and down the mountain side, stumbling, falling and bleeding and reached the plain, weary and faint. After further unsuccessful search the boats returned to the ship, after suffering considerable hardship, during an absence of forty-seven hours, in which the men had only four hours' sleep and the captain but half an hour. When the captain stepped on deck, his little boy, thirteen years old, flung his arms around his neck and said: "Oh, father, I am glad you have come back safe," and then told him that he had been on shore among the natives and brought off eight reindeer.

CHAPTER XXII.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CHURCHES—THE OLD SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS—TERRE HAUTE'S PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCES, HOSPITALS, ORPHANS ASYLUMS AND PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS—THE LIBERAL HANDS OF ITS BENEFACTORS.

The first religious services held within the limits of Vigo county by Protestants were those conducted by Jonathan Stamper, chaplain of the Kentucky troops who were stationed at Fort Harrison during 1812. But for several years, religious worship, if it were carried on in this vicinity, found meager record in the annuals that have come down to us. The important epoch in the settlement of the great plain from the lakes to the Ohio, of which Terre Haute is one of the centers, was between the years 1815 and 1825, during which time the Indians retired before the advancing settlers, the territories became states of the Union, and pioneers, office seekers and town builders came from the older states. Infidels and fanatics, as well as preachers and teachers, tried to organize societies, each after his own favorite theory. The harmony of Rapp, the atheism of Owen, the deism of Kirkney, the commune of the Shakers, the agrarianism of the Newlights, the city corporation of the Methodists at Mount Carmel, were all planned and planted in their respective localities during that eventful decade. The Kentucky Baptists, Cumberland Presbyterians and Quakers were largely in advance of the Methodists in the older counties south of Vigo.

However, slow to provide for devotional services, either by organizations or buildings, were the first settlers of Terre Haute. They were always free from fanaticism. None of the above name vagaries took root here, and it is to the praise of all the congregations of this city that neither heresy nor apostasy, nor the scandal of fallen ministers, has marred their onward progress for usefulness.

Rev. Aaron Wood, of the Methodist church, who began preaching in Vigo county in 1826, many years later wrote a history of early Method-

ism in this county, which has been the basis of most of the accounts of the church during the early period. The first Methodist societies, according to Mr. Wood, were in the country about Terre Haute, and considerable congregations existed there before any were formed in town. And yet, he says, no town on the Wabash at that day had so many well bred, educated, high-minded liberal men as Terre Haute—enterprising, ambitious men whose moral character was elevated by their early training in other lands, some in Ireland, some in Canada, in New England, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Yet no denomination was strong enough to build a church, and the first church was supported by the farmers in the country, by the Barnes, Brown, Dixon, Jackson, Lambert, Wilkes, Ostrander and other families. As early as 1813 a society of these held meetings on the Sabbath. John Dixon related this incident to Aaron Wood. One Sunday there were holding a prayer meeting at Lambert's house, and a company of hostile savages appeared so near as to see them on their knees in prayer. A Pottawatomie chief at the treaty told Dixon "We feared the Great Spirit and left," though the night before they had massacred the settlers south of Honey creek. Dixon always acknowledged a special providence in their preservation.

Aaron Wood and Richard Hargrave preached in the court house at Terre Haute during 1826-34. In 1834 the Methodists took legal possession of the lot donated by the proprietors of the town for a church, and erected thereon a building that cost \$800. Revs. Wood and M. A. Jewett conducted the dedication services. Previous to this time the church at Terre Haute was served by one of the early Methodist circuit riders, James McCord having been assigned to the Fort Harrison circuit in 1818. It is said that the first Methodist sermon in Terre Haute was preached in the bar-room of the Indian Chief inn in 1819, there being seven Methodists and eighteen others in attendance. An attempt had been made to establish Terre Haute as a station in 1831, but the movement failed until John Jackson and three others pledged and paid four hundred dollars for a permanent church. Smith L. Robinson was the first preacher, and appointments were continued regularly thereafter. At the end of the first year of his pastorate Rev. Robinson had seventy members in his church. This first Methodist church stood on the corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, facing south.

Other denominations had also sent their missionaries into this vicinity. Thomas McCoy is said to have been the first Baptist missionary, and Samuel Taylor the first Presbyterian. Perhaps the latter was the missionary who visited Terre Haute in 1825 and is reported as saying: "The last night I preached in Terre Haute, but few of the villagers attended. The town of Terre Haute is a very beautiful village, composed of white

houses, situated on the left bank of the Wabash river, but is no place for preaching." And then he continued in summarizing the material and spiritual condition of the town as "A very singular place; it had a population of about two hundred people and much mercantile business; had no religious society of any order, but that there was at this time a great disposition to hear preaching; several gentlemen had formed a Sunday reading meeting at the court house." All the early missionaries held services at the court house until the building of the Methodist church, when that became the place of assembling for religious purposes.

A searching of official records has revealed some facts about several other church organizations in the county during the twenties and thirties. In March, 1825, at the home of George Malcom in Sugar Creek township, was held an election of trustees for the New Hope church. The congregation was legally organized in order to procure a piece of ground on which to erect a church building. The trustees elected were John Black, Samuel Perry, Samuel Emory and George Malcom. This church later divided on the slavery issue, and Micajah Goodman was foremost in organizing the West Vigo congregation from one of the factions.

The Union Baptist church of Honey Creek, according to a public notice, "the Baptist church in Vigo county on the waters of Honey creek," met to elect trustees March 3, 1827, to acquire a deed for the land on which the church stood. John Hodges was clerk and Willis Pierson chairman of the meeting, and those elected trustees were Joseph Liston, Jesse Whitaker and William Welch. The Baptists had a society in Prairie Creek in 1829, said to have been founded as early as 1822. At a meeting in 1829, Charles Johnston, Margaret and Elizabeth Johnston, Nathan and Nancy Poyner, and Jesse and Sarah Kester, for the consideration of one dollar sold to the church society one and one-half acres in the southwest quarter of section 26.

The Quakers from North Carolina and elsewhere brought their religion with them, and were among the early worshipers in the county. The Durham and Hoggatt families were among the strongest supporters. The earliest official record of the society is a notice of a meeting held, 9th day, fifth month, 1829, when Robert Hoggatt, John Cox and Robert Reynolds were appointed trustees to receive a deed or conveyance for all property belonging to the society. They succeeded William Durham and Robert Hoggatt as trustees, so that the society must have been in existence some time before this meeting.

The society of the First Congregational church in Terre Haute, though organized December 30, 1834, by M. A. Jewett, first came into legal existence at a meeting held at the court house on a Saturday,

January 14, 1837, when A. Kinney, John F. Cruft and Joseph Graff were elected trustees. The society purchased a lot and in the same year built a church.

In Prairieton the presence of the Methodists is indicated in a record of the meeting held in 1838, when trustees were elected to take a deed for the lot on which it was intended to build. Samuel Hall, Thomas Durham, John Curry, John Weir were among those most prominent.

Elder Samuel K. Sparks, after a long ministerial service in Kentucky, came to Terre Haute in 1835-36, and finding no Baptist church he got together a few of that creed and organized a society with nine members in 1836. He remained their pastor for five years, and during this time a branch was established seven miles south of the city, where Mt. Zion church now stands, near a considerable settlement of Kentucky people. In 1841 the Mt. Zion church was constituted with 39 members, and Mr. Sparks became their pastor and continued as such for twenty-nine years. Rev. Sparks organized in all six churches in this county. By his assistance the Salem church was established, another at New Providence west of the river, the Otter Creek church in 1852, and was also active in founding the Second Baptist church of Terre Haute, for which he preached ten years.

About 1823 the Rev. Isaac Reed, then located at Fort Harrison, writes to Connecticut as follows: "The nearest minister to me of our order is Brother Proctor, of Indianapolis. The next is south seventy miles; the next is southwest at Vincennes, eighty miles or over, and within these points there are twelve towns, i. e., places laid out for building lots; there are five Presbyterian churches, all without a regular supply. The society will see by this how great need there is of their help in these parts. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church has two missionaries in the state about half the time for six months. Besides these there are none except those employed by your society."

In this year, 1825, the first mention is made of Terre Haute. Writing November 29, 1825, this active missionary says: "Last night I preached at Terre Haute, but a few of the villagers attending; but two men, both professors of religion, who lived eight miles distant, came to the meeting and returned the same night. I thought it seemed like hungering for the word."

In 1834, when Terre Haute was eighteen years old, it was a village of about 800 people, though it was an incorporated town. Two years before, there were 600 people, and in 1835, over 1,200, for the tide of emigration was beginning to flow rapidly westward. The little settlement which, in 1835, numbered only 182 families, was clustered in the few blocks sur-

rounding the court house, while a few tree-embowered houses straggled along the high river bank, or towards Oak street on the south, Sycamore street on the north, and that lone expanse east of Fifth street, which was the town line. One man had his solitary abode north of where the Vandalia Railroad now runs, and a few lived in their country homes not far east of Sixth street. East of Sixth street was open country on which men cut the tall grass for hay, plowed for corn, or grazed their cattle among the hazel copses, clumps of oaks and prairie wild flowers. The hunter did not have far to go to find the wild deer and the predatory wolf and fox. Stage-coach lines connected the town with Cincinnati and Evansville, and at least one mail a week was expected. The reminiscences of early travelers and settlers of this little town whose first sprouts started in the military encampments of Harrison and Zachary Taylor, show it to have been an attractive, pretty village, wearing an air of comfort and prosperity, although it was yet but one and two-story prosperity. A number of the houses were built of square logs, some covered with weather-boarding and painted white, with a little fresh green. A few pretentious brick buildings and some specimens of Greek architecture with columns and porticoes gave variety to the scene. The forest trees still grew throughout the town and groves around it. The banks of the river, the scene of a lively steamboat trade, were yet covered with green shrubbery and gay flowers, and in many of the spacious yards was abundance of the old-fashioned roses, pinks, sweet williams, marigolds, lilacs, hollyhocks and sunflowers.

The men and women who lived in this frontier town were, undoubtedly, many of them, remarkable people. While it is true that in a small, secluded settlement, men who possess marked traits rise more easily above their environment than similar men could in a large city, these predecessors of ours have left records which compel our respect and admiration for their industry, intelligence and lofty principles. They were a people of high character and very little professional piety. The majority had come from the Middle and New England states, a few from the South, and fewer still from Europe. They had brought with them their early training but not their churches, for it was eighteen years before they built the first little church. Before this they had started a library and supported a newspaper. They had a taste for the intellectual exercise of preaching, for the men met sometimes at the court house to hear one of their number read sermons. The Methodists had drawn one of their circuits around it at the beginning, and the faithful circuit rider visited it often before it became a station, and the little brick church was built on the old Asbury lot, facing south, in 1833-34, thus taking possession of a lot which had been reserved for a church since 1816. The Presbyterians

made several attempts at a permanent establishment without success. In October of 1834, the Rev. Merrick A. Jewett, a young New England minister, riding on horseback from Baltimore to St. Louis in quest of a location, stopped at Terre Haute as a resting place in his weary journey. He was the first in that procession of New England preachers which long moved westward. He had stopped at the comfortable old tavern, the Eagle and Lion, at First and Main, whose landlord was the rough but kind-hearted ex-sca captain, James Wasson, destined to be one of Mr. Jewett's warmest friends and supporters. Mr. Jewett had one acquaintance, perhaps two, in the village, one of them the late Charles Wood, an intelligent civil engineer. The tavern was the natural social headquarters; the landlord was a quaint genius but far from religious, although he can be called one of the founders of this church.

Fifty-one men subscribed from \$5 to \$20, in all \$405, to pay the first year's salary, and eleven people, six men and five women of different sects, agreed to unite themselves as a church under the liberal but Evangelical Congregational policy. In all, seventeen united with the church in its beginning, and outside and around them was a strong body of liberal men, not religious, but anxious to help this new undertaking.

Mr. Jewett retraced his long journey and returned with his lovely wife and child to Terre Haute, just before Christmas, a day ever sad, one that cast a permanent shadow on Mrs. Jewett's life, for on it their little boy was accidentally killed. The little church was organized December 30th, and though all of those members of sixty years ago are gone, some of their names will live long, for among them were Judge Kinney, Alexander Ross, Mrs. Curtis Gilbert, Mrs. Cruft, Miss Boudinot and Miss Bishop. In the next seven years the church grew thus—2, 18, 25, 12, 3 and 9, making 98 in all, and showing a healthy life, for several other churches had been planted. Of these 98, only 2 remained at the sixtieth anniversary of the church in 1894—Mrs. Mary Boudinot, who came into the church in 1838, and Mr. Harry Ross, who came into the church in 1839.

The first church was dedicated July 2, 1837, though probably not occupied until 1838 or 1839. It was an imposing edifice for that time, costing about \$9,000, and it was built beyond the city limits, on the lot at Sixth and Cherry streets, to anticipate the growth of the town.

The year of 1842 was a great year for the Congregational church and Terre Haute, then a town of 2,500 people. The Washingtonian Crusade received over 300 signatures to the total abstinence pledge, and this church enjoyed a great revival, gaining 122 members that year. An interesting feature of this remarkable revival was that it was the first revival work that Henry Ward Beecher ever engaged in. He was then 29 years old and was a pastor at Indianapolis.

The roll of members during Mr. Jewett's twenty-six years looks like a directory of nearly all the old families of Terre Haute, including as it did, over 400 people. In 1853 the church met with a calamity, a blow, for it was blown over by a small tornado which struck it on Wednesday evening, April 23d, as the sexton was ringing the bell.

It was several years before the new and enlarged church was built in better style and at nearly double the cost of the first building. In 1859 the church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the National House when about 600 guests were present. Among the speakers on that occasion were Colonel Thompson, Judge Mack, Colonel Nelson and Colonel McLean, who were in demand whenever eloquence was required. It was a revolution, when eighteen days later Dr. Jewett offered his resignation, giving his shattered nervous system as the reason. It was reluctantly accepted by a majority of two.

He was succeeded by Lyman Abbott, April 1, 1860. He belonged to a distinguished family, was a son of John Jacob Abbott, the author of the *Rollo* and other books, and the nephew of J. S. C. Abbott, the historian, and he is now, as the successor of H. W. Beecher, the leading divine of his order. During his term the first mission work was done in this city. Under his lead a band of workers from different churches established a mission Sunday school in the Armory on Third street. The first scholars were collected in the winter of 1862 from the ice on the river. The workers from the other churches finally withdrew and established several missions of their own. What was left grew up into the Plymouth Mission in Mr. Howe's time. A \$3,000 building was put up in the East End and a church organized in 1876. It was abandoned, the building sold, and part of the proceeds was invested in the Second Congregational church in the East End which is thus indebted to Mr. Abbott and Mr. Howe. Mr. Abbott resigned in 1865, to be followed by Rev. E. F. Howe, whose very successful pastorate lasted eleven years. He forced the acceptance of free seats and voluntary offerings, which lasted about three years. He also broke up another cherished custom. In those days the organ was in the west end of the church, behind the congregation, when the people rose to sing they turned and faced the music. Like most old customs it was hard to break up and a decisive vote could not be obtained. It was settled by advising each person to face the way he thought best. For several Sundays the congregation stared in each others faces and then faced the pulpit.

Mr. Howe was succeeded by the Rev. Sanford S. Martin, of New Hampshire, who occupied the pulpit from September 26, 1876, until April 1, 1878. He was succeeded by Thomas Rutherford Bacon, who was called July 10, 1878, as supply for six months. He accepted and

began his labors on September 15, 1878. On January 8, 1879, at the annual church meeting, it was voted to call him as pastor, which call he accepted February 2, 1879, and was ordained April 17th of the same year. Mr. Bacon resigned his pastorate in May, 1880. He was succeeded in November, 1880, by the Rev. Henry M. Bacon, of Toledo, Ohio, a broad-minded, scholarly man, who remained here until February, 1881. June 5, 1881, the Rev. Charles P. Croft, of Connecticut, was invited to supply the pulpit. He accepted July 31, 1881, and occupied the pulpit as stated supply from October 2, 1881, to June 26, 1882, when he was advanced to pastor. On account of ill health, he resigned September 28, 1884. Next came the Rev. J. Leonard Corning, a man of ripe experience, who had spent many years abroad in art study, and was never so much at home as when illustrating with stereoscopic aid, works of the old masters, works of beauty and art. He came January 18, 1885, and resigned in July, 1887. In December, 1887, Michael Angelo Dougherty came highly recommended and occupied the pulpit one year. March 14, 1889, Rev. J. H. Crum, then pastor of a church at Winona, Minnesota, received a call from this church, which was accepted April 1, 1889, and in May following he entered upon his ministry here.

Charles R. Henderson was pastor of the First Baptist church of Terre Haute from 1873 to 1882. This distinguished divine and scholar was born in Covington, Indiana, in 1848. From Terre Haute he went to Detroit, and since 1892 has been professor of sociology at the University of Chicago. He occupies a distinguished position among the modern students of social problems and as a worker in the reform of institutions and conditions.

The Central Christian church of Terre Haute was organized in 1841, by John O'Kane, and was reorganized in 1852 with nineteen members. James H. McCullough was the pastor whose work was most effective in building up the church. He came in 1865 and two years later the first church home was built on Mulberry street between Sixth and Seventh. On the retirement of Mr. McCullough the membership was two hundred, and the church strongly organized.

The meeting at which was organized St. Stephen's Episcopal church, was held at the residence of Levi Warren, April 15, 1840. The following persons expressed their desire to become interested in the church: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Krumbhaar, T. H. Blake, Jacob Bourne, H. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blakê, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Danaldson, S. O. Schultz, A. B. Fontaine and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutledge, E. Daniels, Levi Warren, W. L. Stone and wife, Joseph, Warren, G. W. Longworthy, Mrs. Ely McClelland, Mrs. L. M. Johnson, Mrs. Catherine Warren, Mrs. Agnes Sollenberry, Mrs. Eunice Sollenberry, Mrs. Susan

Merry, and Mrs. Mary Beach. Ten of the men above mentioned were present at the meeting of the organization, as also Rev. Charles Prindle, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church at this point. The name St. Stephen's was then adopted and the first wardens elected were T. H. Blake and W. F. Krumbhaar, and the first vestrymen were E. Daniels, L. Warren, Jacob Bourne, and J. Rutledge.

For several years a room in the brick building at the corner of Third and Ohio streets known as the McCall block was used for church purposes, and also for the school which was conducted by the rector, Mr. Croes, who was a very excellent schoolmaster. The first church building was erected on the west side of Fifth between Main and Cherry streets, in 1845. The cornerstone of the handsome new church was laid at the southeast corner of Seventh and Eagle streets, in May, 1862, and the building completed the following year. The tower was added later.

Several references have been made to the use of the basement of the Universalist church for school and other purposes. Fifty years ago this church house frequently served the city as a convenient place for holding meetings. The building was the last home of the city library before it was moved into the present handsome Fairbanks Library, and was then sold by the city and the proceeds applied to the new library. Such was the history of the building on Eighth street between Cherry and Mulberry, which was completed in 1869 at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. At that time the church had a membership of about a hundred, and was one of the flourishing religious organizations of the city. Twelve members organized and formed the first congregation, which dates from May 8, 1841. The first church building, the one frequently used as a school, stood at the corner of Fourth and Ohio, and served the congregation twenty-five years.

A Presbyterian missionary named Charles C. Beatty made a tour through this region in 1822, and in the course of his stay in Terre Haute preached in the Eagle and Lion tavern. The Connecticut Missionary Society had sent out a minister to this field as early as 1816, and one or two others are mentioned as visiting Terre Haute at intervals during the next ten years. The first permanent minister was David Monfort, who came here from the Cincinnati presbytery in the fall of 1827 and in the following May organized the first regular congregation, of ten members. The church grew, but under Mr. Monfort's successor, Rev. Michael Hummer, came a division. The withdrawing members are said to have held services in the old brick schoolhouse at the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut. The organization of the Congregational church in 1834 absorbed most of these members. The old church, however, continued under a succession of pastors, among whom was Thomas P. Gor-

don. From the frame building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Poplar he moved his congregation to a new brick church house on the southeast corner of Seventh and Mulberry. The last pastor of this original Presbyterian church of Terre Haute was Alexander Sterrett.

In the meantime, December 31, 1848, sixteen members had withdrawn from the Congregational church of the city, among them the Ball, Cruft, Whipple, Soule and other well-known families, and organized what was known as the Baldwin Presbyterian church. William M. Cheever was the first minister, and among his successors was the late Blackfort Condit, one of the best known among the old soldiers of the cross in Terre Haute.

December 3, 1879, the First Presbyterian and the Second Presbyterian (formerly the Baldwin) churches were united under the name of the Central Presbyterian church. The property of the Baldwin church was subsequently sold, and the home of the First church remodeled and enlarged. In 1884 sixty-one members of the church organized the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL.

In September, 1907, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of St. Anthony's Hospital in Terre Haute was celebrated by the Sisters of St. Francis and the patrons and friends of the institution. One of the features of the celebration was an address by Dr. T. W. Moorhead, representative of the physicians, covering the history of the institution, from which the following facts are mainly taken.

Prior to 1882 Terre Haute had no hospital, either public or private. The only public places offering shelter were the jail and the county poor house.

About that time Dr. L. J. Willien, the pioneer in abdominal surgery in the Wabash Valley, finding himself in great need of competent nurses and a proper place to care for his patients, took up the matter with two or three religious orders before he was able to complete final arrangements for their coming to Terre Haute. After being assured that it would be possible to secure the nurses, the next thing of importance was a suitable location, and in a conversation with the doctor a few days ago, he said: "Twenty-five years ago about the middle of July, while answering a call to St. Mary's, I happened to drive down Mulberry street when my attention was called to a two-story brick house at the corner of Second and Mulberry streets, which had been remodeled and had been formerly intended for a hotel. It struck me at once as a good building in which to start a hospital or sanitarium, if such could be accomplished in Terre

Haute, which was so badly in need of a place to take care of its sick and injured. The following day F. A. Ross, then engaged in the real estate business, informed me that he had the leasing of it, and suggested to rent it for a sanitarium." This was the first shelter of our Sisters of St. Francis in Terre Haute.

The credit for the support necessary to establish and maintain the institution belongs largely to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hulman. She took up the matter with her husband, and finding him imbued with the same spirit, the question was at last answered as to the future of the Sisters of St. Francis in the city of Terre Haute. Many meetings were held and frequent council had with Mr. Hulman. Finally on the 11th day of September, 1882, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Sisters Raphael and Ambrosia arrived and took possession of an undesirable house. It was not long before the people demonstrated their respect and love for the daughters of St. Francis, and in one year they could not accommodate the number of applicants at their institution.

At the end of the first year it was found that the building at Second and Mulberry streets was too small and not suitable for a hospital. The building would accommodate only eighteen or nineteen patients at once. In consequence of this the sisters had been obliged to turn many away from their doors. During this time the sisters' benefactor in Terre Haute was quietly looking for a suitable location. By an accident, the property known as St. Agnes' Hall, the present location of the hospital, was suggested to Mr. Hulman. Within a few days after the suggestion was made, May 12, 1883, he purchased the property before any of the intended plans were matured and presented it to the little sisters of the poor as a tribute to the memory of his wife.

The building needed extensive repairs before they could be utilized. It was estimated that \$20,000 must be expended. The daily papers took up the matter of contributions for the purpose, and advocated the contribution list to be known as the roll of honor. As time was precious, Mr. Hulman assumed all expense and said that whatever was subscribed would be thankfully received.

The charitable ladies of the city on August 28, 1888, organized what was known as St. Anthony's Hospital Union, with a charter membership of 54. The first president was Mrs. Anna Richardson, who was the originator of this work, and was justly styled the Mother of St. Anthony's Union. In her undertaking she was advised and encouraged by Rev. V. A. Schnell, pastor of St. Patrick's church, and under his direction the society was organized and named. The good ladies of Terre Haute responded readily to the call, and a large membership was the result.

In closing his address, Dr. Moorhead paid a beautiful tribute to Sister Raphael, who was superior of the institution for twenty-two years, during which time she was a constant sufferer from an organic disease of the heart. At her death the poor of Terre Haute lost a kind and gentle friend. She labored tirelessly and before her death was able to see her efforts crowned with signal success.

In December, 1907, contract was let for the building of a new wing to the hospital, at a cost of \$70,000, providing needed room and increased facilities for the work of this splendid institution.

TERRE HAUTE'S CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Something has been said on previous pages of Father S. P. Lalumiere, the first priest of the parish of St. Joseph's and the real founder of organized Catholicism in Terre Haute. He was one of the French Catholic families of old Vincennes, born there in 1804, and after entering the priesthood was for a time the only priest Bishop Brute had under him in the diocese of Vincennes, which then comprised the whole state of Indiana and part of Illinois. For some time Terre Haute had been a mission station, services being held as early as 1835, as definite record proves. But the history of St. Joseph's parish really begins in 1842, when Father Lalumiere became the first resident pastor. A church house had been erected about 1837 or 1838, under the direction of Father Butaux, another priest whose name deserves remembrance in connection with the early history of Terre Haute. An addition was made to this building during Father Lalumiere's time, and Father Chasse enlarged and ornamented the edifice with a new front and steeple. After the death of Rev. Lalumiere in June, 1857. St. Joseph's was presided over by the Jesuit priests, de Maria and Lutz, until the arrival of Rev. Bede O'Connor.

The Very Rev. Bede O'Connor, vicar general of the Vincennes diocese, and pastor of St. Joseph's church from 1860 to 1867, died in Terre Haute while on a visit in 1875. On his way from Vincennes to Indianapolis he got off at the station. The train started, and rather than run to catch it he decided to remain over night and visit Father McElroy, his successor as local pastor. The following morning he was taken ill and died in two days of a fever. He was very popular with all classes of citizens, was beloved in Terre Haute, and stood very high in the Benedictine Order, being promoted to the highest station when forty-nine years old.

Rev. O'Connor was born in London in 1826, was educated in the famous Benedictine monastery at Einsiedeln, and came to the United States in 1852. He was pastor of St. Joseph's about seven years.

Since 1872 the Franciscan fathers (O. F. C.), have been in charge of St. Joseph's, Rev. John Kroeger being the first. St. Joseph's is a brick structure, forty-five by one hundred feet. South of the church is located the school for girls, taught by the Sisters of Providence, and on the north at the corner of Fifth and Ohio is the new school building, built originally for boys, but now used for both boys and girls.

St. Benedict's, though the largest and most imposing church edifice of the city, is younger by a quarter of a century than St. Joseph's. The church was dedicated in 1865, and a school and parochial residence were erected shortly afterwards. Up to that time the German-speaking Catholics of the city had worshiped in St. Joseph's. The parish was formed and the church erected by the Benedictine fathers, Revs. Casper Doebener, Edward Faller, and N. Gaellweiler, being the pastors during their control. Rev. Pius Kotterer was the first of the Franciscan fathers, who took charge in 1872. The cornerstone of the new St. Benedict's was laid on Sunday, October 4, 1896, and the structure was completed, with its tower overlooking the city, in March, 1898. The cornerstone of the schoolhouse at Ninth and Ohio was laid June 12, 1887.

Rev. M. Quinlan was the first pastor of St. Ann's parish on its organization in 1866. St. Ann's includes the northern portion of the city, and also has in its jurisdiction St. Ann's Orphan Asylum. A few years ago the present handsome church succeeded the building erected in 1866. Rev. John Ryves has been pastor of St. Ann's since July, 1885.

One other parish should be mentioned, St. Patrick's, which was organized in 1881, under Rev. Thomas X. Logan, who began the erection of the church.

ST. MARY-OF-THE-WOODS.

Some of the most charming associations of Terre Haute and Vigo county are connected with the scenes and personalities of the St. Mary's Institute, located among the woods and on the highlands west of the Wabash. The interurban car line carries pupils, teachers and friends back and forth between the city and the seclusion of the school now, and before this convenience came the Big Four railroad had for many years maintained a regular service at the little station called St. Mary's. But in studying the history of this institution one goes back to a period before the railroad era when St. Mary-of-the-Woods signified a retreat in the wilderness as secluded as any contained in the mountains of southern France, which it has long been the delight of travelers to describe. Even now the sylvan quiet and the religious peace that we like to associate with such institutions have not departed from St. Mary's, despite the nearness of electric and steam roads, and by natural situation and because of its buildings and

improved environments St. Mary's is the most beautiful institution of Vigo county.

From the community founded by Father Dujarie on the banks of the Loire in northern France in 1802, developed finally into the order of Sisters of Providence, came in 1840 the sisters who had been called by good Bishop Brute to plant a religious and educational home in the Wabash country. Mother Theodore and her companions, guided by Father Buteaux, the pioneer Catholic missionary of this region, arrived at their destination in the woods on October 22, 1840. St. Mary's chapel which they found awaiting for their accommodation was a rough log cabin fourteen by twelve feet, and nearby they found living shelter in the house of Mr. Thrall. Mother Theodore, who labored so faithfully in this wilderness until her death, May 13, 1856, may be counted among the remarkable pioneer women of Vigo county. She was born in Brittany in 1798, the daughter of a French officer who lost his life in the service of Napoleon. After attending her invalid mother many years, she became religious among the Sisters of Providence in 1823, and seventeen years later was chosen to found a branch of the community in America. The house of Mr. Thrall was bought as the convent and under its rude shelter the first winter was passed, the sisters being compelled to do their cooking out of doors. The cornerstone of the brick building designed as the first home of the academy was blessed August 17, 1840, and the two-story structure was occupied in 1841. Among the rare characters who laid the foundation of St. Mary's should be mentioned Sister St. Francis, who arrived from France in November, 1841, and whose refined nature and uncommon intellectual talents and culture have not yet ceased to bear fruit. In 1845 additions were built to the academy, and in 1852 work begun on a new convent, which was first occupied by the sisters in August, 1854.

Sister Mary Cecilia succeeded Mother Theodore as superior general in the summer of 1856. In August, 1860, the cornerstone of the new academy was laid, and with the completion of this building, while the war was going on, the academy took rank as one of the leading institutions of the kind in the west. Following Mother Cecilia, who governed twelve years, came Mother Anastasie, Mother Mary Ephrem, and then Mother Euphrasie in 1883, during whose time was laid the foundation (in 1886) of the Conventual church.

February 7, 1889, the first great disaster by fire befell the institution when the convent completed in 1854 was burned, turning to gloom the joy that had been aroused over the completion of the splendid church. And in August of the same year, the beloved Mother Euphrasie was removed by death. Her successor was Sister Mary Cleophas. September 8, 1890,

the new Providence convent was blessed, and the following month was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of Mother Theodore.

Since the fiftieth anniversary, each founder's day has witnessed increased prosperity and growth of the beautiful St. Mary-of-the-Woods. An addition to the academy was completed in 1898, and the church more recently.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATION IN TERRE HAUTE AND VIGO COUNTY.

The constitution of 1816 had made it the duty of the legislature "to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all." In the same article particular provision was made for the creation of funds for the support of county seminaries, as intermediate between township schools and the state university. The system was excellent in theory, but proved to be impracticable, as the funds to support such an elaborate system could not be provided. Accordingly, in the constitution of 1851 the legislature was required only "to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." Not only is there no provision for a state university or a county seminary, or other high school, but there is express provision for the sale of county seminaries and requiring that the proceeds of such sale, and also "the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries," should become a part of the common school fund.

In 1819, as appears from the records of the commissioners, there were five school districts in Vigo county as then constituted (including part of what is now Parke county). The superintendents of these districts were: Peter Allen, Caleb Crawford, Joseph Walker, John Vannine, William Adams.

The policy of securing one square mile of land (section 16) for the maintenance of public schools was first adopted in the Northwest Territory by Congress in the Ordinance of 1787. It meant that one-thirty-sixth of all lands in this immense domain was devoted to the support of public education. Though the nation showed such an interest in edu-



OLD SEMINARY BUILDING, THAT STOOD ON THE SITE NOW
OCCUPIED BY THE NORMAL SCHOOL

cation, it was many years before an effective system was established in this state. There were obstacles in a new, sparsely settled state, want of funds for school houses and teachers, and the necessity of the boys helping in the work of clearing forests and making farms and homes.

The question of utilizing the school sections often became a problem to the early county authorities. An instance is at hand in the records of the old board of justices for the year 1827. The board appointed trustees with power to lease the 16th section in town 12, range 10—to be leased in eighty acre lots, not less than twenty nor more than forty acres to be cleared, the lessee to erect a good hewed-log house not less than eighteen by twenty, and within three years to set out one hundred apple trees, the orchard to be separately enclosed and all the cleared land to be surrounded with a substantial fence. The lease should run not longer than ten years.

In connection with one of these school section leases appears one of the early records of the use of coal. In 1827, William Currey, John Robinson and William Odel were appointed trustees for section 16, town 11 north, range 8 west (near Riley station), with authority to lease any part of the section with the exception of coal mines, and also to sell coal.

COUNTY SEMINARY.

Besides making provisions for district schools in each congressional township, the legislature at an early day provided for educational institutions of a higher grade, which were known as county seminaries. The funds for the support of such seminaries were provided for in the statutes, and were drawn from various sources, chiefly fines and penalties imposed for violations of law. In the early records of the courts, as elsewhere mentioned, many cases of "assault and battery" and other offenses netted each a small sum for the seminary fund, and many well-known citizens of the pioneer period thus "contributed" money for the seminary which was eventually built in Vigo county. The act of 1831 relative to county government directed that "the board of commissioners * * * shall appoint some fit person as trustee of the public seminary." In the same year as this act the public funds provided for in the different sales of real estate had become sufficient to justify the steps that were being taken looking to the building and founding of a county seminary. In September of that year, for the sum of one hundred dollars, out-lot No. 43 was purchased for a seminary grounds. This lot was on the ground where the Normal School now stands. In June, 1844, the county board contracted with William Naylor and William Wines to build the seminary. John King, Jacob Jones, Samuel Crawford, T. A. Madison and R. W. Thomp-

son were appointed a building committee. The Vigo County Seminary was completed and opened in the winter of 1847. The school, designed as intermediate between district school and university, depended on tuition fees for support. The trustees of the Vigo County Seminary in 1847 were: Chauncey Warren and S. Crawford, term of three years; James Farrington and E. M. Huntington, two years; and J. T. Jenckes and J. F. King, one year.

At the first annual commencement of the Vigo County Seminary, in 1848, original orations were delivered by Ed. B. Allen, Richard R. King, E. M. Musselman; declamation by Samuel E. Cotton and D. W. Scouten, and compositions by John D. Cherfoot (?), John Durham, William Durham, Alfred H. Williams, Albert E. Williams. Among the young ladies whose compositions were read were Ann Crawford, Eliza Crawford, Elizabeth B. Cruft, Mary C. Herz, Eliza Johnson, Mana Moffatt.

In December, 1852, a call was sent out by the town council to vote in regard to the establishment of graded schools. On January 3, 1853, at the conclusion of the voting, it was found that the proposition for graded schools had carried overwhelmingly, the vote being 329 for and 32 against, in the town of Terre Haute. An election of school trustees was held January 17, 1853.

Though seemingly this marked a beginning of free public schools in Terre Haute, and though the seminary was disposed of about this time to the town, the establishment of a real public school system did not take place for several years. The Terre Haute directory of 1858 rather emphasizes the fact that "no *public* schools" existed at that time. Even in 1863 the status of the public schools was so backward that nothing was said about them in the directory for that year except to name the board of trustees, who were: C. T. Noble, president; W. H. Buckingham, secretary, and D. W. Minshall, Harry Cornwell and J. B. Edmunds. However, on the authority of W. H. Wiley, sixteen teachers were employed by the city during 1864-65. The increase from that time was remarkable. In 1868-69 thirty-two teachers were employed, and fifty-four in 1871-72 in the twelve grades. In 1872 over three thousand pupils were on the public school rolls, divided among the primary, grammar and high school departments. The city owned seven brick and one frame school buildings, and the high school was kept, then as for a number of years, in the Normal School.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

In a recent interview Howard Sandison, vice-president of the Normal School, and identified with the institution practically since its founding, furnished some interesting facts about the early history of the institution.

"Felt people," he said, "realize how humble was our beginning. I do not suppose there are very many people in Terre Haute who know that the reason the school was located here was because not another city or town in the whole state even asked for it. I suppose that there is more than one now that would be glad to have the school. The people all over the state did not seem to recognize the needs of our educational system for a Normal School. Even the men prominent in educational affairs of the state were just as indifferent. As I now remember the opening days of the school and the general attitude of the people in general all over the state, I do not now wonder that we had a humble beginning.

The coming of W. A. Jones, the first president of the school, was the most fortunate thing that ever happened. The spirit of that great man dominates the school to this day, and his spirit is adrift in every nook of the state. As I remember the circumstance, Mr. Barnabas Hobbs, who was for years a trustee of the school, went to Chicago on the look-out for a man to take the helm in the organization of the school in 1870. Mr. Hobbs, while in Chicago, called at the home of Hiram Hadley, a man who at that time was prominent in the affairs of the Quakers of this country. It was just a social call, but during the evening the conversation turned to the nature of Mr. Hobb's visit to Chicago. Mr. Hadley became interested and called the attention of his visitor to the work being done at Aurora, Illinois, by a young teacher by the name of Jones. A visit to the Illinois city followed and Mr. Hobbs was impressed with the wonderful system of schools he found. The visit resulted, later, in the engagement of Mr. Jones to organize the new Normal School.

"When you come to think of it, we had a pretty humble beginning, but I suppose it was all for the best. President Jones had two other teachers to help him start the work. A Miss Neval was the 'leading principal.' She was afterward one of the party which toured Europe with Mark Twain. The account of their travels is to be found in that well-known book of Twain's, 'Innocents Abroad.' The other member of the faculty was Professor Bosworth, who was previous to the time of his advent to the Normal, the president of the St. Agnes Female Academy, which was located where St. Anthony's Hospital now stands.

"I remember that there were just eight young men and thirteen young women the first day. Women have always been in the majority, from the first. The evening of the first day there was a reception for the students given by the faculty. Everyone was present and the affair was held in the office of the registrar, a room identical with the room now occupied by the present registrar. A similar event at the opening of one of our terms now requires all of the fourth story of the new building, the number of guests being numbered by the hundreds.

"The school began to grow from the start, and I credit its growth to the great executive ability of President Jones. He was a wonderful man, standing for definite principles which have become an inseparable part of the present Normal. There are three words that can well be associated with his name—thoroughness, mastery and purpose. They dominated his life and became the basic characteristic of the Normal work.

"A few years ago, in a conversation with State Superintendent Frank L. Jones, he said to me: 'I can tell a Normal teacher the moment I step into the school room. There is always that prevailing spirit of purpose in every lesson. I believe that it is unconscious with the greater number of them, but you can always tell them.' President Jones, if he were living, would take that as the greatest compliment ever paid to his life work.

"No man ever stood more firmly than President Jones for his principles and for what he considered the standard of the work to be done. Once it was suggested to him that the standard would have to be lowered in order to encourage greater attendance, and he replied: 'When that time comes you must look about for another man to take my place.'

"When President Jones left the school, after years of earnest and fruitful labor, he left it with a fixed purpose and standard. It perhaps had this limitation—the course was not broad enough. In fact, he never was in sympathy with Greek or Latin as a subject in a Normal School curriculum.

"The man who followed him was George P. Brown, and it may be said of him that he gave the school the one thing that President Jones did not, and that was a more liberal course. I consider his coming a gain to the school. He leaned toward the scholarship side in the training of the teacher to the neglect, perhaps, of the professional. This could not be considered the best thing for a school supposed to train teachers, but coming at the time it did, it is safe to say that it had a good influence.

"When President Parsons came things had swung to the other side, and I looked upon the work of President Parsons as bringing about a compromise between the two extremes, in which only the best has been retained."

Prof. Sandison told about the fire which destroyed the Normal in 1888. "I shall never forget the day of the fire. I was in charge of the assembly room in the morning. I remember that a student as he passed the desk, remarked that there seemed to be smoke in the building, but I did not pay any attention to the remark. Just a few minutes afterward one of the faculty came in and said, 'Do you know that this building is on fire?' and hastened away. It was about 8 o'clock in the

morning, and almost the entire student body was at classes. The entire number was marched out in an orderly manner, but not one thing was saved. The entire library was burned, and we had to make the start on the present library. The fire lasted all day, and nothing but the smoking walls remained. The people came to the rescue nobly and the school went ahead, with quarters in the principal churches. Only a few of the students left the city."

After the fire, Terre Haute repeated its gift of \$50,000 to the Normal School, and the legislature gave \$100,000 for new buildings. A second building was provided for in the legislature's appropriation of \$40,000 in 1893, an additional appropriation of \$30,000 being required to complete it. In 1903 the Manual Training school received an appropriation of \$50,000 for building and grounds, the final cost of this department reaching \$84,000.

The Normal is one of Terre Haute's most important institutions. In the spring of 1908, 1,700 students were reported to be in attendance. The influence of the Normal is felt in many ways, and of course its presence in Terre Haute is a distinct gain for all departments of public education.

William A. Jones, who was elected president of the Normal at its beginning of 1870, had been a teacher of a Connecticut district school and "boarded round." For three years he was secretary and treasurer of a manufacturing establishment. In seven years as teacher and six years as superintendent at Aurora, Illinois, he won his reputation as an educator and organizer.

William H. Wiley was born in Rush county, Indiana, December 28, 1842, graduated from the Northwestern Christian University, took a commercial course, and begun his work in Terre Haute as principal of one of the district schools. During the same year he was elected principal of the high school (then in the old seminary building), serving four years, and was then elected superintendent of the city schools as successor to Mr. Olcott. The tribute that he was "a good example of patient, persevering industry, united with a kind and gentle disposition," hardly does justice to this educator whose influence is still felt among men and women living in Terre Haute. He is foremost as an authority on educational matters in Terre Haute.

Hon. Bascom E. Rhoads, then of Vermilion county, should be remembered for his efficient work in securing the passage of the state normal bill. The law provided that the institution should be located in the city which should make the largest donation, not less than \$50,000. Terre Haute donated this sum and also a site which was then worth \$25,000, and secured the school without opposition. Prof. J. M. Olcott, then superin-

tendent of the city public schools, was also an active worker in securing the location of the Normal at Terre Haute. Of New England descent, but Hoosier bred, he graduated from Asbury University (DePauw), and was superintendent of the schools at Lawrenceburg and Columbus for nine years, taking the superintendency at Terre Haute in 1863 and continuing for six years.

The president who has directed the affairs of the State Normal since 1885 belongs to Terre Haute by birth as well as through his long connection with the city's largest educational institution. His father was Thomas Parsons. William W. Parsons attended public school in Terre Haute when real public schools were just being established, and was one of the early graduates of the State Normal (in 1872). He first taught school in the country in Illinois, was superintendent at Gosport, Indiana, a year, taught two years in the Indianapolis high school, and in 1876 became a member of the faculty of the State Normal, first as assistant and then as head of the English department. He was vice-president from 1882 until promoted to the presidency in 1885.

With the razing of the old Coates College building at Fourth and Osborne streets, to make room for the erection of flat buildings at that place, there passed one of the old landmarks of the city, and the material remains of one of its former educational institutions. The house was originally the homestead of the Gookins family and was occupied for many years by Judge S. B. Gookins, one of the most noted and popular characters of early Terre Haute. The Gookins home, in the midst of groves and orchards, situated west of Strawberry Hill, was for many years the most beautiful place about Terre Haute. When Judge Gookins left here and went to Chicago, George C. Duy occupied the house for a number of years. Herman Hulman lived there after Mr. Duy until Judge Gookins returned to this city and got possession of the property again, where he lived until he died.

About twenty years ago Mrs. Coates, a devout Presbyterian, of Greencastle, died and left her estate, amounting to about \$30,000, to the assembly to be applied to the establishment of a Presbyterian school. It was decided to establish the school in this city, and the old Gookins property was purchased for \$10,000. It consisted of the house and the land from Sixth to Third streets and from Osborne to Hulman streets. A frame school building and a gymnasium were erected and a frame addition was made to the original brick mansion to make it sufficiently large for a dwelling house for the teachers and boarding scholars. The school, under the management of President John Mason Duncan, was run for seven or eight years, during which time the children of many prominent families went there. At the end of that time the institution was so deeply

in debt that the directors found it impossible to continue the school and the property was turned over to Riley McKeen, who had loaned the institution considerable sums, he assuming all the debts.

For several years the mansion was used as the parsonage for the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church, and the frame addition was moved off and set on another lot. About seven years ago Prof. John L. Gordon moved into the house and occupied it as a residence until recently. Several years ago Fourth street was put through the property and lots began to be sold for building purposes. Now it is well built up and the appearance of the property is entirely changed. With the tearing down of the mansion there is nothing to suggest the beautiful old Gookins homestead.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute was founded in 1874, by Chauncey Rose, as an "Institution for the intellectual and practical education of young men," the corporate name being the "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science." The men associated with the undertaking at the beginning, with Mr. Rose, were Josephus Collett, Firmin Nippert, Charles R. Peddle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, William A. Jones, Demas Deming, Ray G. Jenckes, Gen. Charles Cruft, and Col. William K. Edwards. From these a board of managers was organized, and a ways and means committee appointed. December 19, 1874, Mr. Rose made his first donation, consisting of ten acres, now a part of the campus, and securities to the amount of \$100,000. A week later he increased this by a gift of \$86,000 in bonds of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad. Isaac Hodgson, of Indianapolis, was elected architect. The first cornerstone laying took place September 11, 1875, at which time, also, the board of managers changed the name of the institution to "Rose Polytechnic Institute," and as such it has ever since honored the educational institutions of the city and state.

The main building was completed in the latter part of 1876, at a total cost of nearly \$83,000. The following year, on August 13, Mr. Rose passed away, having lived long enough to see the institution well established. The total of his gifts to this cause prior to his death was nearly \$350,000, and by a special legacy over \$100,000 was bequeathed the school, besides money from other sources.

The Misses Watson from Boston, and more recently from Charleston, Indiana, in April, 1851, opened a boarding and day school for the education of young ladies in the house known as the McMurrin property (now Judge Deming's). It provided, according to the announcement, moral, physical and intellectual culture, maternal care and oversight by Mrs. Watson and courses in English, French, German and Italian, and music.

School teachers in 1847 were J. B. L. Soule, E. R. Bentley, B. Hayes, H. H. Teel (?), Sarah Warren, Martha Cressey, Eliza Tillotson, M. T. Purce (?), H. N. Whitehead, Frances H. Hunt, C. Anderson and Elizabeth Desart. A Vigo county teachers' institute was organized in the county. Warren and Pierce had the Wabash Female Seminary.

The old Cruft homestead, northeast corner of Sixth and Oak streets, was built in 1838 by a Mr. Jackson for a Presbyterian school for girls, but was not opened as such, the house being sold shortly to John F. Cruft and was occupied by the Cruft family until 1888, when J. W. Cruft sold the lot to Joseph Strong. The old house was then sold to Col. George H. Purdy, who moved it to a lot purchased of the Deming estate on the southwest corner of Center and Oak streets, where it was remodeled and is now a double house.

In 1880 some public-spirited ladies organized a subscription library known as the "Terre Haute Library Association." In June, 1881, the school trustees, acting under the law of 1880, levied a tax of two cents on each \$100 of taxable property for library purposes. Nothing further was done until May 20, 1882, when the trustees purchased the property of the Terre Haute Library Association by assuming an indebtedness of \$70 and paying a nominal fee of \$1.00. The 1,140 volumes thus acquired was the beginning of the Terre Haute Public Library. The rooms of the old association, 624½ Wabash avenue, were retained and Mrs. Lucy C. Wonner elected librarian. Later in the year the library was moved to 709½ Wabash avenue. In October, 1894, Miss Wonner, assistant librarian, resigned, and in November, 1894, Mrs. Sallie C. Hughes was elected to the vacancy. In May, 1905, Mrs. Wonner resigned and Miss Leatha M. Paddock, who had been supply for some time, was elected librarian. Mrs. Sallie Hughes succeeded Miss Paddock as the first librarian in the new building.

In 1896 the old Universalist church at 119 North Eighth street was purchased, a stack room built, and in October of that year the library was moved to that location, having completely outgrown the old quarters. After a few years, with increased patronage and the addition of many books, the building was becoming much crowded and the thought of "what to do in the future" was an intruding question, when in 1903 Mr. Crawford Fairbanks signified his desire to give the city a library in memory of his mother, to be called the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library, the city to purchase the lot. The site at Seventh and Eagle streets was chosen and in April, 1906, the handsome building was completed, magnificently fitted and furnished, the gift of a devoted son to the memory of a worthy mother, and the pride of the city. Owing to some legal complications the proper transfers were not made until July,



EMELINE FAIRBANKS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

and on the 30th of that month the old library was closed to the public and removal begun. The work was practically completed on Saturday, August 11th, and on the evening of that date the building was thrown open to the public for inspection, the staff and trustees acting as a reception committee. The next day the regular Sunday opening hours were observed and on Monday, August 13th, regular routine work was commenced. The library has since been open to the public every day in the year with the exception of the holidays.

The circulation for 1905-06 was 51,098 volumes, which was increased in 1906-07 to 86,749 volumes, an average gain of 2,971 volumes per month, or 35,651 for the year.

During the nine months since this report (August, 1907, to April 30, 1908), the circulation has aggregated 92,105 volumes, an increase of 3,114 per month over the same period of the previous year.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Lincoln is said to have kept a cabinet in his library, labeled "If not found elsewhere, look here." In collecting historical data, many interesting items seem worthy of record, yet cannot be properly inserted in the course of the narrative. Instead of casting them aside, it seems better to give them a place under some such head as the above, where the reader may find here and there some facts that afford new lights on the past life of the city and county.

Some of the incidents of the year 1838-39, as gleaned from the *Wabash Enquirer*, established on July 4th of that year by J. P. Chapman: The postmaster of that year was George B. Graff. Many farmers intending to pack their pork that year could not on account of the early closing of the Ohio river by ice, which stopped the shipment of salt. They would be compelled, therefore, to sell their pork to those who had the salt, which was worth \$1.50 a barrel. School was kept in the basement of the Congregational church, the school trustees of the time being Henry Rose, C. T. Noble and J. T. Moffatt. The Eagle Hotel at Third and Cherry had as its landlord John McKennon. There is mention of the Fort Harrison Guards as then in existence. A "real live elephant" was an attraction advertised for a circus and menagerie held in June, 1839.

In 1832 the board of trustees of the town ordained that if any captain or commander of any boat navigating the Wabash permit any person sick with smallpox or other contagious disease to be landed from his boat in this town, the said captain should forfeit and pay \$5 for each such person.

In 1841 the hotels of Terre Haute were the National, of which William McFadden was the landlord; the Parellion, run by Gen. John Scott, and the Wabash, William P. Dole.

In 1863 the Harrison township library for the free use of citizens was located at the office of Zenas Smith. At the same time there was the Workingmen's Institute Library Association, which had been established June 26, 1856. This was located in the office of Scott & Booth.

During the war a number of the young women of the city were students in the Terre Haute Female College. Its business officers were R. W. Wilson, president, and L. Ryce, vice-president.

The names Market street and National Road street were still used in 1851.

1847.

Terre Haute Drawbridge Company, a stock company, organized; Chauncey Rose, W. K. Edwards, L. G. Warren, S. Crawford and Joseph Miller, directors, and the first three named, being, respectively, president, secretary and treasurer.

February.—While repairing the drawbridge George Eastman and T. A. Madison fell with part of the draw thirty feet into the water. Eastman was drowned.

Odell's boot and shoe store. Fine calf boots at \$5.50; coarse boots of his own make, \$2.25; and coarse brogans, \$1.25.

The following inducements offered for Mexican war service, over name of Lieut. A. D. Nelson: Bounty of \$12 to recruits, 160 acres of land, one ration a day and comfortable and genteel clothing. (The prudent soldier may readily save from \$420 to \$1,020 during his enlistment of five years.) A prize of \$2 paid to any citizen bringing a recruit to the recruiting office.

A writing academy located at southeast corner of public square.

"Col. T. H. Blake, remarkable as one of the finest looking specimens of a city gentleman (raised in Washington)."

Council reduces by one-half the fees for hauling water to fires, but citizens make up amount of reduction.

March 4.—First meeting of directors of new railroad (Vandalia). Rose elected president. The act of incorporation of the road was approved by Governor Whitcomb January 26th. Railroad convention called for second Monday in May at Indianapolis.

James I. Clark, baker and grocer and boat stores, at First and Wabash.

July.—E. W. Smith's steam flour mill and distillery burned to ground. One of the best on the Wabash; \$10,000 to \$12,000 loss.

Joseph East, furniture warehouse and chair factory; cherry and walnut lumber.

Lewis Sarstine, supposed to be an escaped slave, sent to the penitentiary seven years, for stealing a horse.

Irish Relief.—Total contributions amounted to \$1,141.65, invested in foodstuffs. The business at this end handled by J. and T. Crawford.

Splendid lottery, Baltimore; capital prize, \$50,000.—Adv.

Thompson and Joseph A. Wright stumped the district together in political campaign.

Captain John Ray, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Clarke county.

Wabash Navigation Company organized at Vincennes. Early and J. O. Jones commissioners at Terre Haute.

Stores.—D. M. Crisher, jeweler; Virgil J. Burnett, carriage and blacksmith workshop; John C. Ross bought interest in Boston Store of W. E. Chamberlain, January 1; "Rough and Ready" the name of Simon & Hershler's clothing store; Walter Cooper, provisions and wagon yard, next to market house, offered \$3 per hundred for good fat cattle; \$51,000 subscribed at Vincennes for Wabash river improvement, but not much in Terre Haute.

May.—Fort Harrison Guards elect C. Cochran captain, Edward Cole, first lieutenant, and John W. Mullen, second lieutenant.

June.—Council orders that the pond at Fourth and Ohio—a "nuisance and eyesore" for a year or more—be removed.

Business.—W. B. Tuell, successor to G. W. Langworthy. The Terre Haute Band mentioned. Thomas H. Fearn, confectioner. Office of Wabash and Erie canal at Terre Haute under Colonel Blake. Mnemonical Seminary, all branches, George H. Spencer, at Methodist church. Levy's Hotel.

The town hall the scene of fruit and ice cream festival by ladies of Congregational church.

Circus.—Rockwell & Co.'s mammoth circus, comprising 150 men and horses and eight beautiful lady equestrians. Largest canvas in America, to seat 4,000. The pageants in the performance were: "The Crusaders, or Warriors of the Cross," "The Suite of the Sultan," "Pomatousky, or the Ladies and Nobles of Poland," and the "Bull Fight, the Holiday Sports of Old Spain."

Colonel Levy, who had kept the National, opened a new hotel on Main, where the Buntin afterward was.

Business Houses.—A. Child's book store. H. R. Smith, dentist. Kinney & Kinney, attorneys. Simon & Hershler, in the "Yellow Front," north of square, wholesale and retail dry goods. B. Booth & Company, groceries. *Express* published thirty-one business cards, filling two columns, principally from New York wholesale firms. Farm and tavern

stand at Van Buren, fourteen miles from Terre Haute, offered for rent by Mrs. Cunningham.

Irish relief committee sent a large flat-boat laden with corn and wheat to New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Samuel B. Hulse.

Business.—James and Thomas Ilook, carpenters and joiners, cabinetware and coffins, near Second and Cherry. Arba Holmes, wool carding and cloth dressing, near steam mills. "German Clothing Store."

George W. Gorman, formerly a printer, in town. In battle of Buena Vista lost an eyebrow by bullet and had gun shot out of hand by cannon ball.

River Business (March).—Thirteen boats arrived during seven days in March, hailing from Evansville, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, Lafayette, New Orleans. Eleven boats in the next six days, twelve in the next six, seventeen in the next seven, fifteen in the next six.

March.—Meeting held at the court house to collect money and supplies for the relief of famishing in Ireland. Editor Danaldson noticed a little boy walk up with five dollars, which he thought more than the two thousand pounds given by Queen Victoria for the same cause. Thomas H. Blake, president of the meeting.

In 1847 "White Dog" currency worth 97 cents, and "Blue Pup," 75 to 81 cents.

December.—Capt. L. Cochran returned from Mexican war to regain health and recruit 250 men.

Atalantas Society, a young men's literary association, had its room at Third and Ohio.

S. G. Dodge was postmaster in this year. Daily mails by two lines, from St. Louis and Indianapolis; tri-weekly to Springfield, Vincennes and Covington; twice a week to Crawfordsville and Bloomington; and weekly to Bedford and Carlisle. This would make twenty-seven post stages arriving in Terre Haute each week.

The *Express* during this year is very interesting on account of the Mexican war, and the editor issued many extras, of one to six columns, without charge to subscribers. The office force sometimes worked all night and extra help was hired to get out the news.

January.—Heavy rains lodged three or four acres of flood wood against the new bridge, but the structure stood the strain splendidly.

No charge for use of hearse unless the person obtaining it is taxpayer on \$300 or more.

Ezra W. Smith has new flour and meal mill, also general store.

Daniel Taylor buys raccoon, mink, otter, fox, wild-cat, house-cat, wolf, opossum and deer skins.

A. B. Daniel has general store west of square.

Warren & Turner store north of court house.

July.—An Irish relief meeting, to extend help to the thousands dying of starvation in Ireland. T. H. Blake, president; Thomas Durham, L. H. Scott, James Conrad, D. T. Duddleston, J. F. Cruft, A. Lange, active in the movement.

April 21.—Parochial report for St. Stephen's church: Baptisms, 3; marriages, 1; funerals, 9; communicants in Terre Haute, 8.

R. B. Lambdin opens general store one door west of Locust corner.

William H. West, cabinet wareroom and ready-made coffins; displayed bedstead as sign; on Third north of Wabash.

The state debt bill warmly supported by D. S. Danaldson in *Express*. In the spirit of General Steele's resolution at the canal convention in Terre Haute in 1844, "We scoff at repudiation; we know we are in debt and we acknowledge the corn."

Mechanics' Institute. Mr. R. W. T. spoke on "The Necessity of Mechanics Becoming Educated."

Hall & Madison thank citizens for assistance in preserving the drawbridge.

S. B. Gookins addressed Historical Society at Universalist church on "Progress of Religious Liberty."

Mr. McGaughey, of Indiana, in Congress, spoke against the war with Mexico, calling it "a war of the president," and wished that the troops might be withdrawn into Texas.

The pay of Mexican war volunteers less than ten dollars a month.

February.—Volunteers to Mexican war: Robert Stewart, Fleming Megan, J. Moore, J. Smith, T. Hewitt, ——— McDonald, C. Thompson, D. Eppert, C. Prather, in Company F, First Regiment Dragoons.

July 1.—Postage stamps for prepayment of letters issued.

Dr. E. Daniels died early this year. A physician of the old school, thoroughly trained, brusque but good-hearted.

January.—Vigo Collegiate Institute opened under Prof. E. T. Baird; tuition \$13 and \$16 per half-year term.

The nomination of General Taylor aroused the enthusiasm of the Whigs of Vigo county, who felt a proprietary interest in the soldier whose first great feat had been the defense of the little fort in their own county. As an eloquent spokesman said for them: "The bud which first appeared upon our beautiful prairie at Fort Harrison, in September, 1812, has been gradually opened until finally, at Buena Vista, the full flower has blown, ripened and scattered its fragrant petals at the feet of General Taylor." An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at the court house, and a very long congratulatory letter was sent to General Taylor. Preparations were begun for a great Whig rally on the anniversary of the battle in September.

May.—Grand Olympic Circus, with the largest giant in the world, 7 feet 6 inches.

May 31.—Lieutenant Evans recruited in the last few months seventy or eighty men in Vigo county. It was believed that Vigo had sent more soldiers to the Mexican war than any other county in the state. Walter T. Clark, a former Terre Haute boy, who had been educated at West Point, went as lieutenant in an Illinois company of dragoons.

The years 1846, 1847, 1848, especially 1847, were pivotal years in Terre Haute life—Mexican war, opening of county seminary, Wabash canal, establishment of railroad, opening of new bridge, etc.

August.—A barbecue at Lockport to returned soldiers of Captain Cochran's company by people of the township; two thousand or more being present. Similar entertainment at Cloverland.

Streets.—There was a ravine on Third at Chestnut, and a culvert and fill-in over Market street; a decided hill at Third and Walnut; Third was graded to make an easy ascent from Oak and there was a slight descent northward.

William Wallace, formerly of Terre Haute, denominated the temperance poet of New York.

Mexican War.—“The Mexicans thought more of the Indiana troops than of any others in the city. They said we were gentlemen and ‘muchos buenos ombres’; that is, very good men. When our regiment started away from Puebla many of the Mexicans shook hands with us and shed tears to see us start, and a considerable number of them went with us outside the city.”

Terre Haute in Spring of 1848.—“Our town is now one of the loveliest of the prairies. The locust trees of the square and streets are in full bloom, and the whole atmosphere is perfumed with their fragrance. The shrubbery about the dwellings is putting forth its sweetest flowers, the mocking bird is heard at early dawn, the yards are covered with green, and every surrounding thing conspires to make our citizens love this place as a home.”—*Express*.

A large brick brewery stood on the banks of the canal. Also three new slaughter houses, bringing total capacity of the city in this industry up to 2,500 hogs daily.

Captain Cutter spoke in Terre Haute during Taylor campaign in defense of his old commander at Buena Vista. “Such a speech, such burning eloquence, such thrilling pathos, such withering invective, we have seldom heard.”

Notes.—\$100 reward offered for two horse thieves who broke jail. D. H. Arnold located two doors below Nippert's. Charles E. Anderson opens select school for boys and girls in basement of Baptist church.

July 19.—400 of the Fourth Regiment arrived at Madison, almost destitute, their clothes worn out and some even barefooted.

July 4.—Two grand celebrations on this day, by the Sunday schools of town and the Sons of Temperance. The day was opened by a salute of thirteen guns, and the ringing of all the bells for half an hour. The Sunday schools of the town assembled near Mr. Gilbert's cottage at Sixth and Ohio and to the number of about 500 march in procession to the court house square. After anthems and instrumental music there was an address by Thomas H. Nelson, of Rockville, which, said the Express the next day, "for purity of style, moving eloquence, and brilliant periods we have seldom heard equalled. The speaker's apostrophe to the Bible was remarkably fine. Mr. Nelson is a natural orator, of dignified appearance, and will make himself enviably known to his countrymen at no distant day." (The future minister to Chile and Mexico was then twenty-seven). Later on the temperance cohorts marched through the town and in passing the flag on the "eminence west of the Prairie House," were formed into a hollow square around the flag by chief marshal S. B. Gookins, and saluted it with cheers. The march was resumed to the public square, where Henry D. Scott was the orator and made a great speech. To Editor Danaldson's query "What do you think of Scott?", the citizen significantly responded, "He is one of 'em." The company then sat down to a table 300 feet long to enjoy a dinner prepared by W. H. Stewart of the Stewart House.

July.—State of town treasury: Town hall fund, \$82.25; school \$6.72; general, \$321.96; bills, \$21.09.

A lot near the Congregational church said to be "on the prairie."

Notes.—C. F. Schaal on Main street east of Fourth. Palmer's Philadelphia clothing store next to Nippert's corner on National Road. James Ross lived in Gilbert's cottage in 1848. Clarke's general store at First and Ohio. Farin's, one door west of bank, confectionery, preserves, ice cream, West Indian lace curtains, pictures, etc. Jacob Sites, cabinet ware, successor to West, opposite American House. J. Cook & Son, general store. Dr. Purcell, an expert in "western diseases," Fourth and National Road. Clover's Eagle Hotel, formerly Mansion House, on Third. Mons. De Grand Val opened dancing and waltzing school in town hall.

Markets.—Beef, 5 cents; bacon, 5 to 6¼ cents; potatoes, 37½ cents; flour, \$4.75; eggs, 6¼ cents; butter, 12½ to 16 cents; chickens, 75 cents to \$1 a dozen; 25 to 37 cents apiece; wood \$1.50 a cord.

A steamboat stopped at Fort Harrison and carried away a walnut log ordered by a Louisville man who wishes to make a handsome piece of furniture to present to General Taylor, the hero of the late war. Judge Huntington built a stable of some of the logs from the old fort.

Town of Harrison laid off five miles above Terre Haute in full view of the county seat. John Strain's steam saw mill there.

April.—Harrison township voted against retailing liquor for one year, and during that time no licenses were issued.

Cost of raising corn in Indiana and Illinois estimated at 12 cents a bushel.

In opening a new road in Lafayette township a beech tree on land of Sol. C. Smith was cut down. Embedded in it, at twenty feet above ground, was found a gun barrel, grown fast near the heart of the tree. The tree was supposed to be over a hundred years old, and many theories were advanced to explain the presence of the gun. The barrel was cut out with a piece of wood left on one end, leaving it in the shape of a maul.

Council passes ordinance forbidding horses or swine from running at large in Terre Haute, as had been the custom many a year.

September.—Three three-story brick buildings erected west of the square. Many gaps around the square. Opening on the east side lately filled with small tenements on leased ground, one of which is a two-story building intended for the postoffice.

The Fort Harrison thirty-sixth anniversary meeting held in honor of Taylor and Fillmore, and was intended to equal the great Harrison meeting of 1840, when 40,000 people were said to have been present. People of Terre Haute and county prepared for the occasion months beforehand. The town was full, all private houses thrown open for entertainment, and many who came from a distance camped out for several nights coming and going. The Governor of Kentucky was presiding officer of the day, and from three platforms three speakers were addressing the crowds at once, Dick Thompson, H. I. Love, and E. W. McGaughey being the speakers for the forenoon. At the signal for dinner another relay of orators mounted the stands. The Democrats agreed that 15,000 people were on hand, while the Whigs estimated the number at 30,000, the Express stating that about twenty acres were well covered with men, women, horses, wagons, carriages, etc. One delegation from Illinois was two hours in crossing the Wabash bridge.

Thompson made a trip to Connecticut in 1848, and addressed a great audience in New Haven. The Palladium said next morning, "It was a speech that hardly could be excelled by any living man. If that was a specimen of western eloquence, then western men are the most eloquent and powerful to be found in the world."

The taxable values of the town reported as \$1,035,000.

Perhaps the first trades union meeting held in Terre Haute occurred this year in the meeting of the journeymen carpenters and house joiners,

who pledged themselves not to work after May 1st for less than from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, nor labor more than ten hours. Wandering carpenters looking for work will be given places at our table for a reasonable time rather than permit them to cut prices, said the carpenters.

J. A. Modesitt, daguerreotypist, upstairs, at Fourth and National Road.

Dr. A. P. Arnold, a homeopath.

John Coltrin, a soldier of the war of 1812 and a settler in Terre Haute in 1820, who died in 1848, offered a reward of one cent for the return of an indentured servant girl fourteen years old; forbids all to harbor or trust her, will pay offered reward for her return, but no expenses will be paid or thanks given.

Straus and Isaacs, clothing. A. Dille, Eagle marble yard. Death of Dr. Modesitt.

Baptist church opened.

Terre Haute & Evansville Railroad failed for a time to get their charter on ground that its constructions would interfere with the Wabash and Erie canal and the state debt bill.

At Washington Birthday meeting of Mechanics' Historical Society essays were read by Mr. Lange and E. R. Bentley and an oration delivered by R. N. Hudson.

Captain Mullen succeeded Cochran in command of Company H, Fourth Regiment, February 20th, at Puebla. This company (Fort Harrison guards) had been in fights at Humantla, Atlaxco, Tlascala, and Puebla.

Thirty-two span of matched horses, gray, bay, chestnut, etc., were one day driven along Wabash avenue to be sent to New York markets for stage horses.

December.—Groverman and Bourne would take pork, feathers, furs, deerskins, wheat, corn, oats, beans, etc., for all debts and in credit for groceries, queensware, hardware and dry goods.

Britton's warehouse was at the corner of First and Eagle on the basin.

O'Reilly's Ohio, Indiana and Illinois telegraph office in 1850 was in Johnson's building at the southeast corner of Third and Ohio.

Simpson and Co., on the west side of the square in 1851 announced "Epicurean Repertory" and "Nectarian Meal." "Philadelphia ale and a thousand other delicacies."

The mills of Miller and Soule were at Chestnut and Water streets.

A course of lectures, ten or more, by distinguished orators, was given before the Mechanics' Historical Society in 1851.

In the season of 1850, 23,000 hogs had crossed the Wabash bridge

into Terre Haute, whereas in the following year the number fell to about 15,000.

District school was opened January 5, 1852, in the basement of the Baptist church, with W. Lilly, principal, and Miss M. Young, assistant. James Hook was trustee.

The Jews had a Zion congregation in Terre Haute in 1859, meeting in a building on Third and Walnut.

1852

From the *Courier* of March.

R. Allen's Bugle Band gave a concert at Universalist church. A sale of books at A. L. Hunt's auction room.

River News, March 9.—The J. S. Chenoweth, a large N. O. steamer, at the wharf from parts above. The Huron, a large Mississippi boat, went up yesterday. The Griffin, a large boat went up this morning. The Buena Vista went down this morning.

Exhibition of Winter's Elydoric paintings and dissolving views at Temperance Hall.

The Stewart house has received a splendid new omnibus, drawn by a team of four iron grays.

March 5.—*Courier* requested to state that W. R. McKeen has been appointed cashier vice J. S. Jenckes, resigned.

Three new passenger cars now running of the T. H. & I. The conductor's car arrived from the Madison shops, and is a most splendid car, with a compartment for the mail, pigeon-holes for papers, etc. On February 25th it is said that the citizens were lost in admiration of the new car received by the T. H. & I., "light straw color, handsomely painted and gilded, embellished with painting and mirrors, and furnished with richly cushioned seats."

About this time the Kossuth movement was in progress, and enterprises to raise funds for the patriotic schemes were undertaken throughout the country. A Kossuth festival at Corinthian Hall proved a delightful social affair, but financially a failure. There were supper, music, speeches and a dance. G. F. Cookerly was toastmaster, and Rev. John Allen and A. Lange speakers. Tickets were \$2 apiece, but the total receipts were small.

October 28.—Operations begun on the other end of the St. Louis and Alton.

Prairie City Bank expected to open in November, with a capital of \$150,000, a free bank under the new state law.

The Western Plank Road Company organized, Benj. McKeen, Ralph Wilson and C. Gilbert being among the promoters.

November 10.—Prairie City Bank opened. Directors, James Far-

rington, James H. Turner, W. D. Griswold, C. W. Barbour, Thomas Dowling, L. Ryce, all of Terre Haute; John W. Davis, of Sullivan; D. A. Jones, of Vermillion; and N. W. Graham. C. W. Barbour was president, and C. H. Bailey cashier.

November 11.—First ball of the season at Corinthian Hall.

The Vigo Agricultural Society had as officers for this year, Thomas Durham, president; Frederick Markle, vice-president; Harvey W. Allen, secretary; S. B. Gookins, treasurer; and one director for each township.

At the fall election contribution boxes were placed at all the polling places throughout the county, to receive voluntary gifts for the Washington Monument fund. Harrison township contributed \$85.75 and Lost Creek \$4.25 to this cause.

In 1859 the heaviest taxpayers of the city and county as shown by a published state and county tax report, with the tax of each person for the year were:

Demas Deming, \$1,463.72.

Jacob D. Early, \$1,893.70.

C. Rose, \$1,916.69.

John Covert (college), \$488.77.

C. Gilbert, \$903.56.

W. B. Tuell, \$261.15.

John H. Watson, \$508.49.

W. B. Warren, \$576.25.

C. Warren, \$632.85.

L. G. Warren, \$809.09.

Charles Cruft, \$391.62.

John Barton, \$386.16.

The largest in the townships were:

Jabez Casto, Sugar Creek, \$233.67.

Thomas Durham, Honey Creek, \$244.84.

Jacob Ogle, Prairieton, \$152.06.

William Farmer, Prairie Creek, \$126.79.

Joseph S. Jenckes, Lost Creek, \$376.16.

F. Markle, Otter Creek, \$353.25.

E. S. Wolff, Fayette, \$177.50.

October 8, 1869.—Bowling Green *Constitution* of this date says: Joseph Liston on Tuesday last, at the age of 88, cut off a log measuring three feet in diameter, split it open and hewed out of it two posts. He has also cut several cords of wood, enough for winter use, besides performing other duties on the farm. He has now over one hundred and sixty-five children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His postoffice address is Pimento, Vigo county.

This was the man who turned the first furrow in Vigo county, and with others of the party raised corn which was sold to Harrison's troops while marching north to Tippecanoe.

1870.

The first number of the Evening Gazette appeared June 1, 1870, opening with the prediction that Terre Haute would have 100,000 people in twenty years. R. N. Hudson, C. W. Brown and L. M. Rose were the active promoters of the enterprise.

The board of trade organized in 1870.

The E., T. H. & C. Railroad was building under President Collett, and Henry Bacon, engineer. The city subscribed \$100,000 for stock, and the city bonds at seven per cent. sold for \$83,864.83 in New York.

October 27.—The glass works commenced operation, the first glass having been blown in this city just one month previously. It was a five-pot plant, and the first lot of manufacture, consisting of twenty-five boxes of bottles, was bought by Bement & Company. About fifty hands were employed. The board of directors were Hussey, Hough, Minshall, Deming, Beach, Tuell. The superintendent, B. R. McConnell.

A frame freight depot for the Indianapolis & St. Louis built this year.

The only pork house still in operation in Terre Haute was Early's.

June 8.—The first excursion train out on the Vandalia west to St. Louis. About one week later the Big Four to Indianapolis was finished. The grand opening excursion to St. Louis employed ten coaches. There were speeches by the mayor of St. Louis and Col. R. W. Thompson. While the excursionists were on the Mississippi steamboat, a diamond pin was given to H. W. Hibbard, general passenger agent; a \$450 gold watch to Major John G. Simpson, assistant superintendent. The president of the road was W. R. McKeen, and the general superintendent C. R. Peddle.

The Vigo Woolen Mills were in operation on East Main street, by S. E. Kennedy. One million pounds of wool, it was claimed, were manufactured annually.

Fifth Annual Fair of Vigo Agricultural Society.

The Vigo Iron Furnace began operations, with capacity of twenty-five tons daily in two runs. The capital of the company \$125,000. Fourteen Terre Haute men among the stockholders—Minshall, Tuell, Cruft, Fuller, Nippert, A. and J. C. McGregor, Deming, Rose, Hussey, Hulman, Seath, Hager and Gilman.

1871.

January.—City station house opened, two-story brick, four cells with capacity for fifteen to twenty prisoners, and rooms on second floor for family of jail keeper.

Stawberry Hill, the scene of strawberry fetes and picnics.

Blind Tom at the opera house.

A petition for opening Ohio street was signed by B. Booth, L. Ryce, P. Shannon, George C. Duy, S. S. Early, John T. Beech, and sixty others.

Canal mills owned by Patterson & Company, burned at loss of \$15,000.

W. J. Reiman & Company operating the Humaston pork house.

A performance at the opera house by the Berger Family of Swiss Bell Ringers, in which Sol Smith Russell made his appearance and personated Susan B. Anthony, Petroleum V. Nasby and others.

Return of English Opera Company in *Il Trovatore* brings packed house.

A new court house and a free bridge are discussed.

February.—New postoffice on Sixth street being built.

March.—Windstorm partially demolished the Kennedy wool mills, damaged the new postoffice, blew roof off the old postoffice, and scattered bricks and lumber in all parts of the city.

February 15.—Christine Nilsson sang, assisted by Ann Louise Carey, Brignoli and Vieuxtemps. "Home, Sweet Home," "Suwanee River," "Kathleen Mavourreen," Mad Scene from "Ophelia," "Ave Maria," and "Arkansas Traveler," were some of the favorites of the program. B. W. H. reported to have said, "Miss Nilsson, if God almighty does not choose you for leader of His choir in Heaven, I, with the balance of the state officers and both branches of the legislature, will think he has made a great mistake."

March.—Terre Haute Waterworks Co. organized, with capital \$220,000 and franchise for fifty years. Among the directors were A. McGregor, L. Barnett, W. E. Hendrich, John O'Boyle, W. B. Tuell, P. Harvey, C. Patterson.

August 2, 1875.—Great business depression on account of flood and high water. Thousands visited the river and all day the banks and bridge were lined with people. Several million bushels of corn lost, miles of fence afloat, many cattle and hogs lost. Near Sugar creek bridge much wheat was moved on rafts to the hills. No through trains came in on any of the railroads, railroads lost bridges, and freight and express business shut down. The water was on a level with floor of water works. The highest flood since 1856, when the water was two and one-half feet higher. Water as high as in great freshets of 1844 and 1858, the latter of which took away the bridge from Ohio street.

Some prominent men among the old fire chiefs of Terre Haute were T. C. Buntin, 1856; R. S. Cox, 1857; J. C. Cox, 1859, J. D. Bell, 1861;

J. C. Bryan, 1863; B. F. Dengler, 1865; J. D. Bell, 1865; William Van Brunt, 1871; S. Mahony, 1874; Henry Ramme, 1876; Joseph H. Schell, 1877.

John W. Osborn, who died in 1866, published the first paper in Terre Haute in 1823. His widow died in 1880, aged eighty-four, and was the mother of Mrs. Gookins and Mrs. Judge Claypool.

Edmund Grover, who died in 1876, aged seventy-four, was born in New York and came to Terre Haute in 1839, becoming an active business man in foundry and manufacture of agricultural implements, and finally retiring to a farm in Lost Creek.

J. Casto, father of Webb Casto, came to Terre Haute in 1830, and was active during the pork-packing period, his yard being at Third and Chestnut, where S. S. Early built the first long row of brick buildings in the city—sometimes profanely called “Hoop-pole Row.” After about twenty years of business life he retired to a farm in Sugar Creek. He was one of the founders and builders of Asbury.

James Kelly, who died in 1881, came to Terre Haute in 1836, and was long in the employ of Chauncey Rose. It was said as an illustration of his fidelity that Mr. Rose never broke with him. When the Prairie House was completed and stood idle a long while, Kelly was placed in charge of it, and was afterwards in the freight office of the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad. He acquired a large property.

November 28, 1892.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pegg, on Fruit Ridge avenue, celebrate golden wedding, having spent all their wedded life in the county.

December 31, 1907.—Death of pioneer, David Pugh, aged eighty-five, who was born in Butler, Pa., in 1822, and had made his home in Vigo county since 1833. John D., H. C. and George E. Pugh, his sons.

January 28.—Death of Peter J. Ryan, aged sixty-four, a resident of Terre Haute since 1856, and in mercantile business since the Civil war, in which he was a soldier.

December 19, 1907.—Morton C. Rankin struck and killed by Vandalia train. A native and resident of city sixty-seven years, prominent in business, a county official, president of Citizens' Protective League, director in Commercial Club, and closely identified with the welfare and progress of his city.

July 1, 1897.—Death of Uriah R. Jeffers, aged sixty-six, prominent wholesale merchant and resident of city since 1844. (See elsewhere).

December 3, 1883.—Death of William B. Tuell, for forty years a business man and promoter of important enterprises. (See elsewhere).

Blackford Condit, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and author of a history of the English Bible and History of Terre Haute, died in 1903.

CHAPTER XXV.

FRATERNAL.

The condition of Masonry in Terre Haute in 1847 can be judged from the enthusiastic celebration of St. John's day, when the following offices of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 19, were installed: Dayton Topping, W. M.; A. Lange, S. W.; Squier Holines, J. W.; Samuel Hays, treas.; W. K. Edmonds, Secy.; Robert Whorry, S. D.; Harris K. Smith, J. D.; Joseph East, tyler. After which an elegant banquet was served at Captain Levy's City Hotel (afterward the Buntin House), at which many ladies were present. A martial band furnished music, and the occasion was one of the early events of Terre Haute society.

Some of the older fraternal organizations of Vigo county are given herewith, with the date of establishment.

MASONRY.

- Terre Haute Lodge No. 19—1819
- Social Lodge No. 86—May 29, 1849.
- Humbolt Lodge No. 42—June 23, 1870.
- Euclid Lodge No. 573—May 25, 1885.
- Terre Haute Chapter No. 11—May 26, 1849.
- Terre Haute Council No. 8—May 20, 1856.
- Terre Haute Commandery No. 16—April 8, 1868.
- Terre Haute Chapter No. 43, O. E. S.—April 15, 1880.
- Vigo Lodge No. 29 (Centerville)—May 29, 1872.
- Riley Lodge No. 390—May 25, 1869.
- Pimento Lodge No. 292—May 27, 1863.
- Prairieton Lodge No. 178, May 29, 1872.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

- Oriental Lodge No. 81—May 30, 1878.
- Endowment Rank Sec. 115—March 4, 1878.
- Occidental Lodge No. 18—January, 1872.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Fort Harrison Lodge No. 157—January 25, 1855.

Prairie City Lodge No. 107, D. of R.—November 20, 1873.

Goethe Lodge No. 382—October 2, 1871.

Vigo Encampment—July 10, 1849.

Canton McKeen No. 28, P. M.—February 11, 1889.

Comet Lodge No. 615 (Centerville)—May 7, 1885.

Linton Lodge No. 485 (Pimento)—April 10, 1875.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TERRE HAUTE'S IMPORTANCE AMONG HORSEMEN.

A history of Vigo county without allusion to its famous horses, horsemen and racing will omit something which interested its people almost from its beginning. The maintenance of running or trotting tracks during the last seventy-five years has brought hither the greatest drivers of the land, has resulted in the establishment of stock farms and given to the county and city almost world-wide celebrity. We do not know much about the first races, when the southern-born citizens indulged in one of their favorite sports, only that at the beginning when Terre Haute was a village, racing was a popular sport. It was all running until the first trotting park was made on the Corbin farm, now a part of Martin park, about 1851-52. Not far away was a camp-meeting ground, and it was said that the two institutions were not intimate.

There were races in the spring of 1852 lasting three days at the Corbin farm. The first day a purse of \$125 for two mile heats for trotters and pacers; the second day a purse of \$150, three mile heats, for trotting horses under saddle or harness, and third day, a purse of \$75, mile heat, three out of five, for trotters and pacers to go as they please.

Terre Haute is noted in the racing world as the home of the "Four Cornered Track," unique among race courses. In order to understand why the course is as it is, one must go back and look at the conditions under which it was laid out. The Terre Haute Trotting Association secured the present half-mile track with the intention of putting in a mile track. When the surveyors looked the ground over, they found that there was not sufficient space to build a track of the usual form, so the association had to content themselves with a half-mile track of the oval style. A few race meets were held on this, and it was found that a mile track must be put in in some form or other, if the club intended to have high-class meets. Engineers were consulted and it was decided to build a mile track around the old half-mile, in such a way that the same home stretch could be used for both tracks. In order to accomplish this the mile track at the turn into the stretch had to be raised higher than the half-mile to prevent the sulkies

upsetting at the curve. This had the desired effect so far as the sulkies were concerned, but when the horses came to the hill and started to go over they were in nearly all cases thrown off their feet, thus preventing a good finish. This track was built in the fall of 1886 and after one meet had been held the directors of the association, who would not be satisfied with anything but the best, decided to put in a mile track in whatever form was possible in the grounds which they had at their disposal. Surveyor George R. Grimes was engaged, and after looking over the field he drew the draft of the track as it now stands. All the old track forms were impossible and Mr. Grimes had to originate a form which would suit the conditions. The National road, which runs along the south side, prevented the course from being square with round turns, and the odd shape shown was the result. So it was that the form just happened, and if there is any virtue in the shape, it is a matter of luck and not of calculation.

Many great horses have broken records on this course. The fame of Nancy Hanks is associated with the Terre Haute track. It has been said that the great horse Axtell, which was sold as a three-year-old at the Terre Haute track for \$105,000, did more to make Terre Haute famous than all our industries put together. Axworthy, a son of Axtell, was born and bred at the Warren Park farm, and trained at the Terre Haute track till three years old, when he started out to win honor by making a three-year-old record of 2:15½. An injury took him off the track, and he was sold for \$500. Many thought the price was high at that, but Axworthy became known as one of the great sires of trotting colts, among them General Watts, which recently trotted a mile in 2:06¾, lowering the record for three-year-olds. Axtell's record as a three-year-old, made in 1889, when he trotted a mile in 2:12, stood for seventeen years.

The late Mr. U. R. Jeffers probably never found as much pleasure in any thing as he did in the fair and trotting associations and the companionship of the usually able and excellent men who composed their boards in the last twenty years of his life. He took hold of the fair work at a time when the city enterprise required that business men should encourage the county fair, and so when Terre Haute made a bid for the state fair, Mr. Jeffers gave a hand to the great enterprise. He was a practical horseman by experience, having driven horses to a stage, to the traveling peddler's wagon and in every way that demanded hard work and nerve. It was related that when, as a young man, he drove busses for the old Stewart House, he could drive four horses in a circle around a post, keeping one hub of the bus tight against the post. As a man of leisure, who had retired from business somewhat unwillingly, he naturally put a great deal of work into whatever he had to do, to satisfy his old love for work, and he spent more time at the fair grounds than any one will again unless paid for his time, but it was his way to be thorough.

HON. GEORGE W. FARIS has gained distinction as a member of the Terre Haute bar but has never concentrated his attention upon his profession to the exclusion of other interests which are of vital moment to the individual and to the state. On the contrary he has kept abreast with the thinking men of the age and in connection with his political service has enunciated principles and beliefs of wide interest, arriving at his conclusions as a result of what may be called his post-graduate studies in the school of affairs. The clarity of his views and the effectiveness of his labors find tangible evidence in the results which he has achieved in awakening the public interest in certain momentous situations and also in the work he has done for municipal progress and advancement.

He was born near Rensselaer, in Jasper county, Indiana, June 9, 1854, his parents being James C. and Margaret M. (Brown) Faris, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. In his boyhood days the son attended the common schools and worked upon the home farm until he reached the age of eighteen. In the fall of 1872 he became a student in the old Asbury University, now Depauw University, at Greencastle, from which he was graduated in 1877. The class that year was one of the largest and perhaps the ablest in the history of that institution. Mr. Faris worked his way through college and may well be proud of the fact that he was a member of that class and his own career reflects not a little credit upon its record.

During the last year or two of his college course Mr. Faris took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Greencastle in 1877, subsequently entering the law office of Claypool & Ketcham, of Indianapolis. Another important event in his life occurred in the year following—his marriage to Miss Anna Claypool, eldest daughter of the Hon. Solomon Claypool, of Indianapolis. He removed to Colorado on account of the ill health of his wife, and in 1880 became a resident of Terre Haute, where Mr. Faris entered upon the practice of law in partnership with the late George C. Duy, and in 1883 with the late Samuel R. Hamill. He soon took rank with the leaders of the Vigo county bar and few lawyers have made more lasting impression upon the bar of this part of the state for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community.

Mr. Faris has also been prominent in politics for many years. He has been a close student of the great questions affecting the state and national welfare and has labored untiringly for the interests of the Republican party. For four years he served as chairman of the Republican county committee and in 1891 he was appointed county attorney. In 1894 he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the old eighth district and was elected by a large majority. In 1896, the state having



G. W. Paris .



George W. Harris.

been redistricted, he was re-elected in the present fifth district, and received further endorsement of an almost irreproachable public service in a third election in 1898. To the important questions which came up for consideration in the law making body of the nation he gave a careful consideration, proving that he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of man whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. He has felt a most hearty concern for the public welfare and has been most helpful in bringing about those wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in political, municipal and social life in Terre Haute.

George M. Faris, son, died in Terre Haute, in October, 1907, at the age of twenty-eight, a practicing lawyer in partnership with his father. The only other living child is Ruby Claypool, wife of Maurice E. Tennant, a lawyer of Indianapolis.

GEORGE MORTIMER FARIS, of Terre Haute, who died October 6, 1907, in the city which has been his home since infancy, was one of the most promising members of the Vigo county bar and a really beloved citizen of the younger generation. His early decease was the more regrettable, since he was finely equipped both by natural talent and education for the broadest advancement in his profession and in the paths of citizenship. His father, Hon. George W. Faris, is a distinguished and honored member of the bar, and his maternal grandfather, Hon. Solomon Claypool, late of Indianapolis, was one of the foremost lawyers and jurists of the state of Indiana, and was at one time judge of the circuit court of Vigo county. Education, temperament and ancestral tendencies all seemed to presage a useful, honorable and brilliant career for the young man, but his wheel of worldly life was to stop far short of its normal revolution, and when it stopped the tears of grief which were shed in the community were mingled with a large share of regret that providence had so cut short his years.

George M. Faris was the only son of George W. and Anna (Claypool) Faris, and although born in Colorado March 25, 1879, his parents returned to Terre Haute during his infancy, so that he has always been regarded as a son of that city. He passed through its public schools, graduated from its high school with honor, and in 1900 graduated from the literary department of the DePauw University. At this time, owing to the fact that his father, who had long represented the district in Congress, desired his services as his secretary at Washington, the young graduate went to Washington and in the capacity named acquired most valuable knowledge of the lawmaking powers and processes at the national capital. Deciding

naturally upon the law as his profession, he pursued a thorough course at the National Law School, Washington, and soon after securing his diploma in 1902, returned with his parents to his old home in Terre Haute. As an associate with his father in both law and business, the five years of his career brought him marked success, esteem and wide friendship, and that public confidence in his ability and honor had expanded even beyond his character as a lawyer is evidenced by his nomination as a representative to the Indiana legislature in the fall of 1906.

On December 12, 1906, Mr. Faris was married to Miss Saidee Cornelia Spaulding, of Chicago, and their few months of union were most happy. His home life had always been marked by an affectionate harmony of singular strength, and in his sister especially he had found a companion whom he fairly idolized. After his marriage those strong home ties remained unbroken, and it was here that he passed away, surrounded by devoted wife, parents and sister. A member of the Terre Haute bar and a friend well describes the young man as "courteous, sensitive, strong, faithful, willing and winsome; a lover of his loved ones and the good, and a battler for the right." The Vigo County Bar Association passed resolutions of eulogy and condolence, and both the superior and circuit courts adjourned on the day of his funeral as a mark of respect and sorrow. The resolutions were read by Judge Stimson. Judge I. N. Pierce, an early associate and friend of Judge Claypool, made a beautiful and moving address, and was followed by A. M. Higgins, A. J. Kelly, Judge Colliver, Daniel V. Miller, Judge Walker and George O. Dix, all expressive of heartfelt sorrow at the removal of the young, promising, lovable man, who during his short career had so won their affection and esteem.

JAMES N. PHILLIPS has been a resident of Vigo county throughout his entire life and has been prominently identified with its industrial interests. He was well fitted for his successful business life by an excellent educational training in his youth, attending first the public schools of Terre Haute and later was a student in the old Asbury University of Greencastle. His time is now principally devoted to the superintending of his landed interests and the real estate business. He has bought and sold land in Kansas, and was at one time the vice president of the Crystal Salt Works at Hutchinson, that state, and was also for a time identified with the coal mining business at Gladstone, Kentucky, as the president and general manager of the Gladstone Coal Mining Company. For eight years, from 1878 to 1886, he served as the recorder of Vigo county, and at the present time is a member of the county council, having been elected to that important body in 1906, receiving at the election the largest majority ever given in the county for that office.

Mr. Phillips was born in Terre Haute May 14, 1839, a son of Aquilla and Matilda (Dudley) Phillips, both of whom were born in Maryland and were of English descent. The father, born in 1800, was a cabinet maker in his early business life, but later turned his attention to farming. In 1837, accompanied by his family, he journeyed overland with horse team to Indiana and established his home in what is now Terre Haute. In 1841 he bought a farm in Otter Creek township, on which had been built a hewed log house, and this in time was replaced by a frame residence. On that farm he spent his remaining days, dying in December, 1875. He was a life-long member of the Methodist church and was a Jefferson and Jackson Democrat politically. Mrs. Phillips was born in 1816, and died in 1896. They were married in 1833 and became the parents of eight children: Edwin, James H., Emma, Barbara E., Clara, Bell, Fred, and one, the second born, who is deceased.

James N. Phillips was born in Terre Haute May 14, 1839, and was a young man of twenty-two years at the time of the inauguration of the Civil war. On the 22d of July, 1862, he donned the blue in defense of his country and became a member of Company F, Seventy-first Illinois Volunteer Regiment, of which he was made the second lieutenant, and served his term of enlistment. He was discharged at Chicago. In 1866 Mr. Phillips began farming in Harrison township, Vigo county, but in 1902 left the farm there and moved to the land he had purchased in Otter Creek township, his present homestead. He had purchased the farm in 1885, and it contains one hundred and seventy-one acres of rich and fertile land.

Mr. Phillips was united in marriage, August 15, 1865, to Miss Julia E. Balding, who was born in Ohio, October 17, 1846, a daughter of Nathan and Lucinda (Yoho) Balding, both also natives of that commonwealth. The father left his farm there in 1850 and journeyed with a horse team to Vigo county, Indiana, becoming one of the early pioneers of Otter Creek township, where he purchased two hundred acres of land. He served his adopted county as a commissioner and was a Jackson Democrat politically. He had married before leaving his native state of Ohio, and became the father of eight children, but only five are now living: John, Clarinda, Achsah, Sarah and James N. Mrs. Phillips is among the number who have passed away, dying December 9, 1905, after becoming the mother of seven children, namely: Helen, the wife of O. B. Hall; Charles A., who married Lucy Brown; Ransom B., who married Cora Donnelly, and Frank, Edith, Linnie and Wallace. Mr. Phillips is a stanch and true Democrat and is a member of Lodge No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES ELMER ERVIN, D. D. S., the respected and prosperous practitioner of Terre Haute, is of an old substantial Southern family, which has been established in the Hoosier state for more than three-quarters of a century. A great-grandfather, Charles Morgan, on the maternal side, was a Virginian, who served in the Revolutionary war in a company of volunteers under Captain Biggs. The paternal great-grandfather came from Ireland, and in 1803 settled at Winsboro, South Carolina, removing to Indiana in 1831. In that state the family has since resided. The Doctor was born at Princeton, Indiana, on the 9th of December, 1865, son of John Riley and Sarah A. (Finney) Ervin. His parents were also born in Princeton, the father March 13, 1834, and the mother February 26, 1839, both being contented members of a farming community and descendants of yeoman stock in Ireland and the South Atlantic states. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ervin were as follows: Mary Alice, wife of Henry Lewis Binkley, of Princeton; Robert F. Ervin, aged forty-seven, who still resides on the old homestead near Princeton; Dr. C. E. Ervin, of this sketch, and Otis Oscar Ervin, who died in infancy.

Dr. Ervin was reared in Princeton, receiving his fundamental education in the public schools there, and afterward pursuing a professional course in the Indiana Dental College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1890, and in 1892 began practice in Terre Haute, and his residence there has since been a continuous progress, both in dental practice and personal favor. He is an active member of the Indiana Dental Association, of which organization he served as a trustee for three years. He is also identified with the Paul Revere Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Court of Honor, of Terre Haute. On January 30, 1896, Dr. Ervin married Miss Agnes McMinn, of Terre Haute, and to their union two children have been born: Arthur Darwin, August 14, 1897, and Mildred Margaret, April 24, 1900.

HOWARD DIO CATON, D. D. S., was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 10th of January, 1884, and has already obtained a high reputation among the dental practitioners of his native place. He is the fifth child of George W. and Sarah (McGill) Caton, and his father is a well known contractor and a citizen of Terre Haute of twenty-five years honorable standing. George W. Caton is a native of Ohio, and the eight children of his family are as follows: Charles, now deceased; Elton, living at the age of thirty-one; May, aged twenty-nine, who is the wife of Ralph Beach and living at Dayton, Wyoming; Walker, twenty-six years of age; Howard D., twenty-four; Robert, twenty-two; George, eighteen, and Franklyn, also deceased.

After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of Terre Haute, the Doctor matriculated at the Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis, from which he graduated in the class of 1907. He immediately located in Terre Haute, where he has been known all his life and where his wide and appreciative acquaintance, added to his high professional requirements, has brought him a large and profitable practice. His suite of offices in the new Terre Haute Trust building is handsomely appointed, and his appliances are modern and complete. His patients are numbered among the cultured and substantial people, and recognize him as among the able and satisfactory practitioners of the city. The Doctor is a member of the Central Christian church.

JOHN COLEMAN VAUGHAN, D. D. S., is the professional representative of a family in Terre Haute, whose members have attained an honorable standing in whatever fields they have chosen. He is a native of Ohio, born at Pomeroy, on the 27th of November, 1872, and a son of A. W. and Harriet (Coleman) Vaughan. The father is English-born, and is a substantial business man of Terre Haute, while the mother is a daughter of Illinois. The senior Mr. Vaughan has also been somewhat prominent in public affairs, having served as a member of the board of public works, of Terre Haute, during the administration of Mayor Bideman. Besides the Doctor, the children of his family are Edward, aged thirty-eight, and Maud, thirty-three, who is the wife of R. H. Jenkins; all reside in Terre Haute.

In nearly all but birth, Dr. Vaughan is a product of Indiana and her institutions. He was educated in the city schools of Terre Haute, and graduated in 1896 at the Indiana Dental College. He at once located in Terre Haute, and there commenced practice in partnership with Dr. Mail. This association has proved both harmonious and mutually profitable, and the elegant offices of the firm at Sixth and Ohio streets are patronized by a high-class and dependable clientele who appreciate modern methods and honest work.

On June 30, 1898, Dr. Vaughan was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Whaley, of Terre Haute, and their child, Margaret L., is now three years of age. Both the Doctor and his wife affiliate with the United Brethren congregation. He is a fraternalist of wide connections, being a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 86; Occidental Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, and No. 83, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, all of Terre Haute.

DR. CLARENCE FRANKLIN WILLIAMS is not only a fine, prosperous dentist, having a profitable practice and standing high with his associates

of the profession, but he is enthusiastic and influential in fraternal circles and a leading spirit in the civic development of Terre Haute. He is a Hoosier in the broadest and most thorough sense of the word. Born at Bedford, Indiana, on the 6th of September, 1869, he is a son of Capt. Thomas Carter and Elizabeth C. (Fish) Williams. His parents are also both natives of the Hoosier state, the father being born October 14, 1838, and the mother, July 7, 1840. Besides Dr. Williams, the following were members of the family: Arista B., a well known Chicago lawyer; Ida A., wife of M. D. Crawley, of Chicago; Dr. Vinson V., who is a prominent dentist of Seattle, Washington; Martha E. and Ruby C., who reside in Terre Haute.

Dr. Williams attended the high school at Sullivan, Indiana, and Terre Haute, and then entered the dental office of Dr. Robert Van Valzuh, who was one of Indiana's most prominent dentists. After three years' office work he entered the dental department of the University of Indianapolis, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1891. Immediately afterward he located at Terre Haute, and has been a progressive figure in all that relates to his profession and citizenship. He is an active member of both the Indiana and the Western Indiana Dental societies, and is also a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Dental Association. Brief reference has been made to the importance of his fraternal relations. To speak more in detail, he has been active and officially honored in most of the following: Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 86, of Terre Haute; Euclid Lodge, No. 573, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Occidental No. 18, Knights of Pythias, Terre Haute, and Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, No. 3, of the same city; Shambah Temple, No. 139, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, Indianapolis; Friendship Lodge, No. 41, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Terre Haute, and Vigo Tent, No. 43, Knights of the Maccabees. At the present time Dr. Williams stands especially high in the Knights of Pythias, being assistant commissary general of the Uniform Rank. He is an active member of the Commercial Club, the leading civic organization of Terre Haute, and is a Democrat of influence and sound views.

On December 28, 1892, the Doctor was wedded to Miss Mary E. Cox, daughter of James Cox, of Terre Haute, and their children are as follows: Marie Clementine, Helen Louise, and James Thomas. Both Dr. and Mrs. Williams are closely identified with the Central Christian church.



FILBECK HOTEL



A. Filbeck

NICHOLAS FILBECK. Among the best known citizens of Terre Haute is Nicholas Filbeck, who has been a resident of the city for over half a century, and during the greater part of that long period has stood as one of the leading men of the community, prominent in its business, political and social affairs. Mr. Filbeck is a native son of Germany, born December 15, 1843, at Viernheim, Hesse Darmstadt, a son of Philip and Anna M. (Winkler) Filbeck. The family, consisting of father, mother and four children, came to the United States in 1847, making their home for a time in Indianapolis, and it was in that city the mother died. The father placed his children in the keeping of friends and went west, but returned in 1850 and established his home in Terre Haute, his children joining him here three years later, but in the meantime two had died, Nicholas and Mary alone surviving.

Nicholas Filbeck attended both the public and the Lutheran schools of Terre Haute. As a boy he earned his own way, working at various occupations, and after leaving school he worked for four years in his father's grocery store. When the Civil war broke out he was but a lad of seventeen years, but he was fired with a desire to do what he could as a soldier for his adopted country, and in August, 1861, without the knowledge of his father, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry Regiment, known as the "First German Regiment," under Colonel Willich. The Thirty-second was to rendezvous at Indianapolis, and in order to get away from home without arousing his father's suspicions young Filbeck preceded the regiment by a day or so to the state capital, but in spite of all his precautions the father obtained knowledge of the son's intentions, and following him, succeeded in getting possession of the young soldier and conveyed him to the hotel. But the son made his escape and rejoined his regiment, and as the father came to recognize the extent of his son's determination, gave his consent to his joining the ranks of the Indiana soldiers.

Mr. Filbeck was with his regiment at the first Kentucky fight at Rowlett's station, in the second day's fight at Shiloh under General Buell, the siege of Corinth, and at Battle Creek, Alabama, from there passed through Jasper and Sequatchie valleys up to Walden Ridge Gap, from which point the army (McCook's Division) advanced on Chattanooga. There being no cavalry at that time with McCook's Division, the Thirty-second was placed in advance and Company E in the lead. Mr. Filbeck was given the honor of first scout to survey the route. When he reached the foot of Sequatchie valley, he halted with a flag of truce, and after being taken to a commanding officer he was recognized as one of our scouts (spies). His information was that General Bragg was on the mountain above the gap

with 40,000 men. Our army at once was ordered back on a new route to head off General Bragg, which took the army to Louisville, and from there he went with his regiment to Frankfort and the fight at Salt river, was in the skirmishing along that river, on to Nashville and the battle of Stone River, where Mr. Filbeck was wounded December 31, 1862. This wound was in the fleshy part of the right leg, and as the tendons of the foot were cut, Mr. Filbeck became a cripple for life. After receiving his wound he was assisted away quite a distance and left lying on the field, and while lying there calling for help he attracted the attention of a passing cavalryman who put him on his horse and carried him to a house. This friend was a rebel spy, and for some time our wounded young soldier was cared for by the people of the enemy, a kindness he has never forgotten. He was in the hands of Dick McCann's rebel cavalry for twelve days, during which time his wound could not receive proper treatment, but these rebel friends later helped him to reach the Union hospital at Nashville, where he remained from January 12th to February 14th. In the meantime, for the want of proper treatment, his wound threatened certain death, gangrene had set in and lockjaw followed. His father, notified by the authorities that he could not live, went to him and eventually succeeded in getting him to the hospital at Louisville; Kentucky, where he was helpless in bed from February 14th to May 5, 1863. He was sent from that city to Indianapolis, thence to the Soldiers' Home, and when able to go on crutches, was given a forty days' furlough home. While still on crutches he begged the commanding officer to send him to his regiment, refusing an honorable discharge, and finally received the order for his return to his regiment, which he found on the eve of march. For appearance sake he discarded his crutches for a cane, not at all adequate to his support, and he was, to say the least, totally unfit for duty. In order that he might ride he was temporarily assigned to duty with the quartermaster, joining his regiment at Bellefonte, Alabama, after Chickamauga. At Chattanooga the non-commissioned officers of his old company unanimously asked him to become orderly sergeant, but his physical disabilities prevented his accepting. He was then on detached service in the brigade quartermaster's department. He was never under orders, but was with his regiment on all their moves to Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, to the relief of "Burnside," then to Dallas, Georgia, Resaca, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee River, the Atlanta Campaign, Peachtree Creek and from there was mustered out, September 7, 1864. He was with his regiment during the entire time, but was unable to carry arms.

Returning home from the conflict Mr. Filbeck began working in his

father's mill, the old Telegraph Mill, and later, in company with his brother-in-law, B. Settele, he conducted the Cincinnati Hotel for three years. In 1869 he purchased the lease and fixtures of the Filbeck House, and in 1876 he purchased the house and grounds. He has been prominent in the public affairs of Vigo county and Terre Haute ever since the close of the war, and in 1868, when only twenty-five years of age, was nominated for sheriff of the county, coming within thirty-eight votes of the election, his extreme youth being the only thing that defeated him. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Terre Haute, and served two full terms of four years each. For twenty years he was chairman of the Republican county central committee, six years a member of the state committee and vice chairman of the 1896 campaign, and as long as he could be induced to fill the place his party trusted the management of all the campaigns to him. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic fraternity and the Germania Society.

Mr. Filbeck married, April 23, 1867, Rosina Kiefner, a daughter of Adam and Catherine Kiefner, of Lawrence county, Illinois, and to their union five children have been born as follows: Anne Maria, Louise Catherine, Charles Henry, Rutherford Nicholas and Nelle Cecelia.

DR. WALTER GOWANS RICE is not only one of the leading dentists of Terre Haute, but is a citizen of high social and moral influence. Born at Owensboro, Kentucky, on the 19th of June, 1874, he is the son of John F. Rice, also a native of that state, and for thirty-five years a widely known commercial traveler representing the National Tobacco Company. He now resides on a farm at Fulton's Landing, Indiana, near Westport, Kentucky. The family was established in Kentucky as the result of the patriotic service performed by Dr. Rice's great-grandfather, who was one of seven brothers who received a tract of land in that state from the infant republic as a reward for the soldierly qualities displayed by him in the Revolutionary war. The Doctor's mother was Jane Gowans, whose father was a native of Scotland, and she is still living, the mother of the following, besides our subject: Sarah, now dead, who was the wife of H. S. Taylor, of St. Louis, Missouri; Fanny, Mrs. T. E. Hall, whose husband is an attorney residing at Louisville, Kentucky, and Lucy, wife of Frank Dean, of Fulton's Landing, Indiana.

Until he was twelve years of age Dr. Rice attended the village schools of his native place, after which he pursued a course of four years in the Louisville Training School for Boys. His professional education was obtained in the dental department of the Central University of Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1897. The first period of his practice comprised eighteen months in Louisville, when (in December, 1898) he located in Terre Haute.

On June 30, 1897, the year prior to becoming a resident of the city, Dr. Rice was united in marriage with Miss Alice Mary Sparrow, a talented and popular young lady of Terre Haute. The wedding was solemnized at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, and was a social event which attained wide prominence. Their child, Alberta S., is now ten years of age. Both the Doctor and his wife are prominent members of the church named, which is the leading religious organization in the city, the former being superintendent of the Sunday school. Professionally, his influence is strong and broad. He is an active member of the State Dental Association, and is recognized by the public and his fellow practitioners as one of the most skilled and reliable dentists in the state. His office was located in the Arcade building, from which he removed to the Trust building in August, 1908, and his already large patronage is constantly increasing. Speaking generally and finally, he is eminently successful in his profession, and is a substantial, useful and high-minded citizen.

W. E. BELL, M. D.—Among the leaders in medicine and surgery, not only of Terre Haute, but of Indiana as well, the name of Dr. W. E. Bell takes high professional rank. During the past several years, however, he has done surgical work almost entirely, and since the establishment of the Union Hospital he has been a member of its staff of physicians and surgeons. There are no favored positions to be given in the line of medical endeavor, prominence comes alone through merit and success is the reward for earnest labor, ability and the pursuit of a persistent purpose. Thus working his way upward Dr. Bell has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

A native son of Indiana, he was born on the 1st of July, 1866, to A. W. and Elizabeth (Price) Bell, who also claimed this as the commonwealth of their nativity. The father, born in Parke county, was for many years a prominent farmer and stock dealer there, but his later years were spent in Terre Haute, where he had moved when his son, the Doctor, was a lad of twelve. Thus the boy's early training was received in the public schools here, graduating from its high school in 1884. He then took up the study of bookkeeping and stenography, and for a short time was the bookkeeper for a drug house in this city, later was a stenographer in Indianapolis, and in the meantime pursued much private study in medicine. Finally entering the medical department of the University of Cincinnati he graduated in that institution on the 6th of March, 1890, and at once located for practice in Terre Haute, and here he has since remained. He is a man of broad scientific knowledge and has gained a leading position among the members of the medical fraternity in the state. He holds membership in the Vigo county and the

Indiana State Medical societies, the Esculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Bell married, January 12, 1893, Miss Nellie E. Wallace, and their two children are Edgar Wallace and Dorothy Frances.

LEO J. WEINSTEIN, M. D.—Man's worth in the world is determined by what he has done for his fellow men. He who uses his energies only for his own good, failing to recognize individual responsibility and personal obligation, never wins or merits the confidence and warm regard of those among whom his lot is cast. Dr. Weinstein, however, is spoken of throughout Terre Haute in terms of deepest affection and good will, for in the practice of his chosen profession he availed himself of the opportunities for kindness, for encouragement and for assistance rendered his fellow travelers. For a long period he continued as one of the active physicians and surgeons of the city, but is now living retired.

His birth occurred in Cincinnati, January 19, 1848. His father was a native of Russia, while his mother was of German birth. She died when her son Leo was but six years of age and he was orphaned by the death of his father when a youth of eleven years. Early thrown upon his own resources he courageously faced the situation before him and when still quite young placed a correct valuation upon character upbuilding and business enterprise. He acquired his education, although at somewhat of a disadvantage, in the schools of his native city, of Covington, Kentucky, and of Dayton, Ohio. It was necessary that he provide for his own support and he eagerly availed himself of any employment that would yield him an honest living. Very early in life he gained an experience in the clothing business and during the period of the Civil war, when but a youth, conducted an enterprise of that character at Pana, Illinois. Predilection, however, lead him to take up the study of medicine, his first preceptor being Dr. Huber, of Pana, while later he continued his reading under Dr. J. H. Neal, of Bement, Illinois. At a later date he availed himself of the opportunity to attend Rush Medical College, where he spent the year of 1867-8 as a student. As an under-graduate he began practicing in Piatt county, Illinois, and he further prepared for the profession in Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1874. He remained a practitioner of Piatt county, Illinois, until 1878, and on the first of that year removed to Terre Haute, where he has since resided. His rise in his profession was rapid and after coming to this city he made continuous advancement not only in the amount of business which he gained, but in

the skill with which he administered remedial agencies. He specialized to some extent in the treatment of the diseases of women, but always remained a general practitioner. In 1894 he went abroad and spent considerable time in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh, following the methods of the most notable physicians and surgeons of those cities. Thus with broadened efficiency he returned home. For years he was a member of the medical staff of the Union Hospital, of Terre Haute, as a specialist in gynecology. He is a member and was formerly president of the Aesculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, and belongs also the Vigo County and the Indiana State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

On Christmas day of 1866 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Weinstein and Miss Thirza B. Hamilton, a native of Vigo county, and a daughter of J. B. Hamilton, a pioneer of the county. Their children are: Carrie L., now the wife of John V. Baker, a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado; Alice E., the wife of Alexander G. Cavins, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Joseph H.

Dr. Weinstein has long been numbered among the Republican leaders of Terre Haute, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of his party, which has also honored him with election to public office. From 1887 until 1889 he represented his ward in the city council, was secretary of the city board of health in 1884, and of Vigo county board of health from 1887 until 1889. In 1902 he was elected a member of the Vigo county council and continued in that position for two terms, acting as its president. His ability in public office has been widely acknowledged, and his loyalty to the trust reposed in him never questioned. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Congregational church.

He is now largely living retired, his son Joseph being his worthy successor in practice. A gentleman of scholarly attainments and broad general culture as well a wide knowledge in the field of his chosen profession, his place in the world has been one commanding honor and respect.

JOSEPH H. WEINSTEIN, M. D., a son of Dr. Leo J. and Thirza B. (Hamilton) Weinstein, was born at Cisco, Illinois, July 16, 1876, and was but two years of age when brought by his parents to Terre Haute, in which city he was reared and educated, attending the public schools. He took up the study of medicine with his father as his preceptor and afterward continued his preparation for practice as a student in Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is numbered among its alumni



John Gregg

of 1897, and following his graduation he immediately located for practice in Terre Haute. For eight years he was actively connected with the profession here and then went abroad in 1905, spending considerable time in investigation, research and observation in medical institutes and hospitals of Berlin, Vienna and London. With greatly augmented knowledge and ability he returned to the United States and spent some time in the New York Polyclinic, after which he resumed the practice of his profession in this city. Although a general practitioner he yet makes a study of gynecology and is now the gynecologist of the Union Hospital staff. He belongs to the Aesculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, to the Vigo County and Indiana State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, while in more specifically fraternal lines he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1898 Dr. Weinstein was married to Miss Ann M. Hunter, of this city, and their home is attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality generously extended to their many friends. In politics Dr. Weinstein is a Republican, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he has never been an office seeker. On the contrary he has concentrated his energies upon professional duties and is making continuous progress in the profession he has chosen as a life work.

HON. JOHN BEGGS, deceased, was one of Terre Haute's most successful business men and citizens, and for many years closely identified with its commercial and manufacturing interests. Although so conspicuously associated with the industries and public affairs of the state, Mr. Beggs was a native of Ireland, born in County Fermanagh, April 6, 1832, a son of Edward Beggs, a manufacturer. In 1843 the family emigrated from the mother country to the United States, and established a home in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son being educated at Woodward College, of that city. Early in life he had learned the distilling business, and for a number of years was employed in that line at New Richmond, Ohio. In 1852 he commenced to operate a distillery of his own, but in the following year sold his plant at New Richmond and removed to Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, where he established a distillery, engaged in real estate and became largely interested in the timber and lumber trade. Six years later he removed to Laurel, Indiana, where he resided until 1879, when he became a citizen of Shelbyville, Indiana. It was during this period of his residence in Franklin county that he became quite influential in the politics of the Democratic party and the public affairs of the state. In 1870 he was elected to the Indiana state senate, representing Franklin and Union counties for two terms in the upper house of the legislature.

In 1872 Mr. Beggs disposed of his interests in both Metamora and Laurel, then purchasing the plant of the Shelby Distilling Company, at Shelbyville, Indiana, but, as stated, did not make that city his home until 1879. He operated the Shelbyville distillery until 1886, when he was instrumental in organizing the Distillery and Cattle Feeding trust, with headquarters at Peoria, Illinois. In 1884 Mr. Beggs came to Terre Haute and became interested in the Wabash Distilling Company, of which he served as treasurer for a number of years. He was also made vice president of the Wabash Lumber Company. In company with Crawford Fairbanks, in 1886 he purchased the Terre Haute Brewing Company and became its vice president and general manager, retaining his interests in that corporation until his death. In 1894, when the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was formed, Mr. Beggs became its vice president, and, resigning his position with the Wabash Distilling Company, removed to Peoria, Illinois, the headquarters of the trust, and resided in that city until 1897. In that year he resigned from the vice presidency of the trust and returned to Terre Haute, continuing prominently identified with its interests and institutions until his death on the 18th of April, 1904. The deceased was a past master in Masonry, a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and was an Elk and Red Man.

In 1853 Mr. Beggs married Rebecca Lewis, the ceremony taking place in Kentucky. Mrs. Beggs died on the 9th of March, 1881, the mother of the following: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Alonzo B. James; Belle, wife of J. B. McDaniel, of Shelbyville, Indiana; Clara, now Mrs. Thomas A. Swain, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Catherine, wife of B. F. Swain, of Shelbyville; and three sons—John E., Harry W. and Thomas G. Beggs.

John E. Beggs, the eldest son of the family, is a native of Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, born in 1861. He removed with his parents to Shelbyville, that state, and received his education in its common and high schools. He then learned the distilling business, and for a time was located at Covington, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. In 1886 he came to Terre Haute and became superintendent of the Wabash Distilling Company. He served in a similar capacity with the Majestic Distilling Company and superintended the erection of its plant; was the general manager of the Indiana Distilling Company and has since served as its president and general manager. He also superintended the building of the latter company's plant, one of the largest and most complete in the country. Mr. Beggs was also for a time a member of the firm of Hulman & Beggs, wholesale liquor dealers of Terre Haute, and is at the present time a director in the Terre Haute Brewing Company.

He was married in November, 1886, to Miss Catherine Webb, of Shelbyville, Indiana, by whom he has had the following children: Webb E., a student at Racine College, Wisconsin; Helen R., pursuing a literary course at Kemper Hall, an Episcopal seminary at Kenosha, Wisconsin; John R., also a pupil at Racine College, and Edward E., attending the Terre Haute high school. Mrs. Beggs died in October, 1898. Although identified with the Elks, Mr. Beggs is not generally interested in the fraternities.

Harry W. Beggs was born in Laurel, Indiana, but was reared in Shelbyville, and coming to Terre Haute in 1887 he became associated with the Wabash Lumber Company, was made the buyer for the Majestic Distilling Company, and is a member of the firm of Watson & Beggs, proprietors of the Terre Haute Hotel. He is also president of the Vincennes Distilling Company, and makes his home in that city.

Thomas G. Beggs, born at Laurel, attended the public schools and the Lebanon (Ohio) College, and thus received a thorough education. After coming to Terre Haute in 1891, he learned the distilling business under his father's direction, and in time became superintendent of the Indiana Distilling Company. At the organization of the Commercial Distilling Company he was elected its superintendent and treasurer, and has served in those offices to the present. He is a member of the fraternal order of Elks.

EARL S. NIBLACK, M. D., prominent in the professional circles of Terre Haute, was born in Wheatland, Knox county, Indiana, March 29, 1870, a son of Sanford L. and Susan (Brooks) Niblack. Sanford L., Niblack, a native of DuBois county, Indiana, was left an orphan in his early life and was reared in DuBois and Martin counties. In 1859 he located in Wheatland, where he has been a general merchant for nearly fifty years. He passed the seventy-first milestone on the journey of life. He was born March 21, 1836, and died March 18, 1908, and his wife is living.

Dr. Earl S. Niblack (one of his parents' eight living children, four sons and four daughters), attending in his youth the Wheatland schools and the Vincennes University. In the fall of 1891 he became a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated June 27, 1895, and in July following began the practice of his profession in Terre Haute. He is a member of the medical staff and a lecturer on anatomy in the training school for nurses of the Union Hospital, and is a member of the County Medical and the State Medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Esculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley. He affiliates with the Odd Fel-

lows and other fraternal organizations and is a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Niblack married, December 24, 1899, Martha M. Connerly, and they have one daughter, Helen. The Doctor is a Republican politically.

HARRY BLOUCH, a general building contractor, was born near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1874, and was but three years of age when brought to Indiana by his widowed mother and his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Blouch, who settled first in Randolph county, Indiana, and in 1885 came to Vigo county, establishing their home at Youngstown.

Harry Blouch has therefore been a resident of Vigo county from the age of eleven years. His early education was continued in the schools of this county and after putting aside his text-books he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed as an employe for several years. Seeking a broader field of opportunity he came to Terre Haute in 1902 and began contracting. He had a capital of less than one hundred dollars in the beginning but he trusted to his work to be his advertisement, knowing that thoroughness and fidelity must eventually win recognition. During the past four years he has done an extensive business, erecting two hundred and thirty houses in Terre Haute and thus contributing in a large measure to its substantial improvement and adornment. It should be the pride of every business not merely to increase in income, but also to improve in character, personnel and service, and so approach an ideal business standard. Mr. Blouch has worked along such lines. He has employed high grade mechanics, paying them their legitimate share of the profits which their talents have brought to the business, and in his relations with the public and with other business men Mr. Blouch has ever maintained a course above suspicion. He has not only built for others but has done some speculative building in erecting houses upon lots of his own and then selling them. His course has ever been creditable and his prosperity is well deserved. He started out in life empty-handed, yet imbued with laudable ambition, and as the years have gone by he has established an enviable reputation as one of the prominent representatives of building interests in Terre Haute.

Mr. Blouch married July 1, 1907, Mary C. Fowler. She is a native of Indiana and a daughter of John and Martha J. Fowler. Fraternally Mr. Blouch is a member of Camp No. 3376, Modern Woodmen.

GEORGE H. DICKERSON, who is engaged in business as a dealer in lumber and ties, with headquarters at Terre Haute, while operating mills in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, has gained that measure of success

which has resulted not from advantageous circumstances or favorable influence, but from intense and well directed activity. His life has been characterized by determined purpose and laudable endeavor.

A native of Macon county, Missouri, Mr. Dickerson was born August 15, 1868, a son of George W. Dickerson, who was a scout for Gen. Samuel Curtis and General Sully, of the Army of the Southwest. He died in Indiana from wounds received in the army, during the early boyhood of his son George, and the death of the mother, Mrs. Susan (Mayfield) Dickerson, who died a few months previous, left the boy an orphan at the age of nine years. He pursued his education in the schools of Washington, Indiana, and in 1884 came to Terre Haute, where he has since resided. His start in life was humble, for he began providing for his own support after his mother's death by driving a mule used in hauling the carts in a coal mine at Washington. Upon his young shoulders devolved heavy burdens. He became the main support of his brother and sisters and brought them with him to Terre Haute when he began work here in the Vandalia Railroad shops. He was thus employed for some time but eagerly awaited the opportunities for advancement. For several years he worked in a rolling mill and gradually, as his skill and efficiency increased and brought him substantial return for his labors, he was able to save the capital that permitted his embarkation in business on his own account. He began dealing in lumber and ties and has since carried on this undertaking, having mills in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. He gives close supervision to his interests and his diligence and keen discernment find tangible proof in the success which is now meeting his efforts.

On the 31st of January, 1901, Mr. Dickerson was married to Miss Annie Griffith. His younger brother and sisters, coming with him to Terre Haute, lived with him until he was married. He provided not only for their support, but also for their education and as far as possible did the part of father and mother by them. In his fraternal relations Mr. Dickerson is a Knight of Pythias, while politically he is a Republican, active in the party. He has always stood for opposition to misrule in municipal affairs, for decency and honesty in politics and manifests the same spirit of devotion to high ideals which is seen in the nation's ruler. His business career is indeed creditable and one which may well serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when a young man has the will to dare and to do.

JOHN ELLIS BUDD, city passenger and ticket agent for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad companies, which position he has filled since the 1st of April, 1905, was prior to that time chief clerk to J. R. Connelly, general agent of the

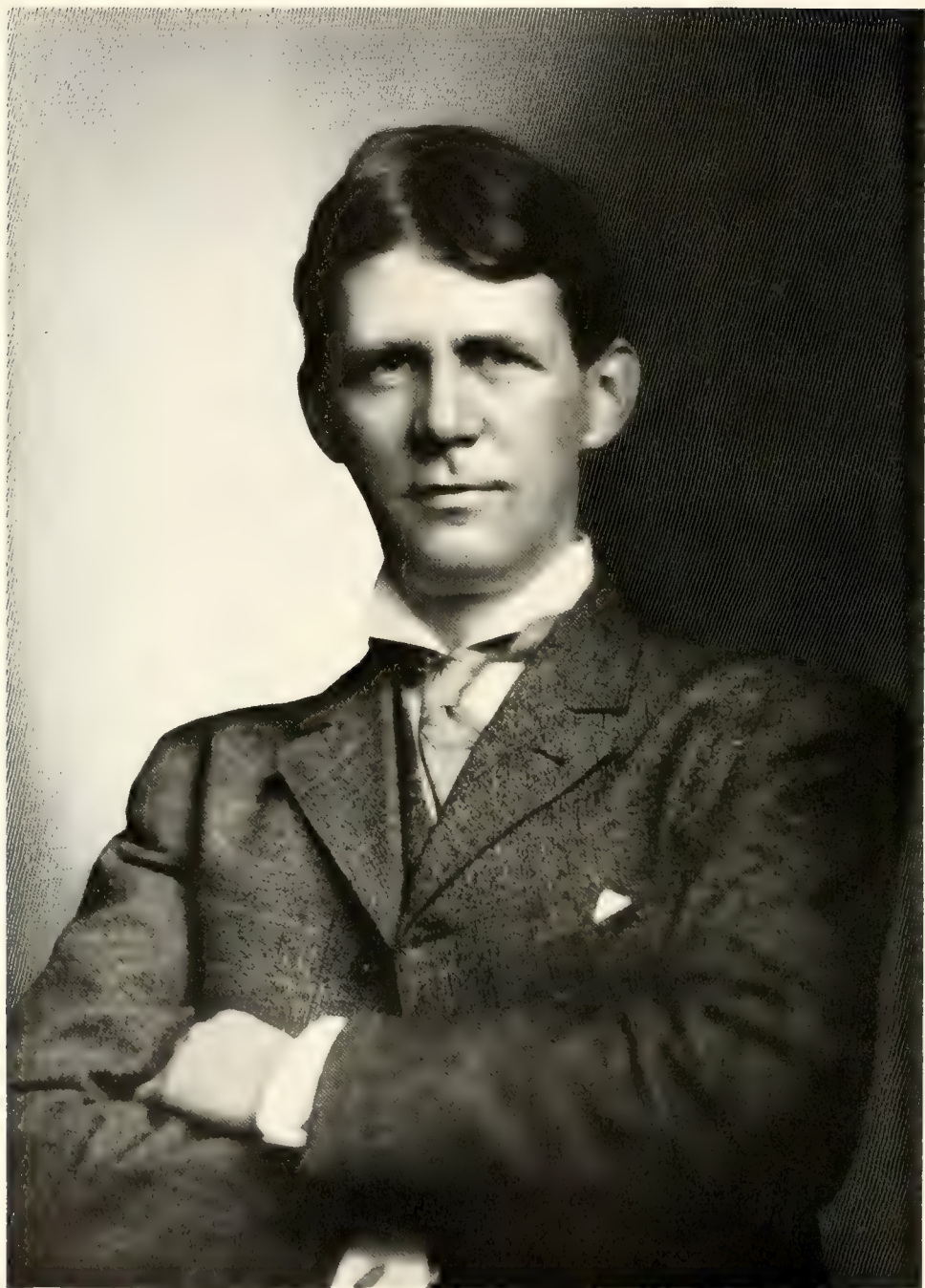
road. He had previously had experience in railroad lines with different roads, beginning his railroad career in 1888 in the employ of the Evansville & Terre Haute Company as telegraph operator.

Mr. Budd was born upon a farm near Youngstown, Vigo county, Indiana, on the 12th of March, 1867, his parents being William A. and Missouri Emily (Jones) Budd. The father was born in Butler county, Kentucky, whence he removed to Vigo county, Indiana, with his parents when a young man, the family home being established there upon the frontier. It was in that county that William A. Budd and Missouri Emily Jones were married, and they spent their married life of fifty-two years in Vigo county, where Mrs. Budd was born and reared, her father being Jesse Jones, one of the earliest settlers of that locality. William A. Budd devoted his life to farming, and through a long period was a well known and respected representative of agricultural interests in his part of the state.

John Ellis Budd, the youngest in a family of ten children, was reared upon the home farm to the age of fifteen years and acquired a common school education. When not busy with his text-books his time and energies were largely devoted to the tilling of the soil, but thinking that he would find other occupation more congenial he left home and took up the study of telegraphy. When twenty years of age he became a regular employe of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, and step by step has worked his way upward in the railroad service until he today occupies a remunerative position of considerable importance and responsibility, his promotion coming as a recognition of his fidelity and business worth.

In 1895 Mr. Budd was united in marriage to Miss Della Tibbets, of Brazil, Indiana, and their family consists of two sons, Homer E. and Ralph W., both students.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and from the age of twenty-one years has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, passing through all the chairs in the latter order. He is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is ever loyal to the beneficent spirit of these orders. He is likewise a member and director of the Young Business Men's Club, and is a member of the Central Christian church. He looks at life from no narrow or contracted view, but is an interested student of those questions of the day which indicate the trend of public thought and action. His friends, and they are many, know him to be a most genial companion, while the patrons of the road with whom his business connections bring him into contact recognize in him one who is always courteous and considerate, while never neglectful of the interests of the companies which he represents.



Am Higgins

ALVIN M. HIGGINS has long been connected with the profession which has been regarded as the most important in conserving the public welfare and upholding individual rights. As a practitioner at the Terre Haute bar he has been accorded a liberal and distinctively representative clientage and before court and jury has demonstrated his power in law by clear, forceful and logical presentation of his cause. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in the city of Superior, November 19, 1866. He is a son of the late Rev. William Rayburn Higgins, of the Presbyterian ministry, who was a native of Logansport, Indiana, and was one of the pioneer ministers of the northwest, and who married Miss Mary Elizabeth Condon, a native of the state of New York and removing westward became a resident of Wisconsin. In 1887 he came to Terre Haute and assumed the pastorate of what was then known as the Moffat Street Presbyterian church, now the Washington Avenue church. It was practically a mission at that time, but under his direction made substantial growth. The Rev. William R. Higgins was a most earnest, zealous Christian worker, and aside from his pulpit and pastoral labors he gave much of his time and means to charity and work among the poorer classes. Because of failing health he was at length forced to resign from the ministry, and passed away here in 1895.

Alvin M. Higgins, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools afterward completed a literary course in Oberlin (Ohio) College. He came to Terre Haute in 1887 and began preparation for the bar in the law office of Stimson & Stimson. On the 10th of March, 1888, he was admitted to practice in the Indiana courts and to the United States Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., in 1899. From the day of his admission to the bar he has practiced in both the state and federal courts, meeting with unusual success and winning a place in the front rank of the profession in Vigo county and this section of the state. In 1890 he was chosen as one of the three members of the Vigo bar to serve as a permanent committee on the examination and admission of attorneys to practice and continuously remained in that position for eighteen years, when in 1908 he resigned. In 1897 he was appointed United States commissioner and filled that office until he resigned in 1908. He is devotedly attached to his profession, is systematic and methodical in habit, discreet in judgment, diligent in research and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. It is the theory of the law that the counsel who practice are to aid the court in administration of justice. In his professional career Mr. Higgins has been careful to convert his practice to a high standard of professional ethics, never seeking to lead the court astray in a matter of the art of law nor would he endeavor to withhold from it a knowledge of any fact appearing in the record. He gives to his

client the service of large talent, unwearied industry and broad learning but he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

Mr. Higgins is also prominently known in political circles, where he has figured as an influential factor for many years, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of the Republican party not only in the county, but in the state as well. He was president of the Indiana Republican League in 1896 and 1897, has been president of the McKinley Club and in many other ways has been actively prominent along the line of politics. His efficacious labors have also extended to other fields. He is deeply interested in community affairs and has rendered valuable service in promoting matters of civic virtue and civic pride. He has contributed greatly to the growth and advancement of Terre Haute and her institutions and the fact that he endorses any public measure is sure to gain to it a strong following because of his influence and the confidence reposed in his judgment by his fellow townsmen. The Commercial Club, the most important of all Terre Haute's civic organizations and to which, more than any other organization, the city owes its municipal growth and progress in commercial and manufacturing lines, was planned, promoted and practically organized by three gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Higgins. Of the club he was a director and one of its most active and valued members for many years. Associated with another of Terre Haute's leading citizens he inaugurated and promoted the plan resulting in the organization of the Fort Harrison Savings Institution in 1896. It is today one of the strongest banking institutions of the city, and Mr. Higgins has been connected therewith as its attorney since its organization. Another notable achievement of Mr. Higgins in his relations with civic life was the promotion and organization of the Citizens' Independent Telephone Company, which he accomplished in the face of strong skepticism, opposition and difficulties. He did not believe in the monopoly methods of the Bell Telephone Company and set to work to put into the field a rival concern which would give equally satisfactory service and lower rates, and today the Citizens' Independent Telephone Company is the strongest in the city. Mr. Higgins bought the first franchise for this company, paying for it six hundred dollars. He became the first president of the company, later was its counsel for a number of years and is still one of its stockholders. There are but a few of the tangible evidences which can be given of the fact that Mr. Higgins does not regard citizenship as an empty word. On the contrary, he has labored as few men have done for the welfare and upbuilding of Terre Haute's interests and as a

friend expressed it, "he has at all times made good," thus leaving the impress of a strong individuality and upright character upon the city's history. At all times and in every way possible he has stood for loyalty, patriotism, promotion, enterprise and public spirit, and his determination to leave the city for a broader field of activity and endeavor, as offered by New York city, was received with a feeling of universal regret here. No other man in Terre Haute in recent years has done more for its interests and the community will benefit for years to come by the result of his labors. The Commercial Club, the Fort Harrison Savings Institution and the Citizens' Independent Telephone Company, all brought into existence in a greater or less measure through the efforts of Mr. Higgins, will continue to live and grow and benefit the city long after the present generation has passed away. .

In a business way Mr. Higgins demonstrated his ability and at the same time gave proof of his versatility by the management of the affairs of the Terre Haute Buggy & Carriage Company, of which he was appointed trustee in 1896. This company, controlling one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the middle west, was managed by Mr. Higgins from the time of his appointment in 1896, until its sale in 1908, and its affairs were controlled with consummate zeal and ability, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned.

In 1899 Mr. Higgins was married to Miss Margaret Beatrice Keating, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Keating, of Terre Haute. In 1908 he carried out his plan of becoming a member of the New York bar, with which he is now associated, while he and his wife are pleasantly located in the beautiful and artistic suburb of Montclair, New Jersey. He still belongs to the Young Business Men's Club of Terre Haute, to the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, and to the Order of Elks. He leaves behind him many strong admirers and warm friends in Terre Haute, but though he has severed his connection therewith, he has left his impress upon the community for good, for all time.

RICHARD L. AND WILLIAM ALDER constitute the firm of R. L. Alder & Brother, decorators, painters and dealers in wall paper. Their business was established in 1875, and is the oldest in this line in Terre Haute. From the beginning it has also maintained leadership in this field of industrial and commercial activity, and for a third of a century the house has enjoyed an extensive patronage and an unassailable reputation.

The brothers are both natives of Oxford, England, Richard L. Alder having been born September 20, 1840, while William Alder was born June 17, 1849. Both acquired common school educations, and in his boyhood Richard L. Alder was a companion and friend of Robert Buckle,

who came to America and settled in Terre Haute. As the years passed he became a prosperous and prominent contractor, after which he returned to England, gaining distinction in politics and has been knighted, being now Sir Robert Buckle. It was he who influenced Richard L. Alder to come to the United States in 1871, and in 1873 William Alder joined his brother. They were both associated in business with Mr. Buckle for some time, or until the latter returned to Europe. Their present business, established in 1875, has constantly grown in volume and importance, and they have always been recognized as leaders in the business of decorating, painting and papering. Many of the finest homes in Terre Haute have been decorated by them, and their work is always harmonious in coloring and artistic in style. They carry a large line of wall papers and decorators' and painter' supplies, and their business both in the mercantile and in the contracting departments has reached a large figure.

Ere leaving his native country Richard L. Alder was married in England to Miss Emily Osborne, a native of that country, who passed away at a recent date. William Alder was a single man when he came to the United States, but afterward returned to England and wedded Miss Caroline Hicks, of Abington, that country, and brought his bride to the new world.

Both brothers are Master Masons, while Richard L. Alder is a member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows and William Alder of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Both hold membership in the First Baptist church, in which Richard L. Alder has taken a very active part. He is a fine vocalist, and has been a factor in the musical circles of the city. The years have marked their progress as they have gradually worked their way upward from an obscure place in the business world to one of prominence and affluence in commercial circles in Terre Haute.

WILLIAM Q. HAYTHORN, secretary of the Reese-Snider Lumber Company, has in his business career demonstrated the fact that success is not a matter of genius as held by many, but the outcome of clear judgment, experience and unwearied industry. It is these qualities which have enabled him to rise from a comparatively humble position in commercial circles to one of considerable local prominence, where as a factor in the lumber trade he is controlling a gratifying and prosperous business. He was born in Dayton, Kentucky, August 3, 1850, his parents being Edward and Ann (Neblett) Haythorn. The father was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 10, 1815, and his father was born on the Atlantic ocean in transit to America. The mother was a native of Virginia. Leaving the east they removed to Richmond, Indiana, in 1854, and spent their

remaining days in that city. It was in Richmond that William Q. Haythorn was reared, and in the public schools he acquired his education, pursuing his studies to the age of sixteen years, when he started out in life on his own account. He was engaged in the grocery business for several years at Richmond, Indiana, as successor to his father, but later removed to Cairo, Illinois, where he became bookkeeper for a shoe house, remaining in this service for five years. He afterward went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he carried on business as a dealer in picture frames and moulding, and also while living there went upon the road as a traveling salesman. The year 1885 witnessed his arrival in Terre Haute, where he accepted a position with the Reese-Snyder Lumber Company, carefully mastering every duty which was assigned him and winning gradually promotion in recognition of his capable service. Eventually he became interested in the business as a stockholder and in 1895 was chosen secretary, which position he is now filling. In this capacity he has much to do with the executive control and administration of the affairs of the house, and his management is so characterized by keen discernment and intelligent, well directed effort that splendid success is resulting.

In 1878 Mr. Haythorn was married to Miss Emma L. Reese, a daughter of the late Samuel T. Reese, and they have one child, Dr. Samuel Reese Haythorn, who is now a physician in charge of the laboratory department of the Massachusetts State Hospital, at Tewksbury, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Haythorn are well known socially in Terre Haute, where their circle of friends is as extensive as the circle of their acquaintance. In matters of citizenship his influence and aid are always given on the side of right, progress and improvement, and have constituted a resultant factor in promoting public progress.

SAMUEL T. REESE.—Among the worthy citizens of Terre Haute to whom much credit is due for the upbuilding of the city, perhaps but few if any deserve more commendation and extended mention in its history than the late Samuel T. Reese, who was widely and favorably known and commanded the respect and confidence of all by reason of a life that was actuated by honorable principles and characterized by straight-forward dealing. He was for many years one of the most energetic and successful business men of Terre Haute, and his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of hundreds whose good fortune it was to know him and to come into close personal and social touch with him.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Reese was born in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, February 22, 1824, and his life record covered the intervening span of years to the 28th of January, 1908, when he was called to

his final rest. He had almost completed his eighty-third year, and his life was fraught with earnest toil, crowned with most honorable success. His father, John M. Reese, was a native of Maryland, and as early as 1822 settled in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, thus becoming one of the pioneers of the state which had been admitted to the Union only five years before. He followed the occupation of farming, and also carried on business as a carpenter and joiner.

Reared upon the home farm amid the wild scenes and environments of frontier life Mr. Reese in early youth learned the valuable lessons which constitute a part of the experiences of the frontiersman. In the community where danger lurked on every hand because of Indian treachery the pioneer must needs be cautious, and in a community where the individual must largely depend upon his own efforts, for all kinds of labor and supplies were hard to obtain owing to the remoteness from cities, he must naturally cultivate carefulness, industry and perseverance. These qualities all became strong characteristics in the life of Mr. Reese and proved an excellent foundation upon which to build success in later years. He obtained only a fair, common school education, but throughout his entire life he was a close observer, and as a result of his keen observation and retentive memory he became a well informed man. In business he manifested a sound, practical experience and judgment that is seldom if ever at fault, and his opinions concerning business situations were always listened to with attention by those who knew aught of his career. Under the direction of his father he learned the carpenter's trade, and in early manhood became a resident of Terre Haute, establishing his home in the city in 1849. He first carried on business here on the site of the Wiley high school, where he opened a carpenter shop. He soon gave practical demonstration of his skill at the builder's art and became one of the most successful contractors of the city, erecting many prominent buildings, including the first normal school building, which was destroyed by fire in 1897, the present Young Men's Christian Association building, the present residence of W. R. McKeen and other notable structures. In 1872 Mr. Reese formed a partnership with Gerald Eshman in the lumber business at North Seventh street and the Vandalia Railroad, thus extending the scope of his activity. The firm had a continuous existence for fourteen years, being dissolved only on the removal of Mr. Eshman to California. The firm then became Reese, Snider & Company, which later was incorporated as the Reese-Snider Lumber Company, with Mr. Reese as president, a position which he continued to fill up to the time of his death. In all of his business career he looked beyond exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future, and worked toward high ideals, prompted by

laudable ambition to obtain a fair financial return for his labor and his investment.

In 1850 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Reese and Miss M. Anna Hearn, who died in 1901. There were two children of this marriage, but the son died in 1883. The daughter, Emma L., is now the wife of William Q. Haythorn, secretary of the Reese-Snider Lumber Company.

Mr. Reese was a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church from its organization, and when the new church edifice was erected a few years ago he gave most generously toward the building fund, donating eight thousand dollars besides putting in a beautiful memorial window in honor of his wife. He was a loyal advocate of and a staunch friend to the Young Men's Christian Association, of Terre Haute, and other business organizations found him a friend and benefactor. The Christian Association building at the northeast corner of Seventh and Ohio streets was his gift to the association in 1898, at which time the building was valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Although most generous in the aid which he bestowed upon these organizations having for their object the uplifting of mankind and the promotion of moral progress, he was modest and retiring in manner and gave without any attempt at ostentation or display. There are doubtless hundreds of good deeds to his credit which have been known only to himself and the recipient of his charity or assistance. Few men have realized so fully the responsibility and obligation of wealth. Mr. Reese however, felt that he was but the steward of all that came to him as the reward of his splendid business ability, his executive force and untiring industry, and the most envious could not grudge him his success, so honorable was it won and so worthily used. His life may indeed serve as an example of emulation and for inspiration. He never incurred obligations that he did not meet, but was the soul of honor as well as integrity in business affairs, and proved in his life that success and an untarnished name may be won simultaneously. He eagerly availed himself of opportunities for doing good to his fellow men, and he left behind a memory which will long be cherished in the community which knew and honored him.

E. E. STARR.—Laudable ambition and strong determination have been elements in the success which has attended E. E. Starr since he started out upon his business career. Gradually working his way upward, he is now occupying a responsible position as manager of the United States scale factory, in Terre Haute. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin, April 10, 1850, the son of Andrew and Lucretia (Sloggy) Starr, but was practically reared in Iowa, where his father followed the occupation of farming and later as hotel keeper. The mother was a native of New-

castle, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and the father was born in Danbury, Connecticut, and there learned the hatter's trade. He was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. In his early life E. E. Starr was connected with railroad interests, but subsequently engaged in the sale of hardware and farm machinery at Grundy Center and Reinbeck, Iowa, and afterward became a traveling salesman, representing Fairbanks, Morse & Company, of Chicago. His success in that field of labor led to his appointment to the position of city salesman for the company in St. Louis, in which capacity he served for six or seven years, and later represented the company at Denver, Colorado, for two years, coming thence to Terre Haute in the interest of N. T. Fairbanks & Company. Here he acted as manager, having filled the position since that time.

The United States scale factory was established in 1875 by S. J. Austin, who was the original inventor of the scale and its builder. He afterward sold out, the ownership passing into other hands, while Mr. Austin remained as superintendent of the factory for some time. In 1906 the business passed into the hands of E. & T. Fairbanks Company, with Mr. Starr as manager. His previous experience well qualified him for the responsible duties which devolved upon him in this connection. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers, capable of mature judgment of his own capacities, of people and of circumstances. He is eminently a man of business sense, never lacking in that kind of enterprise which leads to successful accomplishment. Starting out in life without any vaulting ambitions to accomplish something especially great or famous, he has followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as best he could anything that came to hand, seizing legitimate advantages as they arose and thus gradually progressing until he is recognized as one of Terre Haute's prominent business men in his representation of an important industrial concern of the city. He was first married April 11, 1879, to Luella Mohler, a native of Decatur county, Iowa. She died leaving three children, Leona M., Lela F. and Martin H. He was married August 11, 1890, to Mary L. Dodge. She was born in Mitchell county, Iowa, a daughter of H. Clay and Lerinda Dodge. Two children have been born of this marriage, Elsie L. and Merle E.

JUDGE JOHN E. COX, serving on the superior court bench, of Vigo county, and recognized as one of the prominent lawyers and honored citizens of Terre Haute, was born on the old farm homestead in Nevins township, Vigo county, December 27, 1865. His parents were James and Mary (Engle) Cox. The father was born near Bridgeton, Parke county, Indiana, October 8, 1837, and was a son of Lawrence and Nancy (Kelley) Cox, the former a native of County Cork, Ireland, born October 15, 1800,



John E. Cox

while the latter was born in Indiana, October 30, 1807. Lawrence Cox came alone to the United States in 1818, thinking to have better business opportunities and advantages in the new world. From the east, probably Pennsylvania, he made his way to Parke county, Indiana, at an early period in the development of this state. There he entered land and improved a farm, carrying on general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred November 8, 1867. He had for a number of years survived his wife, who died December 8, 1853.

His son, James, Cox, born and reared in Parke county, took up the occupation of farming as a life work and continued to till the soil in his native county until 1860. He then removed to Nevins township, Vigo county, where he resumed agricultural pursuits and is yet identified with farming interests although he now resides in Terre Haute, where he has made his home since 1871. For a time he was engaged in the clothing business in this city. He was a prominent man in Vigo county, and for years was a recognized leader in the ranks of Democracy. His fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability and patriotic devotion to the best interests of the community, elected him treasurer of the county in 1885, and he thus served until 1889. He has served, both by appointment and election, as a member of the board of county commissioners for several terms and his official duties have ever been discharged with a promptness and fidelity that have won for him unqualified respect and endorsement. He wedded Miss Mary Engle, who was born in Nevins township, this county, September 15, 1837, and passed away November 16, 1904.

Educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, Judge Cox passed through consecutive grades until he was graduated from the high school in 1886. He then entered upon a course in DePauw University, which he completed by graduation in 1889. In the same year he took up the study of law in the office of I. N. Pierce, an attorney of Terre Haute, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. He had also read law in the office of Smiley & Neff, of Greencastle, Indiana, while a student at DePauw. He practiced alone until 1892, when he formed a partnership with Ora D. Davis, which relation was terminated when Mr. Cox assumed the duties of judge of the superior court on the 1st of January, 1907, having been elected to the office in the preceding November. On the bench he has proved himself an able jurist, whose decisions are impartial and whose ideals of judicial service are high.

Judge Cox was married in 1893 to Miss Lena M. Frisz, a daughter of Joseph Frisz, of Terre Haute. He has been a member of the Indiana state bar for years and is a member of several fraternities and other organizations, and in the city where almost his entire life has been passed,

has many friends who entertain for him the highest respect because of his personal worth and his professional attainments.

WILL E. HENDRICH, JR.—Among the energetic, far-sighted and successful business men of Terre Haute is numbered Will E. Hendrich, Jr., the president of the Terre Haute Abstract Company. His life record began in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, on the 14th of May, 1871, his parents being Charles G. and Anna (Heins) Hendrich. The father was born in Germany, in 1842, and when six years of age came with his parents to the United States, the family settling at New Albany, where for many years the grandfather, Ernst Hendrich, was engaged in the shoe business. The mother of our subject was born in New Albany and died when her son was but six years of age. For many years the father engaged in the manufacture of shoes and cigars at New Albany, where he still resides but is now retired from active life. He served as a member of the city council and has been prominent in community affairs, giving loyal support to many measures which are of public value.

Will E. Hendrich, Jr. was reared in the place of his nativity and at the usual age entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he graduated from the high school of New Albany in 1888. He at once sought the broader opportunities of the city and in June following his graduation came to Terre Haute, where he entered the office of George W. Wade, abstracter, with whom he learned the business, soon becoming an expert in that line. In 1892 he entered the office of W. E. Hendrich, and in the year 1902, the Hendrich Abstract Company was formed, he becoming vice president and treasurer. This association was maintained until March, 1906, when he organized the Terre Haute Abstract Company, of which he is president. This company is a most prominent one, with an extensive patronage and has a most perfect system of working of abstracts.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Hendrich was married to Miss Mary Loretta Theobald, a daughter of John Theobald, of this city. Unto them have been born two children, Robert T. and Jane. Mr. Hendrich is prominent in fraternal circles, being a past master of Euclid Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and past illustrious master of Terre Haute Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters. He is likewise a past exalted ruler of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 86, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He is president of the sinking fund commission of the city of Terre Haute.

CHARLES ROWIN HUNTER, a man of wide acquaintance and many friends, is a well known citizen of Terre Haute, who has long been

connected with the wholesale dry goods business as a traveling representative. A native of Sullivan county, Indiana, he was born in the town of Farmersburg, January 19, 1855, and is a son of Eliphalet and Sarah C. (All) Hunter, both of whom are natives of Bardstown, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather was Samuel C. Hunter, one of the pioneer residents of Prairie Creek township, Vigo county, who came to this state from Kentucky during an early epoch in the history of this section. Eliphalet Hunter followed both farming and merchandising and his business career was marked by orderly progression and successful accomplishment. In 1871 he removed to Terre Haute, where he engaged in the teaming and transfer business for a number of years. His remaining days were spent in the city and in December, 1896, he passed from this life at the age of seventy-three years, having for more than a year survived his wife, who died in 1895, at the age of seventy-two. Their children were nine in number. Elizabeth, the eldest, is the widow of Francis M. Hope-well, a resident of Terre Haute. Benjamin F., James T., and William L. are all now deceased. Samuel W. is a resident of Fort Valley, Georgia, where he engaged in the lumber and milling business. Charles R. is the next of the family. Sarah C. is the deceased wife of John C. Lawler, of Terre Haute. Martin W. is now manager for the Terre Haute Brewing Company stables and superintends the buying and selling of horses for that company. Nancy M. is the widow of the late Elijah W. Lloyd, of Vigo county.

Charles R. Hunter spent his boyhood days in Farmersburg and supplemented his early education by study in Ascension Seminary, at Farmersburg, under the tutelage of Capt. W. T. Crawford, the founder of that old-time institution of learning. He was eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to Terre Haute, and his initial duties in the business world were those of driver for J. C. Kelley. Subsequently he engaged with a firm of Jones & Jones, agricultural implement dealers, and subsequently spent a year in the service of the Star Union Transfer Company under the agency of E. R. Bryant. The succeeding year was spent with McKen Brothers, proprietors of a flour mill at Tenth and Wabash streets, and later he entered the house of H. Robinson & Company, wholesale dry goods dealers at No. 602-4 Wabash avenue. He acted as salesman in the house and afterward went upon the road. He had made frequent changes in his business connections and each change indicated a step in advance. Starting out in life without any vaulting ambitions to accomplish something especially great or famous, he followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as best he could anything that came to him and seizing legitimate advantages as they rose. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open and thus

he has gone from one position to another, each one bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. Leaving the wholesale house of H. Robinson & Company he became traveling salesman for the firm of Hoburg, Root & Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods, at Sixth and Cherry streets, and subsequently represented on the road, the Havens & Geddes Company, wholesale dry goods merchants at North Fifth and Cherry streets. For the past seven years he has been a representative for Efroymsen & Wolf, wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions in Indianapolis, handling the trade of Terre Haute and other cities with a permanent sample room at No. 100 South Sixth street. He has become well known on the road and in mercantile circles and to an unusual degree commands the respect and confidence of those with whom he is associated.

Mr. Hunter is a charter member of Post G, of the Indiana Division of the Travelers' Protective Association, and at one time was vice president of the state organization. He is also a member of the United Commercial Travelers, Council No. 128, of Terre Haute, and he belongs to the Terre Haute Commercial Club.

Mr. Hunter has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Mary S. Hagerdon, a daughter of Henry Hagerdon, a pioneer citizen of Terre Haute. Her death occurred five years later and the only child of that marriage was a daughter, Gertrude May, who died at the age of five months. Mr. Hunter has since wedded Miss Grace E. King, a daughter of Robert C. and Rebecca J. King, of this city. They are both well known here and their home is attractive by reason of its warm hearted hospitality. In politics Mr. Hunter is a Republican, having supported the party since casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, in 1872. He has since taken an active part in the work at the primaries and throughout the campaigns and although he has never asked for office nor desired official preferment he yet holds an important place in all the party councils. He belongs to that class who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. His rare aptitude and ability in achieving results, however, have made him a valued counselor in planning for the campaigns. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and powers are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. Pleasant and genial in manner, his personal qualities are such as to render him uniformly popular not only in Terre Haute, but throughout the state and wherever he is known.

MONT L. CASEY, jailer of Vigo county and well known in Terre Haute, is numbered among Indiana's native sons, his birth having occurred at Clinton, Vermilion county, on the 10th of April, 1858, his parents being Michael and Mary (Cunningham) Casey. The father was born in Ireland, in 1820, and when a boy of only nine years came to the United States. He made the journey alone and ultimately came to Indiana, settling at Clinton, where he has since resided, having now reached the very venerable age of eighty-eight years. He has been prominent and active in public affairs there and for eighteen consecutive years served as marshal, entering upon the duties of that office when Clinton was just entering upon a period of substantial growth and importance, owing to the development of the coal industry. The opening of the mines, however, brought into the district an element of citizenship somewhat undesirable, for the miners to a large extent were not amenable to law and order. Mr. Casey, however, was well fitted to cope with the situation. Personally fearless, he never faltered in the performance of any duty and all classes of citizens soon came to recognize in him one who would defend the public interests at any cost. No higher testimonial of capable service could be given than his long retention in office. He was a soldier in the Civil war in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, under Capt. Joe Utter, and patriotism and progress might well be termed the keynote of his character. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Cunningham, one of the pioneers of Vermilion county, who pre-empted from the government the land upon which most of the city of Clinton now stands. He was the first man murdered in Vermilion county, having been hit on the head by a brick, by a man of the name of Brooks, who was awaiting trial at the time the old log jail at that place was burned. Mrs. Casey was among the first white children born in Vermilion county and there spent her entire life, passing away August 31, 1901, when in her sixty-seventh year.

Mont L. Casey was reared under the parental roof and acquired a common school education. When sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship in the office of the Clinton *Herald* and two years later purchased the paper, which he subsequently sold. He then established a journal called *Casey's Siftings*, which he conducted for six or seven years, when he disposed of that plant. In 1892 he came to Terre Haute and became a member of the reportorial staff of the Terre Haute *Express*, a daily paper, with which he continued until 1896. In that year he returned to Clinton and leased the Clinton *Republican*, which he conducted during the first McKinley campaign. On again locating in Terre Haute, he began work on the *Tribune* as police and court reporter and so remained until the first of January, 1901, when he was appointed to the position of jailer under Sheriff Hanly.

Mr. Casey was married in this city March 23, 1892, to Miss Anna M. Zigler, a daughter of Jacob and Olive (Swap) Zigler, who were early settlers of Terre Haute. They have one son, George Allen, who was born in this city October 7, 1895. Mr. Casey is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and his wife is a member of the Central Christian church. They are both well known here and have many friends. Mr. Casey by reason of his connection with the newspapers soon gained a very wide acquaintance after first coming to this city and the years have constantly increased his circle of friends, for his genuine personal worth, genial disposition and cordial manner are such as win kindly regard.

JOHN F. JOYCE is engaged in the insurance business in Terre Haute, a member of the firm of Kelley, Wagner & Joyce, but is equally well known as one who for thirty years was prominently connected with newspaper interests here. He has, moreover, a wide acquaintance throughout the state as one who in legislative halls has given tangible evidence of his loyalty and devotion to the public good. He was born on South Twelfth street in Terre Haute, December 20, 1863. His parents, Patrick and Ann (Burke) Joyce, early residents of this city, are natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the natal year of both was 1832. When not yet twenty years of age Patrick Joyce came to the United States, landing at New Orleans and thence going up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, where he entered the employment of a pork packing establishment until 1865, in which year he came to Terre Haute to continue in the same employment. His wife came to this country a few years after the arrival of him who was subsequently to become her husband. She made her way direct to Terre Haute and it was in this city that they were married. They had two children, the younger being Lena A. Joyce, wife of Thomas H. Perkins, a passenger conductor on the Vandalia Railroad.

John F. Joyce was a pupil in the St. Joseph's parochial school of his native city and his initiative step in the business world was made on the 1st of May, 1876, when he entered the office of the *Terre Haute Gazette* as office boy, being connected with that paper continuously for twenty-eight years, or until June 14, 1904. From the position of office boy he worked his way steadily upward, serving as reporter, as city editor and as political editor, doing all the work on local politics. His leaving the *Gazette* was the occasion of the paper changing hands and name. He afterward spent two years on the staff of the *Terre Haute Evening Tribune*, on the expiration of which period he engaged in the fire insurance business, which now claims his time and attention. In the

meantime he had gained a wide acquaintance in newspaper circles and his worth was widely acknowledged, his labors being one of the most important elements in the success of the *Gazette* for many years.

Mr. Joyce, in 1906, became a candidate at the Democratic primaries for the office of representative to the state legislature, and issuing his own platform, received his party's endorsement. At the election in the ensuing fall he polled a vote in excess of that of his competitors for the office, and with his colleague in that body enjoyed the distinction of being the first Democrat elected to the legislature from Vigo county in fourteen years.

In the sixty-fifth session of the Indiana legislature he assumed an independent course and took an active and influential part, standing staunchly in support of reform and progressive legislation. He served on a number of important committees, including those on cities and towns, counties and townships, affairs of the city of Indianapolis and insurance, these being regarded as the four most important committees of the house. He was also a member of the committee on printing. As a member of the committee on counties and township he assisted, as one of a sub-joint committee, composed of three members from the house and three from the senate, to draw up the public depository bill, which was enacted into a law. As a member of the committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis he helped to pass the sixty-cent gas bill, over the passage of which a most determined and stubborn fight was made by corporate interests. As a member of the insurance committee, in opposition to the policy of his own party, he supported the insurance reform bill advocated by Governor Hanly, which failed, however, of becoming a law. As a member of the committee on cities and towns he assisted in framing the cities and towns bill. These five committees handled one hundred and ninety-seven bills, or more than one-fifth of the entire work of the house.

Mr. Joyce enjoys the distinction of having more of his own measures enacted into laws than any other member of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, and this, too, notwithstanding he was a new member. He opposed any and all measures which connived at any increase of salary to any official during the term for which he was elected. He opposed all measures of public graft. One of the measures which he endorsed and which was bitterly opposed was the bill to advance the cities of Terre Haute and South Bend from the third to the second class without any increase of salary to the incumbent officials. The senate amended the bill by making increase of salaries to apply to Terre Haute. This amendment Mr. Joyce opposed long and vigorously on six separate house roll calls and was sustained on each roll call by overwhelming

majorities. There were three successive conferences by joint committees and he was sustained in his fight by all three.

Mr. Joyce was one of the most active and hard-working members of the house, connected with much important constructive legislation and many valuable results can be counted as tangible assets in his creditable legislative record. One of the leading Republican papers of Indiana, at the close of the session, referred to him as "one of the most conscientious members of the House."

On the 1st of June, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Joyce and Miss May Levan, who was born in Terre Haute, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary E. (Wheeler) Levan, natives of the state of New York. Mr. Joyce and his wife have a wide acquaintance here and enjoy the respect and confidence of all. Mrs. Joyce is quite an accomplished artist with the brush, having been a student at the Cincinnati and Chicago art schools.

Throughout his business and official life Mr. Joyce has ever let men know that what he says he will do, that his decision is final—no wavering—that, once resolved, he is not to be allured or intimidated. He stands staunchly in support of what he believes to be right in his relations with his fellow men and with the public.

SHELDON SWOPE, head of the large jewelry house of the Swope--Nehf Jewelry Company, is also one of the large property owners and leading citizens of Terre Haute. He is a native of Indiana, born at Laporte, on the 3d of November, 1843, and is the son of Asbury and Jane (Patterson) Swope. The ancestors of the American branch of the Swope family are traced to a locality near Heidelberg, Germany, whence in 1676, they emigrated to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there obtained a grant of one thousand acres of land, a portion of which still remains in possession of the family. The grandfather of Sheldon Swope was Michael Swope, who married in Pennsylvania at an early date, and then settled near Jacksonville, Wayne county, Indiana. Asbury Swope, the father, was born in Lancaster county, and came with his parents to Indiana. He was educated for the medical profession, but never practiced, and in 1849 he started with his family for the western plains, on the way to California. At Evansville he was to meet a companion, who was to accompany him on his long and hazardous overland journey; but the death of his friend at that point induced him to abandon his California plans and instead to buy a farm near Evansville, where he located and died in 1852. The mother was a native of Preble county, Ohio, and she was born in 1818, the daughter of Joseph and Isabella (Caldwell) Patterson. She died at Evansville in 1894. The Patterson family is descended from the Pilgrims



Sheldon Swope

of Plymouth Rock, and James Patterson removed from Massachusetts to Philadelphia, but after a short time in that city went to York, Pennsylvania, where his son James (the great-grandfather of Mrs. Asbury Swope) was born in 1760. The latter migrated to Pendleton county, Virginia, where he married Anna Elizabeth Hull, cousin of Commodore Hull, of the United States navy, in 1784. He was a lawyer and surveyor, laid out the town of Staunton, Virginia, and after selling his property there removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of which place he is said to have been the first practicing attorney. In that city he acquired a large estate, then known as Springfield farm and which now embraces the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of Pittsburg. Joseph, the son of the second James Patterson, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, on June 6, 1789; married Isabella Caldwell in Pittsburg, in 1816, and died in the west in 1855. He was the maternal grandfather of Sheldon Swope.

Mr. Swope was reared in Vanderburg county, Indiana, and obtained his education in its common schools. On June 6, 1861, before he had reached his eighteenth year, he enlisted at Evansville, in Company I, of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was the first regiment from the state to enlist for a three years' term, and of which he was the youngest member. The Fourteenth was mustered in at old Camp Vigo, Terre Haute, and Mr. Swope faithfully followed its fortunes, good and bad, for the entire term of enlistment. At the conclusion of this period he shared, with his fellow soldiers, the pleasure of listening to these words from Indiana's illustrious war governor, Oliver P. Morton: "Bad as we need soldiers at this time, we cannot call on the Fourteenth for further service and ask it to return to the front, after its three years of hard campaigning and severe fighting, and having been in more skirmishes and battles than the Old Guard of Napoleon."

After leaving the service Mr. Swope located in Dayton, Ohio, where he learned the jewelry business, and in September, 1867, settled in Terre Haute. In the latter city he entered the employ of S. R. Freeman, jeweler, then located on Main street, between Third and Fourth, and six months later his employer removed his main store further east, leaving Mr. Swope in charge of a portion of the stock at the old stand. Within a year he was proprietor of the branch, and established himself in the Naylor Opera House building. In 1884 he received Charles T. Nehf into partnership, and in 1890 the firm removed to No. 522 Main street. In 1895 Mr. Swope purchased the large three-story brick building at No. 524, where the business is at present located and represents one of the largest establishments of the kind in the state. In 1904 an incorporation was effected under the style of the Swope-Nehf Jewelry Company, with Mr. Swope as president; C. T. Nehf, vice president and general manager; William E. Bloomer, treasurer, and Anna M. Bloomer, secretary.

Besides founding and organizing the extensive business which he still controls, Mr. Swope has done much for the up-building and general advancement of Terre Haute, several business buildings standing as evidences of his thrift, progressiveness and enterprise. As early as 1878 he erected the first structure of this character, when he built the three-story brick store for the Harvey Furniture Company. In 1893, with Max Hoberg, he erected the fine stone-front building occupied by the Albrecht Dry Goods Company, and in the spring of 1902 he built the Swope Block, corner of Seventh and Ohio streets. The latter is one of the largest and finest office buildings in the city, and was the first modern structure of the kind erected in Terre Haute. Mr. Swope also owns a fine farm of one thousand one hundred acres in Otter Creek township, Vigo county, and is altogether one of the largest tax payers in this section. As one of the strongest business factors of the city, he is identified with the Retail Merchants' Association and the Commercial Club, and his fraternal activities center in the orders of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

FRANK MILTON BUCKINGHAM is a representative of a family whose history touches the pioneer epoch in the annals of the city of Terre Haute and forms an integral part of that indissoluble chain which links the early, formative period with that of present progress and prosperity. The Buckingham family came originally from the Old Dominion state of Virginia, the birthplace of Henry S. Buckingham, as well as his wife, Elizabeth Lawrence. In 1838 they removed from Wheeling to Terre Haute, where Mr. Buckingham, a cabinetmaker by trade, formed a partnership with Henry Jamison, and the firm of Jamison & Buckingham were among the pioneer business firms of old Terre Haute and are yet remembered by many of the older residents of the city. They manufactured office furniture principally.

Charles H. Buckingham, a son of Henry S. and Elizabeth Buckingham, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and was but five years of age when, with his parents, he came to Terre Haute, receiving his education in the city public schools and learning the cabinetmaker's trade under the able instructions of his father. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, and was made the color bearer of Company I. After the war had ended he returned to Terre Haute and became a member of the firm of Buckingham & Van Ulzen, cabinet and furniture manufacturers. He remained at the head of this industry until his death in 1875. He married a native daughter of Michigan, Jane Kellogg, born in 1845, and her father was Samuel Kellogg. She is now residing in California. In their family

were the following children: Walter S., a photographer in Terre Haute; Frank M., the subject of this review; Blanche E. and George A., twins, and the son is now in the United States government service with residence in San Francisco, and Cora, the wife of Charles Raabe, also of San Francisco.

Frank M. Buckingham was born on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, the present site of the Phoenix Club, Terre Haute, June 20, 1868, and after attending the public schools and the Terre Haute Commercial College, then the Garvin College, he served in the capacity of a book-keeper for about ten years. During that time he also became interested in private theatricals and took part in local performances and entertainments until he eventually went on the stage in light comedy parts. For eleven months he continued behind the footlights, finally drifting from a comedian to a traveling salesman and then to a public official. He served his city as a deputy clerk and comptroller under William Hamilton until 1902, and in that year was elected to the offices of city clerk and comptroller on the Republican ticket. During his second term in those offices, having been returned by re-election in 1904, the then mayor was removed from office, and by virtue of his position as comptroller, Mr. Buckingham succeeded by law to the office of acting mayor and continued his duties in that high official capacity until the 1st of September, 1906, when he retired from the office to engage in the real estate, building and loan and fire insurance business as a member of the firm of Buckingham & Bledsoe. In September, 1907, this relationship was dissolved, Mr. Buckingham continuing in the business alone, with office with Shinson & Condit, attorneys. He is a member of the Elks, the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternities and the Young Business Men's Club and the Commercial Club.

On the 5th of September, 1900, Mr. Buckingham married Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter Miller, of Terre Haute. They have one son, Milton Kellogg Buckingham.

GEORGE GRAHAM HOLLOWAY, whose high reputation as a photographer reaches into every state of the Union, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, December 29, 1860, a son of George W. and Susan (Graham) Holloway, also Hoosiers by birth. The paternal grandfather, Washington Holloway, was a native of England and one of the early pioneers of Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1865 the family located in Terre Haute, where George W. Holloway followed his trade of cabinet-making for a number of years, and both he and his wife died in this city in 1896, their lives, so closely united here having been parted but a short time in death.

George G. Holloway was reared and educated in Terre Haute and when he had reached his eighteenth year he entered the studio of J. M. Adams, an old-time photographer, and in 1886 formed a partnership with Walter Buckingham and engaged in the business for himself. This relationship was subsequently severed, Mr. Holloway then forming the partnership with David H. Wright, which continued for five years, and then selling his interest to Mr. Wright he opened his studio on Main street. He soon commanded a large patronage and continued at that location until he opened his present handsome rooms, in May, 1907, at 26½ South Seventh street. Mr. Holloway has done more than establish a prosperous business—he has won a reputation in his profession which has reached every part of the Union. When the Indiana Photographers' Association was organized he became one of its first officers, and in 1898 was chosen its president. In 1903 he was chosen secretary of the National Photographers' Association, re-elected in 1904, and in 1905 was made its president. In that year its convention was held in Boston, and the attendance reached the highest number in the history of the association, and this was also the quarter centennial of its existence. He is now a life member of the organization. He is a trustee of the Daguerre Memorial Institute, an Indiana organization located in a building of its own at Winona Lake, Indiana. Its conventions are held there, and the institute has a collection of modern professional photographic portraits on its walls, considered to be one of the finest in existence and valued at five thousand dollars. A certificate of acceptance of a piece of work from the institute is highly prized by professional photographers all over the country. Mr. Holloway is the possessor of one of these certificates, and also has a certificate issued by the National Photographers' Association in 1906. He is a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Maccabees and Foresters fraternities, and is a member and has served as secretary of the Young Business Men's Club.

Mr. Holloway married Leora Odell, who was born in Terre Haute, a daughter of David Odell, an old-time contractor in this city. They have one son, David W. Holloway.

JOSEPH GFROERER.—No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the causation of success, a discriminating study of the lives of prosperous men must eventually lead us to the fact that their advancement has come through persistent, earnest effort, intelligently applied. This fact finds verification in the record of Joseph Gfroerer, president of the Terre Haute Printing Company. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 30th of April, 1863, his parents being Peter and Maria (Shafer) Gfroerer, the former a native of Germany,

while the latter was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Gfroerer was a daughter of Henry Shafer, who became one of the early residents of Cincinnati. In early life Peter Gfroerer learned the printing trade and for many years was one of the leading German printers of Evansville and Terre Haute. He removed from Louisville, Kentucky, to Evansville, Indiana, and there established the old *Evansville Democrat*, a German paper. In 1876 he came to Terre Haute and took charge of the old *Banner*, also a German newspaper, which was later succeeded by the *Terre Haute Journal*, a German paper, which is still published. Mr. Gfroerer is now living in this city at the age of seventy-three, but in 1892 was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife.

Joseph Gfroerer acquired his education through the medium of the public schools and learned the printing trade when a boy under the direction of his father, whom he assisted on the *Banner*. After the discontinuance of that paper he continued in the job printing business and gradually has developed an enterprise of extensive proportions, now having one of the leading printing houses in Terre Haute. He is one of the city's most popular residents, and this, combined with his efficiency in the line of his chosen calling, has made him a prosperous business man. He has an office splendidly equipped for turning out first class work and keeps abreast with the progress that has been continually made by the representatives of the "art preservative." Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Gfroerer was married to Miss Jessie Seath, a daughter of James and Christine (Kilmer) Seath. Her father was the founder of the Terre Haute Car Works and a well known representative of industrial life in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Gfroerer now have one daughter, Helen Christine, who was born on Christmas day of 1904.

In his political views Mr. Gfroerer is a stalwart Democrat, recognized as one of the leaders of the party in this city, his opinions carrying weight in its councils. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club and of the Young Business Men's Club, which have done so much for Terre Haute. He is also associated with a number of fraternal orders and is in entire sympathy with the beneficent and helpful spirit upon which they are founded.

JOSH T. CRANDELL.—Vigo county has been signally favored in the class of men who have occupied its offices and administered its public affairs, and in this connection Josh T. Crandell deserves mention, being the efficient clerk of the circuit court, in which connection the promptness, fidelity and accuracy with which he discharges his duties have gained for him uniform commendation. A native son of the county, he was born in Honey Creek township, July 22, 1869. His parents

were Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Foxworthy) Crandell, both natives of Kentucky. The grandfather, Joshua T. Crandell, however, was born in Canada and on crossing the border into the United States made his way to Tennessee, whence he afterward removed to Kentucky. He was a strong Union man during the troublous times of the Civil war and he and his family were practically driven away from Kentucky by the hostility of the people of that state. He never faltered in his allegiance to the stars and stripes, however, and on leaving the south established his home in Honey Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, where he settled upon a farm which he made his home throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1883. The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Foxworthy, a native of Nelson county, Kentucky, who settled in Honey Creek township, Vigo county, in 1840. There he followed the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1850. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all personal and business considerations, enlisting in defense of the Union cause, as a member of the Eighth Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry. He served until the expiration of his term, holding the rank of first lieutenant, but the war still continued, and not content to remain at home while the preservation of the Union was still a matter of doubt, he joined the Thirteenth Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry and became captain of Company G. With that rank he continued at the front until the close of hostilities, valiantly doing his duty in defense of the stars and stripes. His brother, Daniel Crandell, also served with the Eighth Kentucky Regiment. Throughout the period of his residence in Vigo county, Samuel Crandell has been numbered among the leading and influential residents of Honey Creek township. He is known as an upright, honorable man and a trustworthy citizen, and for two terms he served his fellow townsmen in the office of township trustee. He is also a valued representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife died in August, 1906, at the age of sixty-five years, while Mr. Crandell is now in his seventieth year.

Josh T. Crandell, whose name introduces this record, early became familiar with the task of plowing and planting the fields and gathering the harvests, being instructed in these labors by his father in his boyhood days. His intellectual training was received in the township schools until 1888, when he entered the State Normal, spending two years as a student in that institution. He afterward engaged in teaching, devoting altogether ten years to that profession, although his service was not consecutive. He read law in the office of Judge I. N. Pierce, of Terre Haute, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar, after which he was connected with the legal interests of the city until 1898. With the blood of



H. F. Wagner



Ella G Wagner

a patriotic ancestry flowing in his veins he offered his services to the government and became a private of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. In July of that year he was made paymaster's clerk in the northern division, and on the 14th of December, 1898, he was ordered to Cuba in that capacity, serving in Cuba until June, 1899, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Terre Haute.

In May, 1907, Mr. Crandell was appointed as clerk of the Vigo circuit court by William H. Berry, and is now faithfully discharging the duties of that position. He is prominent in Social Lodge, No. 86, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is now serving as Master, and he also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and the Wabash Cycling Club. His entire life having been passed in this county, he is well known here, and the fact that a great number of his friends are those with whom he has been acquainted from his boyhood, indicates that he has always lived so as to win the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM F. WAGNER.—As an organizer and a foremost factor in many of the leading business institutions of West Terre Haute, William F. Wagner fills an important position in the business life of the city. During a number of years past he has been an important factor in the real estate field, and he was also one of the organizers and is now a stockholder and treasurer of the West Terre Haute Canning Company, which began operations in 1906. In 1905 he organized the Wabash Coal Company, of which he served as the manager for one year, and for four years was also manager of the W. F. Wagner Coal Company. In the business as well as the political life of the community, he exerts a prominent influence.

Mr. Wagner was born in Sandusky, Ohio, August 14, 1864, a son of John F. and Theresa (Schumaker) Wagner. The father was born at Steinfelt, Germany, September 29, 1813, and when he had attained the age of thirteen years he began learning the potter's trade, in time becoming very proficient in the business and he worked at it in several countries of Europe. From Germany he went to Switzerland, thence to Russia, Africa, Holland, Italy, France, Austria, and also followed his calling at Westminster Abbey before sailing to America. It was in 1848 that he came to the United States, and from New York city he made his way to Cincinnati, thence to Cleveland and on to Sandusky, while in 1872 he continued his westward journey to Clarke county, Illinois. After a residence there for nine years he came to West Terre Haute in 1881, and here he remained until his death on the 17th of February, 1901. After coming to

America he resumed the potter's trade in Sandusky, but after removing to Clarke county he turned his attention to farming, and in West Terre Haute he trucked and gardened. During the later years of his life he gave his political support to the Republican party, and both he and his wife were members of the German Evangelical church. Mrs. Wagner was born near the birthplace of her husband in 1841, but it was not until after they came to America that they became acquainted. She made the voyage to this country in 1852 with her father, her mother having died in Germany, and they established their home in Sandusky, Ohio, where the daughter later gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Wagner. Their union resulted in the birth of seven children, namely: Catherine, the wife of David Drees, of Terre Haute; William F., of this review; Frank, who also maintains his residence in Terre Haute; Emma, the wife of L. F. Wagner, of Terre Haute; Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Arthur, of West Terre Haute; John J. and Lewis, also of this city.

The public schools of Clarke county and West Terre Haute furnished William F. Wagner with his educational training, and at the age of twenty-one years he began his business life as a gardener in West Terre Haute, continuing the cultivation of a garden of eleven acres for fifteen years, and at the same time he also farmed a tract of fifty acres and conducted a coal business during the winter months. During four years thereafter he mined for coal, and he then turned his attention to the real estate business, conducting this for a time in connection with his coal operations. His real estate interests have gradually increased in volume and importance, and he is now the owner of eighteen houses and lots in West Terre Haute, also owns eight unimproved lots and a farm of twenty-five acres. As a Republican he has served on the school board for six years and at one time was the candidate for the office of town treasurer. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, West Terre Haute Lodge, No. 521, in which he holds the office of keeper of records and seal.

Mr. Wagner has laid out three additions in West Terre Haute, known as Wagner's First, Wagner's Second and Wagner's Third addition, all in the vicinity of his residence. These additions were laid out in 1902 and 1903.

On the 21st of October, 1888, Mr. Wagner was united in marriage to Ella G. Bennett, who was born in Merom, Indiana, January 9, 1867, and she remained at home until one year previous to her marriage. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner: Eva, Walter, Chester, Ruby, Clarence, Leola and Cleora, all of whom are at home with the exception of Eva, who is attending the Union Christian College, at Merom, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have one of the old Longfellow clocks, which

is about a century old, being the property of Mrs. Wagner's great-grandfather Bennett. This is the only clock of the kind found in Vigo county. Mrs. Wagner's maternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the Bennett family have an old leather pocketbook which he carried during the war.

CHARLES C. WHITLOCK.—The bar of Terre Haute numbers many able members of important litigated interests which are carefully handled by men thoroughly conversant with the principles of jurisprudence and accurate in their application to the points in controversy. Such an attorney is Charles C. Whitlock, today enjoying an extensive business as junior member of the firm of Colliver & Whitlock. He is yet a young man, so that there is every reason to believe that he will make still further advancement and win still higher successes and honors in his chosen calling.

Mr. Whitlock was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 22d of January, 1877, and is a son of the Rev. Isaac C. and Donna Martha (Glick) Whitlock. His paternal grandfather was Squire Thomas Whitlock, a native of Tennessee, and a descendant of a prominent old Virginia family. As a young man he was intimately acquainted in Tennessee with Gen. Andrew Jackson, and a cane which was presented to him by the hero of New Orleans is now in possession of the family. He left the South in February, 1817, and became a resident of Vermilion county, Illinois, almost simultaneously with the admission of the state into the Union. It was in 1818 that Illinois acquired the dignity of statehood. There he became a large landowner and was closely associated with the early development of that section of the country, living there when its great broad prairies were largely unclaimed and uncultivated, being covered with their native grasses, while along the streams the forests were as yet undisturbed by the hand of the white man. Squire Whitlock became a prominent and influential resident of his community and spent his remaining days in Vermilion county.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Whitlock was George G. Glick, a pioneer brewer of Terre Haute, who at an early day came to Indiana from Pennsylvania and built the old brewery that long stood on the banks of the river. Later in life he removed to a farm in Vigo county and continued to make it his place of abode until he was called to his final rest.

The Rev. Isaac Whitlock was born at the old family homestead in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1843, was reared to the occupation of farming and was identified with agricultural interests in his native state until 1892, owning there a good farm property. In the year mentioned,

however, he removed to Terre Haute, where he is now living retired, deriving a good income from his property interests. He has long been a minister of the Predestination Baptist church, giving his service gratuitously to the cause, never accepting money for his religious work. He wedded Miss Martha Glick, a native of Terre Haute, born in 1850.

Charles C. Whitlock was reared on the home farm in Vermilion county, Illinois, and the district schools afforded him his early educational privileges, while for two years he was a student in the Quaker Academy at Vermilion Grove, Illinois. He afterward attended the Terre Haute high school, completing the course in a year and a half. He then took up the study of law in the office of A. A. Beacher in this city and later entered DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he pursued his studies in 1899 and 1900, taking the course in oratory and in special sciences. In the spring of 1898 he had volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served from April until late November of that year.

Returning from the university in 1900 Mr. Whitlock entered the law office of M. C. Hamill, with whom he continued for a year, when he was admitted to the bar. He retained his place in Mr. Hamill's office, however, for another year, and in 1902 formed a partnership with D. C. Slocum, under the firm name of Whitlock & Slocum. This relationship was continued for a year, after which Mr. Whitlock practiced alone for a few months and later became a member of the firm of Beacher & Whitlock. When their association had been maintained for two and a half years Mr. Beacher withdrew and removed to Alabama and on the 1st of December, 1906, the present firm of Colliver & Whitlock was formed, the senior member being Judge P. O. Colliver, a former judge of the circuit court of Putnam and Clay counties.

Mr. Whitlock married Miss Birdella E. Smith, a daughter of Henry Smith, now deceased, and a coal operator in the Brazil coal field. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock has been born one son, Douglas, named in honor of his uncle, Douglas Smith, who was a prominent newspaper man of Terre Haute. Mr. Whitlock belongs to both the subordinate lodge and the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and is also associated with the Red Men, the Order of Owls and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organizations he has many friends. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party and in 1906 was its nominee for the office of prosecuting attorney. He has always been interested in manly outdoor sports and while in college was one of the noted football players of the middle west. He has never lost an ardent interest in outdoor athletics and uses much of his leisure time for partici-

pation therein. He is a typical young man of the middle west, alert, energetic and determined, finding time for pleasure and relaxation and thus bringing to bear well developed powers in the control of his professional interests. He has been a close and discriminating student of law, and earnest application, careful analysis and a clear understanding of proportionate values in the points of his case have been elements in his success at the bar.

FREDERICK W. HOFF is one of Terre Haute's pioneer German citizens and one of her leading business men, his name having long been associated with its grocery interests. He was born in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, September 23, 1836, a son of John Christian and Anna Catherine (Shaley) Hoff, both of whom were also born in the fatherland, the father in 1811 and the mother in 1815. They came with their family of three children to America in 1847, and first established their home at Troy, the county seat of Lincoln county, Missouri, remaining there until the spring of 1848, and in the meantime they looked about for a permanent location. They had an uncle living at Troy at the time, and it was through his influence they were induced to go to Missouri, but as the slave question was then rife in that state they did not care to remain permanently. While living at Troy their son Frederick, then but a boy, witnessed a sale of slaves, and the sight was so repugnant to him that he has never forgotten it, and all his life he has been a strong opposer to anything tending to slavery, either of white or black, and he considers it a blessing that God permitted him to help as a soldier in the great Civil war to wipe out the institution.

There also lived at Troy at that time John Frederick Hoff, a cousin of John Christian, who had come from Germany with them, and in the winter of 1848 the two families left Troy and went to St. Louis, where the women and children waited until the two men could seek out a permanent location in Clay county, Indiana. From St. Louis the two walked the entire distance to Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay county, their route being along the National road, then but a mere trail, and at that time there was not a railroad entering Terre Haute. Neither of the Hoff's could speak English, but they got along very well under the circumstances, and at Bowling Green found a large settlement of Germans who had been there for eight or ten years, and some of whom they knew. John C. Hoff at once purchased a tract of forty acres in that location, the deed for which was made out on sheepskin and signed by President Andrew Jackson, and is now in the possession of his son Frederick. Before purchasing land in Clay county, however, the two Hoff's looked over Terre Haute and this vicinity, but the low land and the

many streams and swamps prevailing here were so unpromising that they decided against this prairie land. At that time Terre Haute contained about five or six thousand inhabitants, and the city was built along the river, not extending much beyond what is now Third street, east.

In Clay county at that time the country was new, improvements few and primitive, and there were no schools. The first home of the Hoff family was a rough log cabin of one room. Their land had to be cleared and then broken for cultivation, and as a boy of twelve Frederick performed his full share of the hard pioneer labor till seventeen years old. In the spring of 1848 the two elder Hoffs returned to St. Louis for their families, and with them they took passage on a steamboat down the Mississippi river, thence up the Ohio to the Wabash and up that stream to Terre Haute, where they were taken into the home and cared for by Mr. Fred Bellert, a brewer in Terre Haute at that time. They were strangers then, but they have since proved good and true friends. The two families were accompanied from Germany and from Missouri by a sister of Mrs. Hoff, Miss Christena Shaley, who afterward became Mrs. Alex Bolsanis, a pioneer brick maker of this city. From Terre Haute the Hoffs were taken to Clay county by wagons, and there they maintained their home until 1866, when they sold their farm there and came to Terre Haute, purchasing two small places on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth streets. John C. Hoff died in October, 1876, but his wife survived him for twenty years and died in 1896. In their family were the following children: Frederick W., the subject of this review; Caroline, who was born in Germany, and married William Dunner, formerly a barber on Main street, South Bend, but now a resident of Golden, Colorado; Minnie, also born in Germany, and the wife of Huldrich Froeb, a grocery merchant at the corner of Fifteenth and Main streets; William H., who was born in Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana, and is now the manager of the Hulman farm near this city, and Henry, who was also born in Clay county and now resides on North Eighth street of Terre Haute, a carpenter. The parents were members of the German Reformed church.

Frederick W. Hoff received four years of his schooling in his native land, and as there were no schools in Clay county when the family first located there, the boy was sent to Terre Haute to attend school during the winter months when there was no work to be done on the farm. He was sent there principally to learn English, and while in school made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Bolsanis. When he first enrolled his name among the students of this city in 1850 the public school was held in the basement of the Universalist church at the southeast corner of Ohio and Fourth streets, and its principal, a Mr. Spencer, had as his assistants

Miss Lizzie Tillison, whose father was then the leading jeweler on Main street, and Caroline Lang, a daughter of Squire Lang, at one time mayor of Terre Haute. There was but one other school in Terre Haute at that time.

After completing his education young Hoff decided that the farm was not to be the scene of his future activities, for when but a lad of fifteen he had made up his mind to be a merchant. In 1853, after much pleading, he won his father's consent to leave the farm and come to the city, promising, however, that he would return and help with the harvest, and he kept this promise faithfully until he was twenty-five. Thus he began his business career in Terre Haute, with but a limited education, no money, no experience and but a very few friends. His capital was his abiding faith in God and his goodness and in his own ability to make his way in life, strengthened by a determination to succeed through honesty and integrity. In the meantime his uncle, F. W. Shaley, an old citizen of Terre Haute, and who had gone from Troy, Missouri, to the copper mines of Michigan, through the influence of his two sisters, came to Terre Haute and built his home on the corner of Eighth and Poplar streets and engaged in the grocery business. It was for him that young Hoff began his work as a clerk, and after continuing in that capacity for ten years he purchased the business of his uncle. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-sixth Indiana Regiment, for the Morgan raid, and in May of 1864 became a member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, for one hundred days' service, receiving his discharge in September, 1864.

After the close of the war, having previously purchased the store property on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Thirteenth streets, Mr. Hoff, in 1865, engaged in the retail grocery business and has since continued in the same line of trade in the same place, having built a store in 1876. In 1870 he built his substantial brick residence at 1307 Main street. In addition to his large grocery business he is also engaged in pork packing, farming and the feed business in a small way, and has long been numbered among the city's leading business men. He is a member of Morton Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and of the German Reformed church, of which he has served as an official for about thirty years.

On the 2d of May, 1867, Mr. Hoff married Mary D. Shaley, who was born in the same locality in Germany as her husband, October 16, 1847, a daughter of John Frederick and Caroline (Englebrecht) Shaley. She came alone to this country in 1863. Her mother died in Germany in May, 1865, and in the same year the father joined his daughter in the United States, locating in Terre Haute, where he died in March of 1892.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoff: Emma Katharine, born February 27, 1868, is the wife of George Beasler, a meat dealer on Main and Fourteenth streets; William H., born July 25, 1876, and manager of the grocery business; Frederick W., Jr., born April 23, 1878, is a carpenter; Clara Ellen, born February 4, 1880, taught in the city schools for five or six years, and in October, 1907, married Leonard Croft of this city; Albert J., born August 27, 1882, and Otto Herman, born February 8, 1885, bookkeeper in store, is one of twin sons, his brother dying at the age of two and a half years. All of the sons are at home with their parents.

GEORGE M. CRANE.—In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of activity is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, an intuitive wisdom and a determination to thoroughly utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is one which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won. Possessing the requisite qualities of an able lawyer, Mr. Crane is now accorded a liberal clientage as senior partner of the firm of Crane & Miller, of Terre Haute, where he is also known as a popular citizen. His boyhood days were passed amid the quiet environment of a farm in Rush county, Indiana, upon which he was born, November 5, 1864, of the marriage of Isaac and Belinda (Camerer) Crane, both of whom are now deceased. The former was a son of William H. Crane, a native of Kentucky, who became one of the early settlers of Rush county, Indiana. The maternal grandfather was Daniel Camerer, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Rush county, Indiana, in 1817—almost coincident with the admission of the state into the Union. Both the Crane and Camerer families were farming people.

George M. Crane was reared to the work of the farm, following the plow in early boyhood and gathering the crops in the autumn. He attended the common schools, after which he began teaching, and he further pursued his own education as a student in Danville (Indiana) College, from which he graduated. Devoting some time to educational work as a teacher, he was thus connected with the public schools of Indiana, Illinois and Texas, following the teacher's profession through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he continued his own studies in Danville College. His work in the profession of teaching he regarded merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it

was his desire to become a member of the bar. He therefore read law in the office of Morgan & Morris, at Rushville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in Rushville in 1890. He began the practice of his profession in Terre Haute, first as a member of the firm of Mack, Henry & Crane, while later the firm of Mack & Crane was formed, and eventually the present firm of Crane & Miller. His law work is now of an important character, connecting him with much of the litigation tried in the courts. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, throws himself easily and naturally into the argument and in his presentation displays a precision and clearness in his statement and an acuteness and strength in his reasoning which have won for him many favorable verdicts.

Mr. Crane was married July 14, 1889, to Miss Florence Meloy, a daughter of W. H. Meloy, of Scottsburg, Indiana, and she died in February, 1892, at the age of twenty-four years.

Mr. Crane is prominent in Democratic politics and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1900. He stands as an able exponent of the principles of his party, keeping at all times in touch with the political situation of the country. Aside from his profession he has many interests. He is a member of the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute and secretary to the board since 1901. He was one of the owners and promoters of beautiful Forest Park, a suburb of Terre Haute. He is also interested in associated charities and at the time of the fearful and ever-memorable powder explosion at Fontanet, this county, in the fall of 1907, he was appointed by Mayor Lyons a member of the Terre Haute relief committee. He has taken an active interest in advancing measures of public improvement and progress and was largely instrumental in securing that public improvement, the paving of Maxwell grade between Terre Haute and West Terre Haute. He was a delegate to the Indianapolis waterways convention and also a delegate to the national waterways convention at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1907. He is a director in the Young Business Men's Club and active in all its work. He likewise belongs to the Commercial Club and in his fraternal relations is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His public service has resulted in tangible benefits and he may well be termed a practical idealist, for while he aims high, the methods which he uses to accomplish his purposes are such as are evolved through present conditions. He seizes, however, the opportunity for the co-ordination of forces and his foresight enables him to recognize what may be accomplished.

D. RUSS WOOD.—The business interests and enterprises which contribute to the commercial prosperity and consequent upbuilding of Terre Haute find a worthy representative in D. Russ Wood, who is now president and treasurer of the Foster Furniture Company. He was born in Montreal, Canada, November 27, 1876, and was but five years of age when his parents moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he was reared to manhood, acquiring a good English education, his public school course being supplemented by study in Colorado College. He began his business career on the editorial staff of a newspaper in Colorado Springs, and a few years later was employed by the Crosby-Ehrick Syndicate, brokers in mining and mining stock, which he represented on the Stock Exchange in Colorado Springs for two years.

Desiring to enter the railroad service Mr. Wood accepted a position with the Vandalia Railroad Company in the engineering department, and came to Terre Haute in the capacity of an engineer in the year of 1898. Promotion followed in recognition of his fidelity and capability, and he continued with the railroad company until 1903, when he accepted the position of manager with the Terre Haute Vitrified Brick Company and continued in control of the business until 1906, or until the death of Mr. Foster, his father-in-law, a prominent furniture dealer and the founder of the Foster Furniture Company, whom he succeeded as president and treasurer of the company. This is one of the oldest and the leading furniture houses of the city. The house sustains an unassailable reputation for the character of its goods and the reliability of its methods, and in its treatment of employes, those in its service recognizing that faithfulness means promotion as opportunity offers. Aside from his interests as a merchant Mr. Wood is a director of the Terre Haute Vitrified Brick Company, also of the Forest Park Company, and is treasurer of the Terre Haute Retail Merchants' Association, an organization which has as its object the furtherance of trade interests in this city.

In 1904 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Mary Foster, of Terre Haute, and in social circles they hold an enviable position. They attend the First Congregational church, of which Mr. Wood is a trustee, while of the Young Men's Club of the church he has served as vice president. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Young Business Men's Club and a director on the board of the Union Hospital. In all that he does he is actuated by humanitarian principles, and while he has been a successful business man he has never concentrated his energies upon business affairs to the exclusion of those interests which have bearing upon man's relations to his fellow men, his city and his country. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM WALTER KAUFMAN, so well known as a public spirited citizen of Terre Haute, and its leading merchant in the fancy grocery business, is a native of that city, born on the 13th of January, 1861. He is a son of Andrew and Catharine (Meyer) Kaufman, both natives of Florence, Germany. Andrew Kaufman was born in 1832, and enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the fatherland. He married before he emigrated to America, and reached the port of New York on the Fourth of July, 1852. The family passed on to Utica, New York, where the home remained for about a year and a half, after which it was transferred to Terre Haute, which has proven to be quite a permanent abiding place. When Andrew Kaufman first located in this city he became an inn keeper, on South Fourth street. Subsequently he erected the three-story brick building on the corner of Wabash avenue and Seventh street, which is now the most central and prominent location in the central business district of Terre Haute. Still later he purchased what is now the Terre Haute brewery, but died about a year thereafter, after having reached prominence as one of the leading German-American citizens of the place. His death occurred in September, 1869, and the deceased had acquired high standing not only as an honorable and successful business man, but as an efficient citizen of public affairs who had materially contributed to the city's advancement. He had evinced especial interest and ability in the common school system, serving for eight years as a member of the city school board.

William W. Kaufman was reared in Terre Haute, attended its city schools, and his first occupation was that of a tobacco stripper. Soon afterward he became a driver of a delivery wagon for Wright & Kaufman, the latter member of the firm being his brother, P. J. Kaufman. Later he became a clerk in the retail grocery of Wright & King, which was succeeded by Wright & Kaufman, and in 1901 he engaged in the retail grocery business for himself at his father's old location, corner of Wabash avenue and Seventh street. There he continued until September 3, 1907, when he removed to his present handsome quarters on Ohio street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, the building being expressly erected for him. He there conducts one of the largest establishments of the kind in the state. As to the store, it is convenient and modern in every detail.

Mr. Kaufman has not confined his advancement to progress in the business world, but has cheerfully accepted a good citizen's share of the public burdens. He has served two years in the city council as a representative at large, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty on the Republican ticket. He is an active member of the Retail Merchants' Association and of the Commercial and Young Business

Men's Clubs, and prominent in the fraternities, belonging to the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias (Uniform Rank No. 83), Elks, Eagles and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

CHARLES F. McCABE.—The commercial interests of Terre Haute find in Charles F. McCabe a well known and worthy representative. He is now proprietor of the Hoosier Lumber Company, establishing the business in 1907. Although but a year has since elapsed, he has succeeded in securing a liberal patronage that argues well for a successful future.

Mr. McCabe was born and reared in Arcola, Illinois, and acquired a high school education. He afterward pursued a commercial course and gained his early business experience as a clerk in a general store in his native town. He desired the opportunities and advantages of a larger city, however, and in 1893 came to Terre Haute, accepting the position of bookkeeper with the Wabash Lumber Company, with which he remained until 1899. The firm then sold out to the Hooton Lumber Company and Mr. McCabe became one of the partners. He was then connected with that enterprise until March, 1907, when he disposed of his interests and organized the Hoosier Lumber Company, erecting a lumber yard and purchasing a large stock of lumber and kindred products. As a retail dealer in all kinds of building materials he has already developed a satisfactory trade and his patronage is steadily increasing.

In 1900 occurred the marriage of Charles F. McCabe and Miss Gertrude Wagner, of Terre Haute. They are well known socially and have a constantly growing circle of friends. Mr. McCabe is a member of the Elks lodge and of the Young Business Men's Club. From early boyhood, dependent upon his own resources, whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his labor and energy, and moreover he possesses an understanding of the real values of life and the opportunities of the business world, so that his friends feel no hesitancy in prophesying larger successes for him in the future.

ROBERT SNIDER is vice president of the Reese-Snider Lumber Company and his business career has been marked by orderly progression. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disaster that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. His course, on the contrary, has been marked by steady advancement, based upon a thorough understanding of business conditions in his charge and thus he has gained his present

creditable place in commercial circles, being identified with the lumber trade in Terre Haute since 1873.

Mr. Snider was born in Spencer county, near Bardstown, Kentucky, September 24, 1850, and was three years of age when his parents, Christopher N. and Susan (Lusk) Snider, removed from the Blue Grass state to Sullivan county, Indiana, settling there upon a farm. The father was a native of Kentucky and a member of one of the old families of that state, but the mother was born in Ireland and was fifteen years of age when she came to America. The Sniders originally were of Pennsylvania German stock, but became identified with Kentucky's development during its pioneer epoch. The father, following his removal to Indiana, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and Robert Snider was reared to manhood on the home farm and afforded the educational privileges of the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching and followed that profession for six years in Sullivan and Parke counties of this state. He further qualified for a business career by pursuing a commercial course in Terre Haute, and was with A. G. Austin & Company, hardware dealers of Terre Haute, in the capacity of bookkeeper for four years. In 1878 he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the lumber firm of Eshman & Reese, of this city, and eventually the firm became Reese, Snider & Company, upon the admission of Mr. Snider to a partnership in 1885. This relation was maintained for ten years, when the business was incorporated in 1895 as the Reese-Snider Lumber Company, retail dealers in lumber and building material. The business has enjoyed a gratifying growth commensurate with the development of the city, and the patronage of the house is now extensive.

In 1874 Robert Snider was married to Miss Mary Strange and they have three children: Walter Edward, Harry D. and Mary Edith. Mr. Snider is a Democrat in political belief, but not an aggressive partisan. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is interested in much that pertains to the welfare and substantial growth of Terre Haute. As a business man he embodies all the elements of what, in this country, we term a "square" man—one in whom to have confidence, a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretold a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with a confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, an equal partner with M. C. Rankin in the M. C. Rankin Lumber Company, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois, born July 30, 1860. His father, Thomas Armstrong, was born near New London, Ohio, and when twenty-one years of age removed westward, becoming one of the pioneer residents of Champaign county, Illinois. He settled near Homer and aided in reclaiming that district for the uses of the white race, converting a wild and unimproved region into one of rich fertility. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Smith, a native of Illinois, her birth having occurred in Champaign county. Soon after their marriage the young couple settled at Rossville, in Vermilion county, Illinois, and the father became a prominent farmer and extensive and successful stock-raiser and dealer. He manifested indefatigable energy in carrying on his business affairs, and his diligence, intelligently applied, constituted the basis of his gratifying success. In politics he was a staunch Republican, with firm belief in the value of the party principles and with a strong hope of their ultimate adoption. He did not seek nor desire office, however, but as a private citizen did everything in his power to advance the welfare of the community in which he lived. He died in 1895, when sixty-five years of age, while his wife passed away in 1877, at the age of forty-eight. Their family numbered two sons and three daughters.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for James L. Armstrong in his boyhood and youth. He spent his minority under the parental roof and acquired a common school education, which was supplemented by a high school course, completed in 1880. Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial than agriculture, he immediately engaged in the lumber and grain business in Armstrong, Illinois, a town which was named in honor of his father. There he conducted his interests with success until April, 1902, when, seeking a broader field of labor, he came to Terre Haute and purchased a half interest in the M. C. Rankin Lumber Company. For six years he has now been identified with the commercial interests of the city and his labors have been an important element in the success which has attended the company in the lumber trade.

In 1884 Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Clara E. Smith, a native of Armstrong, Illinois, and their union has been blessed with four children: E. Dean, Hazel Emily, Anna Lucille and Raymond L. The family home is attractive by reason of its warm-hearted and cordial hospitality and both Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong occupy an enviable position in social circles. In his fraternal relations he is a Knight of Pythias, while politically he is a Republican. He is not an aspirant for office, however, and yet is a public-spirited man, whose aid and co-operation can always be counted upon to further the best interests of the city and



A. E. Eppert

state. His course has been marked by steady progress, owing to his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity. He has always realized the fact that the present and not the future is the advantageous moment and has faithfully performed his daily duties, gaining therefrom strength and encouragement for the labors of the succeeding day. Thus busily engaged with commercial interests, the years have brought him a creditable measure of success, making him one of the representative lumber merchants of Terre Haute.

· WILLIAM E. EPPERT.—The general admiration which goes out to all strong men who have advanced their lives by honorable methods and masterly management is the good fortune of William E. Eppert, of Terre Haute, one of the most widely known coal operators in the middle west. When to this attitude of a community is added affection and gratitude for the generous expenditure of ability, means and heart in the advancement of practical helpfulness and uplifting movements, a citizen thus hedged about by warm and inspiring influences has reached one of the most enviable of worldly positions. The brief record of the life of William E. Eppert cannot but place him in that class. A native of Clay county, Indiana, he was born on the 28th of March, 1858, a son of George W. and Sarah (Jones) Eppert, the father being a native of Ohio, of German extraction, who came to the county when only two years of age. The boy was reared to years of maturity on the home farm, and given the benefit of the district schools, as well as the high schools of Clay and Vigo counties, in 1878 completing his education in the Terre Haute Commercial College. He had already taught a school year, but after completing his business course secured a clerkship in a store, and has never since felt disposed to resume the duties of the teacher.

In 1880 Mr. Eppert was made manager of the store at Carbon, Indiana, operated by the Coal Bluff Mining Company, and eight years thereafter was elected a director and secretary, this advancement necessitating his removal to Terre Haute in 1888. His rise in the management of the company was rapid, and he was soon made its vice president, which position carried much of the active superintendence of the business. The Coal Bluff Mining Company is one of the largest independent coal mining organizations in the state, employing about 1,000 men and producing 1,000,000 tons per annum. In 1875 the concern was incorporated with a capital of \$7,500, its initial business being founded upon the output of one small mine. It now embraces the product of nine well regulated modern mines, located in Vigo, Clay and Greene counties, on the lines of the Big Four, Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Southern Indiana railways. Mr. Eppert is also vice president of the Terre Haute Coal and

Lime Company, and president of the Eureka Block Coal Company, whose operations are in the block coal fields of Clay county. The latter was organized in 1894, and operates one mine with about 100 men. Mr. Eppert is also extensively interested in the Coal Creek Coal Company, owning a large tract of coal land in Vigo county on the Big Four and Southern Indiana railways. This property is not yet developed. In January, 1904, Mr. Eppert was chosen president of the Home Furniture and Carpet Company, one of the largest houses of its kind in Terre Haute. At one time he was secretary of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association of Indiana. The above simple record shows him to be one of the most influential factors in the coal development of Indiana, as well as one of her leading merchants. He is an active member of the Terre Haute Commercial and Young Business Men's Clubs.

For years Mr. Eppert has faithfully devoted much of his means and a large portion of his time to the furtherance of the religious, charitable and reformatory movements of the city, in the performance of these duties conforming to the highest type of Americanism. He has been an active and influential leader in the work of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as treasurer for the past ten years. For five years he has also been superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. Since the organization in Terre Haute of the Young Men's Christian Association he has been a substantial and earnest supporter. He is president of the board of the Light House Mission, which is a non-sectarian body supported by the various religious organizations of the city. The board is now erecting a building on Ohio street west of Second, its special mission being to assist the deserving poor in that part of the city. Since becoming a resident of Terre Haute in 1888 he has been an active member of the Royal Arcanum, but otherwise is not identified with the secret, fraternal and benevolent orders. In politics he is a stanch Republican, although, as in his religious belief, he is broad, charitable and liberal, and does not allow partisanship to interfere with his conscience.

On the 16th of March, 1880, Mr. Eppert was married in Clay county to Miss Ida L. Stephenson, a native of the county named. Eight children have been born to this union, of whom Helen Gertrude, born in 1901, died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Carl Ellis, a musical student in Berlin, Germany; Mary Dorothy, attending the Illinois Woman's College; Lillian Charlotte, also a pupil at that institution; William Stephenson, pursuing a course at the State Normal School, Terre Haute; Richard Thompson, also a student there; Winifred Virginia and Frances Elizabeth Eppert.

JUDGE PRESLEY O. COLLIVER, senior member of the law firm of Colliver & Whitlock, of Terre Haute, and ex-circuit judge of the thirteenth judicial district, has been identified with the Indiana bar since 1881, and has attained more than local distinction by reason of his ability in handling important litigated interests before the court, and the equity and impartiality of his decisions while upon the bench. He comes from the state that has produced many eminent lawyers and jurists, for his birth occurred in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 11th of May, 1852. He is a son of Samuel and Susan (Thomson) Colliver, and a grandson of Richard Colliver, who was the founder of the family in America. He was born in Scotland and when attracted by the new world he came to America and established his home in Montgomery county, Kentucky, among its early residents.

Samuel Colliver, living for a long period in the Blue Grass state, eventually brought his family to Indiana and settled upon a farm in Putnam county, in November, 1853. There he and his wife resided until a few years ago, when they removed to the village of Bainbridge, that county, and there Mrs. Colliver still resides, being now in the ninetyeth year of her age. The father devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits and his carefully directed interests brought him the competence that enabled him to spend his last days in retirement from labor. He died in the village of Bainbridge in March, 1901, at the age of eighty-three years.

Judge Colliver was only a few months old at the time of the family's removal to Indiana, so that he was reared upon the homestead farm in Putnam county and gained in a free and open rural life the physical development that has well qualified him for arduous professional labors in later years. His early educational training was received in the district schools, while later he had the opportunity of attending the graded schools of the village of Bainbridge. His collegiate course was pursued at Ashbury University, now DePauw, in 1871-2, and after leaving college he taught for about six years, proving a capable educator, who readily recognized the needs of his pupils and imparted to them with readiness and accuracy the knowledge the he had acquired. In his educational work he displayed some of the salient characteristics which have* made him an able and leading lawyer. When he had taught school for six years he took up the study of law in the office of Claypool & Ketchum, of Indianapolis, and following his admission to the bar in 1881, he began the practice of the profession at Greencastle, this state. There he soon gained recognition in a liberal clientage and was frequently before the courts as advocate in many important trials, wherein he gave evidence of his broad, legal knowledge in the presentation of his cause. In 1886

he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney of the thirteenth judicial district, comprising the counties of Putnam and Clay. In 1888 he was re-elected to that office, so acceptably had he discharged his duties during the first term. Still higher professional honors awaited him, for in 1900 he was elected circuit judge of the thirteenth judicial district and served in that position until November, 1906, when he retired from the office with the record of many of the able lawyers that had practiced before him. His course on the bench had been marked by a masterful grasp of the points presented for solution and by a high conception of the duties of this office, which he discharged with unfaltering fidelity.

Judge Colliver was married on the 28th of December, 1887, to Miss Laura A. Lewis, a daughter of A. J. and Mary E. Lewis, of Putnam county, Indiana. They now have two children, Mary and Ruth. In November, 1906, upon his retirement from the bench, Judge Colliver removed with his family to Terre Haute and entered upon the general practice of law here, as the senior member of the firm of Colliver & Whitlock. He needed no introduction to the citizens of Terre Haute, for he was known by reputation to a large majority of them and his worth in his profession soon brought him a large and distinctively representative clientage which he is now enjoying. The Masonic fraternity finds him an exemplary representative and he belongs to the blue lodge and to the commandery, while he has also won the degrees of the Scottish Rite and of the Mystic Shrine.

SAMUEL C. BROWN.—The commercial interests of Terre Haute find a worthy representative in Samuel C. Brown, general manager of the Terre Haute Stove & Furnace Company. His life record began on the 7th of June, 1862, in Scottsville, Allen county, Kentucky. His father, Samuel Brown, was also a native of that state and having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Anna Staley, a native of Tennessee. For a long period he was engaged in general merchandising at Scottsville, Kentucky, but was ruined financially by the exigencies of the great Civil war, which practically destroyed trade in the South. He also suffered heavy losses on three different occasions when the store was destroyed by fire. In 1868 he removed his family to Illinois, settling in Newton, Jasper county, where for many years he followed the profession of school teaching. He afterward devoted ten years to the duties of the office of county surveyor, to which he was called by popular suffrage and at the present time he is justice of the peace and treasurer of the school board there. He possesses remarkable energy and ability for a man of his years, for on the 1st of March, 1908, he celebrated the

seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth. His wife has long since passed away, her death having occurred in Newton, Illinois, in 1873. Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, namely: Lina S., the widow of S. W. Sangster, and now a resident of Chicago; Samuel C., whose name introduces this record; Emma, who died in childhood; Mittie V., the wife of J. E. O. Clark, publisher of the *Newton* (Illinois) *Mentor*, a Republican organ; A. Oscar, who is located in Texarkana, Texas, where he is a minister in charge of the young people's work of the states of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri; George and Burton, who died in childhood; Anna, who died in infancy, and Bessie T., the wife of A. G. Austin, general manager of the electric light plant at Effingham, Illinois.

After spending the first six years of his life in the state of his nativity, Samuel C. Brown accompanied his parents on their removal to Newton, Illinois, and there attended the public schools until he reached the age of seventeen years. In the meantime, however, he worked to some extent in the brickyards and when he had permanently put aside his text books he entered a hardware store at Newton in 1879 and began learning the business and also the tinner's trade. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with this line of merchandising and undoubtedly one of the strongest secrets of his success is the persistency of purpose which he has displayed in the continuance in that line in which he embarked as a young tradesman. In 1886 he went to Mount Vernon, Indiana, and for one year was in the employ of A. B. Schenck, a hardware dealer and tinsmith. The following year he opened a hardware and tinware store at Robinson, Illinois, conducting the business for other parties for a period of two years. On the 10th of September, 1888, he removed to Terre Haute and entered the employ of the Townley Stove Company, where he remained as a trusted representative of the house for six years, and a year after he entered the employ of that firm, the Townley Mantel & Furnace Company was organized and Mr. Brown becoming its general manager, and so continuing for five years. He left the firm to take a position upon the road as traveling representative for the Richardson & Boynton Company, manufacturers of furnaces, with whom he remained for three years. Returning to Terre Haute, he bought out the business of George A. Zimmerman at No. 658 Wabash avenue and at that time organized the Terre Haute Stove & Furnace Company, with William E. Eppert as president and S. T. Mann as vice president, while Mr. Brown became general manager and treasurer, and William Cheatwood as secretary. A few years later Mr. Eppert withdrew from the firm and was succeeded by Herbert Briggs in the presidency. Mr. Briggs continued in that office, with

Thomas O'Herron as vice president, Samuel C. Brown, general manager and secretary, and Sherman T. Mann, treasurer. The substantial development of this business was attributable in no small degree to Mr. Brown, whose long connection with the hardware trade makes him splendidly qualified for an understanding of the business in every department. On April 20, 1908, he bought out the interests of Mr. Mann, and the company was reincorporated as the Terre Haute Furnace & Sheet Metal Company.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Mary Cornelia Gowin, who was born in Mattoon, Illinois, a daughter of George R. Gowin, now a resident of Grants Pass, Oregon, in which section of the country he was a pioneer. Their children are George Allsey and Nelia Margaret, both born in Terre Haute. The eldest child, a daughter, died at birth.

Mr. Brown is a welcome member of the Commercial Club and is a valued representative of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. These associations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the principles which govern his conduct. He has made good use of his opportunities, has prospered from year to year and has conducted all business interests carefully and judiciously, displaying in all his acts an aptitude for successful management. A cheerful word and pleasant smile are numbered among his characteristics, making him popular with social and business clubs.

JAMES H. BLACK.—Prominent among the business men of Terre Haute is James H. Black, who for more than two decades has been closely identified with the history of the city, as a representative of one of its most important business interests. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the wholesale drug house conducted under the name of the Cook & Black Drug Company a large degree of success. The safe, conservative policy inaugurated at the outset commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company a patronage which makes the volume of trade transacted over its counters of considerable importance and magnitude. Mr. Black is giving undivided attention to the management and control of this business and has made for himself a creditable name in commercial circles. His birthplace was the family homestead in Sugar Creek township, at what is now known as South Vigo. His natal day was November 9, 1852, his parents being Josiah M. and Sarah (Elliott) Black. The father was born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1820, and was a son of James Black, who, during the forma-

tive period in the history of Vigo county, cast in his lot among its pioneers, arriving from Kentucky in the early thirties. Amid the wild scenes and environments of frontier life Josiah M. Black was reared, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Sarah Elliott, daughter of John Elliott, a pioneer of Edgar county, Illinois, who died only a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety years. His daughter, Mrs. Black, was born in Edgar county. Throughout the period of an active business life Josiah M. Black followed farming. He was a man of strongly marked character and was recognized as a leading and influential citizen in his community not only because of his activity and success in business, but because of his helpful co-operation in many interests pertaining to the public welfare. He was a Congregationalist in religious faith and the house of worship of that denomination at South Vigo stood on his land. He died in 1861, having for seven years survived his wife, who passed away in 1854.

James H. Black was thus early left an orphan, being but two years of age at the time of his mother's death and a lad of but nine at his father's demise. He remained upon the home farm in Sugar Creek township to the age of ten years and in 1871 went to Champaign, Illinois, where he spent two years in school. He then entered a drug store in that city and learned the drug business, devoting four years to the discharge of his duties as a salesman at that place. He afterward spent a year and a half in a drug house in Paducah, Kentucky, and in 1881 came to Terre Haute. During the succeeding five years he was traveling salesman for a wholesale drug company and subsequently traveled for four years for a wholesale drug house of St. Louis, Missouri. It was his ambition, however, to engage in business on his own account, and industry and careful expenditure were forces which made this course possible. He first established a retail drug store in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he spent one and a half years, returning thence to Terre Haute in 1891. Here he purchased the interest of Mr. Lowery, in the wholesale drug house of Cook, Bell & Lowery, the firm then becoming Cook, Bell & Black. Subsequently Mr. Cook and his son and Mr. Black purchased the interest of Mr. Bell, and the present firm style of the Cook & Black Company was assumed. The business has been developed until it is now one of the largest in this line in the state. For many years trade was conducted at No. 611-13 Wabash avenue, but in December, 1907, a removal was made to the new building erected by the company at the corner of Cherry and North Eighth streets. This is one of the finest business blocks in the city and stands as a monument to the enterprise, diligence and business capacity of the owners.

Mr. Black married Miss Evelyn McKnight, of Paducah, Kentucky,

a daughter of J. W. McKnight, and unto them have been born three children: Lee M., born in August, 1888, and now a student in the University of Illinois, at Champaign; James H., who was born in 1895, and Evelyn, whose birth occurred in 1897.

The parents are consistent members of the Congregational church and Mr. Black is also a member of the Commercial Club. He has been an important factor in the business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public spirited, giving his co-operation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community, and Terre Haute was fortunate in adding him to the ranks of her citizens.

THEODORE P. FRANK.—As the world has advanced in civilization, history has become no longer a record of wars and conquests, but a record of business development and the utilization of natural resources as offered by various sections of the country. The man of prominence is today not the one who leads hosts forth to battle, but he who controls large business enterprises and through that means furnishes employment and the source of livelihood to many. Numbered among the representatives of industrial life in Terre Haute is Theodore P. Frank, now president of the Samuel Frank & Sons Manufacturing Company, a leading productive enterprise of the city. He was born here February 17, 1870. His father, Samuel Frank, the founder of the business, was a native of Nordstedten, Wurtemberg, Germany, born March 18, 1830. He spent the first twenty-seven years of his life in the land of his nativity and then attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world, came to the United States. He spent a few years in the Empire state, after which he removed westward to Indiana, settling first at Camden. From that place he came to Terre Haute in 1860 and engaged in merchandising, organizing the firm of Frank & Strouse, their first place of business being on Main street, the second door from Third street, on the north side of that public highway. This firm had a continuous existence about five years, on the expiration of which period Samuel Frank became senior partner of the firm of Frank & Rothchild, and engaged in the clothing trade on the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets. They conducted a clothing business there for about ten years and in the meantime the scope of their undertakings was broadened, for in 1876 they also began the manufacture of overalls and working men's clothes upon the second floor of the building which they occupied. Subsequently Mr. Rothchild sold his interest to Mr. Frank, who conducted the enterprise under his own name until

his death. In the meantime the department of overall manufacture grew from year to year, necessitating changes in location from time to time in order to secure increased space. From Main and Fourth streets the business was removed to the old Opera House building, thence to Sixth street, between Main and Cherry streets, under the old Dowling Hall. They then went to the site, 17 South Fifth street, between Main and Ohio streets. The next removal brought them to their present quarters on Ohio street, which building was erected especially for this business. The company now utilizes four floors and has a sub-factory at the corner of Ninth and Eagle streets. That the business has become one of the most important productive concerns in the city and is of the utmost value to Terre Haute is indicated by the fact that they employ on an average of five hundred operatives in the factory, thus putting a large amount of money into circulation.

Following the death of Samuel Frank, May 19, 1895, the firm of Samuel Frank & Sons was organized and took over the business, the partners being now Maurice S. and Theodore P. Frank. On the 20th of April, 1907, Maurice Frank died, and in the following June the business was incorporated with Theodore P. Frank as president; J. T. Thorman, vice president, and P. S. Kleeman, as secretary and treasurer. The entire management of the business is in the hands of Theodore P. Frank. The father was a prominent and successful merchant and manufacturer, occupying an important place in business circles for many years. He was also recognized as a leader among the Jewish people of the city and was a valued member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish organization, and of the Phoenix Club. He likewise belonged to the Masonic fraternity, to the Odd Fellows' Society and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in his life exemplified many commendable traits of character which gained him the respect, confidence and warm regard of those with whom he was associated.

Samuel Frank was married in Terre Haute to Miss Augusta Rothchild, who was born November 19, 1840, in the same German province in which her husband's birth occurred. She still survives him and is yet a resident of Terre Haute. In their family were four children, namely: Hattie, the wife of J. T. Thorman, of Terre Haute; Emma, the wife of P. S. Kleeman, also of this city; Maurice, who died April 20, 1907, at the age of thirty-nine years, and Theodore P., whose name introduces this review.

The last named was reared in Terre Haute and pursued a public school education. On putting aside his text books he entered his father's employ and made it his purpose to thoroughly master the business and acquaint himself with the trade in every particular. After a brief time

in the house he went upon the road as a traveling salesman and so continued for a period of twenty years, traveling all over the middle states. He succeeded in securing an extensive patronage for the house, but at length gave up the road in order to assume the management of the offices and business in this city. He is now at the head of an enterprise of large proportions and one which is of material benefit to Terre Haute by reason of the employment it furnishes to so many workmen.

Mr. Frank was married to Miss Emma Arnold, a daughter of A. Arnold, a retired merchant of Terre Haute. They have two children: Helen Dorothy, born May 7, 1902, and Katherine Arnold, born March 17, 1906. Mr. Frank belongs to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, to the Phoenix Club and to the Commercial Club. He is widely and favorably known in the city, which has always been his place of residence. His business affairs are capably conducted, and tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose are numbered among his chief characteristics. There is nothing of the overbearing taskmaster about him, and on the contrary justice is always maintained with his employes, who recognize that fidelity and industry on their part means promotion as opportunity offers. While Mr. Frank has gained wealth it has not been alone the goal for which he is striving, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

CHARLES BAUR.—To have made a name for broad business ability and wide personal influence before reaching the age of forty-four, as did the late Charles Baur, of Terre Haute, is proof positive of signal qualities of energy, personal magnetism and the best traits of leadership. Mr. Baur possessed all of these qualities; was of an intense nature which not infrequently clashed with conflicting forces, but withal so frank, kind and genial that he was ever the center of a host of warm friends.

Charles Baur was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 14th of July, 1860, his father, John Jacob Baur, being a native of the stanch little Swiss republic. One of five sons, the boy inherited from his father unfailing industry and a special aptitude for business. The elder Baur was a druggist, and for years one of the most prominent business men of Terre Haute, extended mention of him being made in this work. The family removed to Terre Haute early in the boyhood of Charles Baur, and in the public schools he received a thorough education. Having naturally developed a fondness for pharmacy, he then pursued a course in the Philadelphia College, and for seven years after his graduation from that institution, in 1880, he was associated with his father and his brother Jacob in the drug trade at Terre Haute. It was soon evident,



Chas. Paur

however, that his ambitions extended far beyond his immediate calling, and in 1887 he assumed the management of the Terre Haute House. After two years in that capacity he went abroad, spending about a year in profitable travel, then returned to Terre Haute, purchased the furnishings of the hotel of which he had been the manager, and remained its proprietor until 1899. In the latter year he sold out, removed to South Bend and associated himself with James Oliver, who was engaged in the erection of the magnificent hotel known by his name. He accompanied Mr. Oliver to Europe to buy the furniture and other fittings for the Oliver Hotel, and was manager of that famous hostelry until 1901. Then, on account of failing health, he relinquished not only the hotel management, but all active business interests. As a hotel proprietor he formed a large acquaintance, who not only highly esteemed him for his solid business qualities, but were strongly attracted to him in a social way. He was quick, physically and mentally, a bright and interesting talker, and was familiarly called Charlie Baur.

In 1888 Mr. Baur and his brother organized the Liquid Carbonic Company, of Chicago, and from its founding until the time of his death was its vice president. His incessant labors in connection with his hotel responsibilities and the development of the extensive manufacturing business mentioned above were beyond the measure of his strength, and after an illness of several months he passed away at his summer home in Wheaton, Illinois, on the 3d of June, 1904. His remains were brought to Terre Haute and interred in Highland Lawn cemetery. His associates of the Liquid Carbonic Company received the news of his death with especial grief, the president sending to the faithful wife and widow expressions of sympathy which are particularly precious to her. They speak of the deceased as a man widely known for his energy and absolute honesty and uprightness, while possessing energy without bounds, a man who loved his friends, and was never happier than when he could have them at his home and entertain them with a lavish hand.

In Masonry the deceased was a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner, and his funeral services were in charge of Terre Haute Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 16. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his early manhood he was a member and also first lieutenant of the McKeen Cadets of Terre Haute.

On December 14, 1891, Mr. Baur was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy Carnathan, who still resides in Terre Haute.

CHARLES E. ORMAN, one of the well known real estate and insurance men of Terre Haute, and treasurer of the Enterprise Building & Loan Association, is a native of Clay county, Indiana, his birth having occurred

at Bowling Green, April 12, 1872. He is a son of David A. and Sarah (Elkin) Orman. The father was a native of Tennessee, where he was born July 25, 1834, a son of Andrew Orman. The family came to Indiana about 1835 or 1836, settling in Clay county, and Andrew Orman, the grandfather, owned and operated one of the early water power grist-mills of that locality. He was otherwise closely associated with the pioneer development of the community and contributed in substantial measure to its progress.

David Orman was reared in Clay county amid scenes and environments known only to the frontier settlers. He assisted in the mill in his youth and afterward engaged in general merchandising at Bowling Green, prior to the Civil war. During the progress of hostilities between the north and the south he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in June, 1863, as a member of Company A, Forty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, serving as sergeant of his company until the close of the war. In 1868 he removed to Terre Haute and accepted a position as traveling salesman, representing the U. R. Jeffers Woolen Mills. Subsequently he traveled for Havens & Geddes and subsequently represented the house of H. Robinson & Sons upon the road. He was a popular traveling salesman, possessing a genial manner and unfailing courtesy, combined with the business ability to attractively display his goods, while at the same time his commercial integrity was undaunted. In 1886 he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business in Terre Haute, and in 1889 organized the Enterprise Building & Loan Association, serving as its treasurer from the beginning until his death, having been re-elected to the office on the night prior to his demise. All who knew him respected him for his business enterprise and reliability and he enjoyed the good will and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries. He was a member of Social Lodge, No. 86, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Commercial Club and of the Christian church. His wife, Mrs. Sarah (Elkin) Orman, was born in Kentucky, August 14, 1835, and was a daughter of Benjamin Elkin, a pioneer of Clay county, Indiana. When her father first came to this section of the country he could have purchased the ground where now stands the Terre Haute Hotel for one dollar and a quarter per acre. The death of Mrs. Orman occurred in 1888. Their children are Allie Almy, Richard C., and Charles E.

Charles E. Orman came with his parents to Terre Haute in his early boyhood and was reared in this city, acquiring his education in the public schools. He entered business life as a collector for the Maxinkuckee Ice Company. Later he was a clerk for about six years in the shoe store of T. J. Griffith, of Terre Haute, after which he went to Chicago, accompanied by Harry Bryant, and in that city they became ticket agents

for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Mr. Orman thus spent three years and upon returning to Terre Haute accepted the position of traveling salesman for the Brown Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, remaining upon the road as a representative of that house for four years. Following the organization of the American Tobacco Company he traveled for that concern until 1903, when he was appointed state agent for the company and continued in the position until 1905. He then resigned on account of his health and joined his father in the real estate and insurance business and upon the father's death succeeded to the business and also to the treasurership of the Enterprise Building & Loan Association. He is thus closely associated with realty interests in the city and has a good clientage in both the real estate and insurance departments of his business.

On the 19th of October, 1893, Mr. Orman was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Williams, who was reared by an aunt, Mrs. T. J. Griffith, as she and her sister were left orphans in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Orman occupy a favorable position in social circles and Mr. Orman belongs to Lodge No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, to the United Commercial Travelers and to the Commercial Club. While there has been nothing startling in his life record in the way of unusual adventure, his business career has been marked by consecutive progress that has resulted from the recognition and utilization of his opportunities. He has at all times been prompted by a laudable ambition in what he has done and brooking no obstacles that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward until he has left the ranks of the many and today stands among the successful few.

JAMES M. DISHON, who for nearly forty years has been at the head of a large bill-posting business in Terre Haute, was born upon a farm in French Lick township, Orange county, Indiana, May 23, 1843. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Paine) Dishon, natives of North Carolina, the former of French lineage and the latter of English descent. The father was an early settler of French Lick township, where he successfully carried on general farming and was also a man of influence, taking an active part in public affairs beneficial to his community. He served for eight years as township trustee and later in life he removed to Indianapolis, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days.

James M. Dishon secured his education in the public schools and began his career in the bill-posting business in Indianapolis, in 1860. Eleven years later, in 1871, he became a resident of Terre Haute and established himself in business here, not without serious opposition, however, from the newspapers of the day, who regarded the business of bill-posting as an infringement upon their prerogatives as advertisers. However, he per-

sisted in carrying out the course that he had marked out, letting the newspapers know that he would be in business long after they and their publications had retired from the field, and this prophecy has been fulfilled. He started in business here on a small scale, having but six bill-boards. To-day he has one hundred and seventy-six boards and employs two wagons and eight men. Thus has the business grown until it has become a very profitable enterprise and he has practically the monopoly of the trade in his line in Terre Haute. This result has been accomplished by unfaltering perseverance and unflagging energy and he certainly merits the success which has come to him.

On the 25th of August, 1864, Mr. Dishon was married to Miss Sarah E. Kenley, a daughter of Squire Kenley, a native of Kentucky and an early settler of Orange county, Indiana. Mrs. Dishon was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on the 16th of March, 1847, and died in Terre Haute on the 23d of June, 1881, leaving two children: William R., who was born in Indianapolis in 1865, and died April 8, 1903; and Estelle, who died October 30, 1890. After losing his first wife Mr. Dishon was again married on the 27th of February, 1883, his second union being with Miss Sarah Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson and a native of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Dishon's name appears opposite No. 2 on the membership roll of the Commercial Club and he has been actively interested in the work of that organization in its efforts to promote the business development of the city. He is also a valued member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks lodge and the Improved Order of Red Men. Throughout his entire life he has displayed the firm purpose that has enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and yet this quality never degenerates into stubbornness. On the contrary he is always ready to study any side of a question and his opinions are formed as the result of careful consideration and deliberation. In his connections with Terre Haute he has won and retains the respect and confidence of his fellow men and has gained a very large circle of friends here.

CHARLES H. MCCALLA, secretary and manager of the Home Furniture & Carpet Company, is by close application, readiness in resource and thorough understanding of the trade, building up a substantial and profitable business. He is a native of the city in which he now makes his home, having been born in Terre Haute, on North Thirteenth street, April 26, 1878. His parents are John B. and Carrie M. (Meyer) McCalla, the former a native of Aberdeen, Ohio, born in 1850, while the latter was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852. The paternal grandfather, John McCalla, Sr., was for many years a carpenter and contractor of Terre Haute, re-

born in this city, where his son John is now a resident. The latter was reared to manhood here and for twenty-five years served as a passenger agent on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. He afterward became an engineer of the Terre Haute Electric Company and lived a life of usefulness and activity. He was a member of the Fort Harrison Lodge, No. 157, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and he was always loyal to the best interests of the community in which he lived. He died in 1904, and is still survived by his widow, who is yet a resident of Terre Haute. Their children were three in number, namely: Charles H., of this review; John C., a bookkeeper in the employ of the Home Furniture & Carpet Company; and Vera, who died at the age of five years.

Charles H. McCalla was reared in Terre Haute and was educated in the public schools in Terre Haute, mastering the studies of each successive grade until he became a high school student. He also pursued a course in the Garvin Commercial College and after leaving school entered the employ of the Hunter Laundry and Dyeing Company, having charge of one of the company's wagons. He next became bookkeeper and creditman for the Kleeman Dry Goods Company, which position he acceptably filled for four years, when he resigned to take a more lucrative position as bookkeeper with the Eureka Block Coal Company. It was his ambition, however, to engage in business on his own account and when his industry, perseverance and economy had brought him sufficient capital he took a step in this direction by organizing, in 1904, the Home Furniture & Carpet Company. He became one of its stockholders and directors upon its organization and was elected secretary and manager. He has since been in control of the business, which under his capable direction is continually broadening in its scope, his sales being now represented by a good figure annually.

Mr. McCalla married Miss Grace Holler, also a native of Terre Haute and a daughter of Henry Holler, deceased. They are well known in this city where they have spent their entire lives and where from childhood they have had many friends. Mr. McCalla is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias; and Terre Haute Commandery, No. 3, of the Uniform Rank of that organization. He likewise belongs to Amico Lodge, No. 707, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Canton McKeen, No. 28, Patriarchs Militant; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 86, and Vigo Lodge, No. 126, of the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is also associated with the Young Business Men's Club, while in lines indicating his religious faith his association is with the German Methodist Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Young Men's

Christian Association. Throughout his entire life the principles which govern his conduct have been such as have won for him the trust and confidence of his fellow men and in the city of his nativity he is everywhere spoken of in terms of respect and good will. He is, moreover, a young man possessing broad, enlightened and liberal views not only upon business but upon municipal interests and many subjects of general importance.

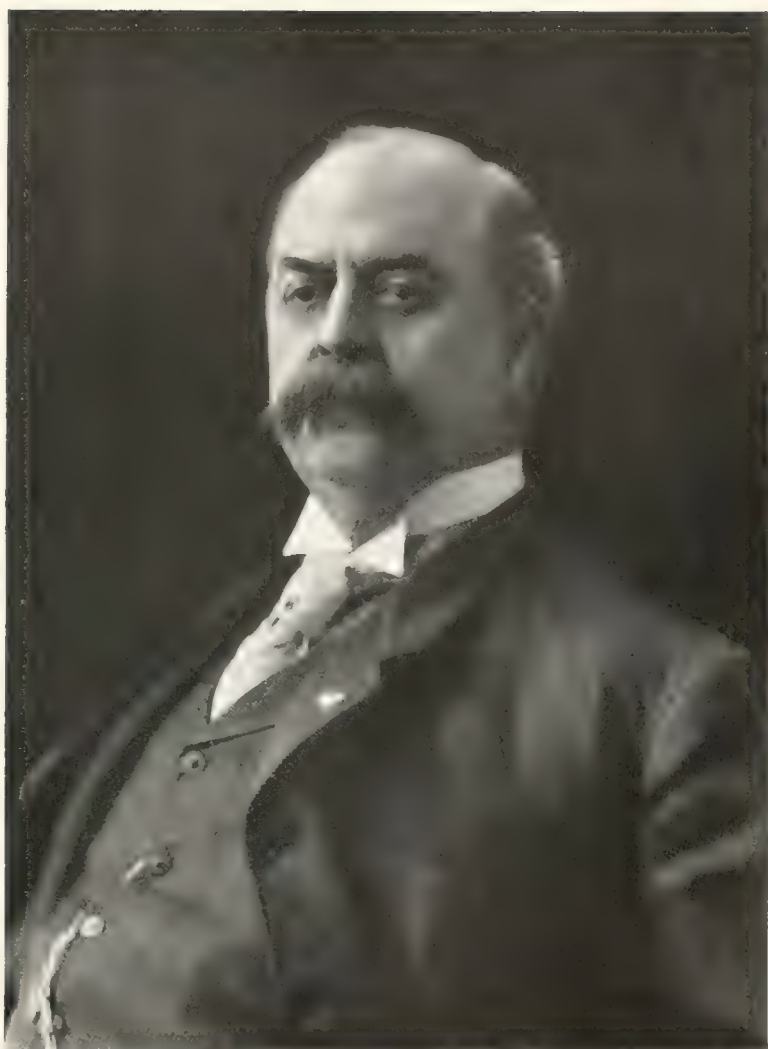
GEORGE C. DODSON.—Among the native residents of Terre Haute is numbered George C. Dodson, whose life record is in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for here in the city of his nativity he has gained recognition as an able and successful business man and has conducted interests which have brought him a gratifying financial return. He was born September 23, 1851. His father, the late Samuel Dodson, was born in west Tennessee on the 18th of October, 1818, and was a son of Jeremiah and Arletta (Brown) Dodson, who were natives of Scotland and settled in West Tennessee during the colonial period. Jeremiah Dodson was both a physician and a minister of the gospel, laboring thus for the physical and moral development of mankind. Both he and his wife were descendants from rugged, sturdy Scotch ancestry. Samuel Dodson spent the early years of his life in Tennessee and came to Terre Haute in the year 1844. He was one of Terre Haute's prominent residents of that period between the early forties and the time of his death on the 23d of May, 1890. During that time he was identified with the city's interests in various ways and contributed in a substantial way to its growth and progress. He was especially prominent during that early period when this section of the country was developing and emerging from the wilderness. To him were awarded large contracts on the construction of the lines of railway entering Terre Haute and also of the old Wabash and Erie canal. Later he fitted up and successfully conducted a theater in this city for a number of years. He was a man of versatility and rare talents, of acknowledged business ability and of stalwart determination, so that he overcame obstacles and difficulties and carried forward to successful completion any project which claimed his attention. He was prominent in the public affairs of Terre Haute and in the early days filled various official positions, such as that of tax collector for three terms, city marshal and street commissioner. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree, whether it was in the nature of a public office or private commission. Originally he was a member of the old Whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, which he continued to support until his demise.

From the period of his early residence here by reason of his activity and the effectiveness of his work he became one of the best known residents. He had a large circle of friends who felt the keenest regret at his death, but though some years have passed since he was called to his final rest, his memory is yet cherished by those who knew him. He left a widow who survived him until January, 1891. She was also a native of western Tennessee, born April 16, 1825, and was a daughter of John Wittey, who was of Scotch descent. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dodson was solemnized in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 25th of January, 1845, and was blessed with four children, namely: Florence E., the wife of Dr. George W. Crapo, of Terre Haute; Emma O., who became the wife of Daniel W. Davis, of Terre Haute, but now deceased; Mary E., wife of Owen Warren, a resident of Vigo county; George C., whose name introduces this review.

The last named was reared in Terre Haute and acquired his education in the city schools. He began his business career as a salesman in the general store of E. Rothchild and six years later, in 1876, he became a partner in that business, having gradually worked his way upward, while his capability and trustworthiness won him recognition. In 1879 he engaged in the produce business, in which he continued until 1880, when he established his present business as a wholesale dealer in coal and junk. He has rebuilt the stores at No. 130 South Second street, where he now carries on a large business, having an extensive trade in coal and also handling large quantities of junk.

On the 21st of October, 1879, Mr. Dodson was married to Miss Elvira, a daughter of John Armstrong, of Irish and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson have two children: Bertha A., who after graduating from the Terre Haute high school pursued a course in the Indiana State Normal, of this city, and is now teaching in the schools of Indianapolis; and Emma, who is a graduate of Terre Haute high school and also of the Indiana State Normal. Mr. Dodson is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is also connected with the National Union. He is well known in the city where his entire life has been passed, having been a witness of its growth and progress for fifty-seven years, during which time it has left behind all the evidences of villagehood and town life and taken on all the advantages and improvements which are known to the cities. His business success is due not to any fortunate combination of circumstances, but to the fact that he has worked earnestly and persistently, never allowing outside interests to monopolize his time but giving undivided attention to the duty at hand.

COLONEL GEORGE EDWARD PUGH, a distinguished lawyer of the Terre Haute bar, now specializing in corporation and mining law with a large clientage, not only in Vigo county, but also in Chicago, where he maintains an office, was born at the old Pugh homestead in Honey Creek township, three and a half miles from Terre Haute, on the 18th of June, 1857. His parents were David and Catherine W. (Dunham) Pugh. The father was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 6, 1822, and was a son of Ishmael Pugh, also a native of Butler county, and a grandson of Azariah Pugh. The last named was a son of Azariah Pugh, Sr., who was born in 1721, while his father, Thomas Pugh, was born in 1685. He was the son of Ellis Pugh, the founder of the family in America, whose birth occurred in Wales in 1656 and who arrived in 1687 in Pennsylvania, in which state his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring in 1718. The direct ancestors of our subject down to Ishmael Pugh were all natives of Pennsylvania. Azariah Pugh II settled in Butler county, Ohio, in 1750, thus penetrating into the western wilderness and sowing there the seeds of civilization which in time have brought forth rich fruit. Three generations of the family lived in Butler county, although Ishmael Pugh, the grandfather, removed from that county to Vigo county in the spring of 1833. He located first at the corner of Mulberry and Second streets, in the city of Terre Haute, where he resided for a time, and then purchased a farm in Honey Creek township, known as the Mullen farm. Taking up his abode upon that property, he made it his home for a few years, and then selling out purchased another tract of land, comprising three hundred and twenty acres known as the Barnes farm, in Otter Creek township. Upon that place he remained until a short time prior to his demise, when he removed to Terre Haute, where his death occurred in 1870. He was not only closely associated with the agricultural development of the county through his agricultural interests, but was also active in molding the policy and promoting the interests of the state in many other ways. He served as a member of the Indiana constitutional convention and was an early member of the board of commissioners of Vigo county. His political allegiance was originally given to the Whig party, and upon its dissolution and the organization of the new Republican party he joined the ranks of the latter, standing with that progressive government which checked the advance of slavery and ultimately became the protector of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war. Like all the Pughs of early generations, he was of Quaker faith, and his life was in harmony with the people of the sect which teaches forbearance, kindness and Christian sympathy. He married Tabitha Cunningham, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and her last days were also spent in Terre Haute.



Geo. E. Pugh

David Pugh was a lad of eleven years when his parents died in Vigo county. He followed farming all his life and was an honored and influential citizen of his community, who was called by his fellow townsmen to serve in various local offices. He, too, was prominent in the ranks of the Republican party and served as a member of the county central committee. In 1848 he married Miss Catherine W. Dunham, a native of this county and a daughter of John Dunham, who was a member of the pioneer family that came from Virginia and settled in Vigo county at a very early period in its development. Mrs. Catherine Pugh died in Terre Haute, December 9, 1883, while her husband, long surviving her, passed away in this city on the 31st of December, 1907. They were the parents of three sons. John D. Pugh, the eldest, was born upon the home farm February 23, 1850, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. Horace C. Pugh, also born upon the farm, his natal day being September 12, 1852, is now an attorney at law.

Col. George Edward Pugh, the youngest of the three brothers, was reared upon the old homestead, and after attending the common and high schools of Terre Haute entered Asbury (now DePauw) University in 1874. He was there graduated with the class of 1878, completing the law course by devoting the last two years to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. After leaving the university he continued reading law in the office of Allen, Mack & Davis, well known attorneys of Terre Haute, thus pursuing his legal studies for three years. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and located for practice in this city, entering into partnership in the fall of that year with his brother, Horace C. Pugh, which connection was continued until 1889. The senior partner was then appointed United States consul to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and Colonel Pugh has remained in practice alone. He conducted his general practice in the local United States courts for a number of years, but in recent years has confined his practice almost exclusively to corporation and mining law. In addition to maintaining his Terre Haute office he has an office on La Salle street in Chicago.

Colonel Pugh was city attorney at Terre Haute in 1896-97. He has long been prominent in Republican circles and was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated. Aside from his practice he is president of the North Coast Mining and Reduction Company and of the New Century Mines Company, the former being a copper property in the state of Washington, the latter a gold and silver property in the state of Idaho.

Colonel Pugh is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a Greek letter college society. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a Knight Templar, Terre Haute Com-

mandery, No. 16. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has been prominent in public affairs, serving as aid on the staff of both Governor Hovey and Governor Chase, with the rank of colonel. He has always been willing to devote his means and his energies to any feasible undertaking that would increase the prosperity of the city and add to the comfort of its inhabitants. His life has been a success and he enjoys the unqualified regard and esteem of his fellow men, while his professional ability is recognized in a most liberal clientage.

WILLIAM CHARLES ARP, superintendent of the motive power of the Vandalia Railroad system, is well known in railroad circles of the middle west. He is a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, near the city of Williamsport, June 30, 1848. He is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from German ancestry. His grandfather was Peter Erbb (as the name was originally spelled) and on coming to America established his home in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he met and married Miss Susan Whitman. Early in the nineteenth century they took up their abode in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where their remaining days were passed. Frederick Ritter, the maternal grandfather of our subject, also first settled in Lancaster county, where he wedded Elizabeth Reynolds. Soon afterward they removed to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where they continued to reside until called to their final rest.

John W. Arp, a son of Peter and Susan (Whitman) Erbb, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of August, 1826, and when he had reached years of maturity he won a companion and help-mate for life's journey through his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ritter, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Ritter. Her birth occurred in Lycoming county, on the 18th of April, 1827, and she is now living in Renovo, Pennsylvania, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. She has long been a widow, the death of Mr. Arp having occurred in Williamsport, April 3, 1866.

Upon the home farm in the Keystone state William C. Arp was reared and in the public schools acquired his education. After putting aside his text-books he learned the machinist's trade in the shops of the Northern Central Railway, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, New York, and soon afterward entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which system he has since been continuously connected. His first assignment was as foreman of the round house at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, but after a few months he was transferred to a similar position in the company's car shops at Renovo. There he continued until 1882, when he was sent to the west to take charge of, and

reorganize the Pennsylvania shops at Indianapolis. He took up the task of controlling, assimilating and shaping into unity the adverse factors of that establishment. The work was an arduous one but he soon introduced the Pennsylvania methods which were in vogue elsewhere and in a comparatively short time as a result of his administrative direction and executive skill he had the shops in a most satisfactory condition. It was during his stay in Indianapolis that the present extensive and splendidly equipped shops at that point were erected.

In 1886 Mr. Arp was transferred to the round house at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1887 he was promoted to fill a vacancy in the position of master mechanic and placed in charge of the machine shops of the company at Logansport, Indiana, having also at the same time charge of the Chicago round house. At Logansport he had the direction of about six hundred men. In 1890 he was made master mechanic of the main machine shops of the company at Dennison, Ohio—a position regarded by the management as one of the most important of the Southwest System—which was a direct recognition of his ability and also of the confidence reposed in him. On the 15th of January, 1896, he was appointed superintendent of motive power of the Vandalia Railroad, with headquarters at Terre Haute, and now has charge of the motive power of all divisions of the Vandalia System. As evidence of his ability and his popularity with the men over whom he had control, when he left Renovo he was presented with an elegant ring; at Indianapolis, with a silver service; at Logansport, with a costly clock in an antique open frame which stands over eight feet high, and also with a silver service. Since his connection with the Vandalia System many important changes have taken place in connection with that road. When he assumed the office, the company had about one hundred and twenty-five engines, while now it has two hundred and twenty-three, all of the latest, heavy improved types. Numerous changes have been quickly made in the equipment and the Vandalia System has thus kept pace with all the other great railway systems of the country.

Since removing to Terre Haute Mr. Arp has identified himself with her interests and upbuilding and is today recognized as one of her most prominent, esteemed and honored men. He belongs to the Terre Haute Country Club, to the Terre Haute lodge of Elks, to the St. Louis Railway Club, to the Chicago Railway Club, to the American Association of Railway Car Builders, to the American Association of Railway Master Mechanics, and was a delegate to the International Railway Congress, at Washington, D. C., in May, 1905.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Arp was in her maidenhood Miss Mary Virginia Meginness, and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John F. Meginness, an old and well known

newspaper man of Illinois, and later of the east. After being identified with journalistic interests in Illinois for some time he became editor of the *Gazette-Bulletin*, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was also a frequent contributor to the leading papers of Philadelphia and New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arp have gained many friends in Terre Haute. His life has been characterized by untiring activity, by intelligently directed effort, by unfaltering integrity, and by unquestioned fidelity to duty, and these qualities have gained him consecutive advancement as the years have gone by. The consensus of public opinion names him as a man who is worthy of the fullest respect and trust of those with whom he is associated in business or social relations.

JOHN B. BAKER, a well known and enterprising representative of commercial interests in Terre Haute, where he is conducting a grocery store, began the journey of life on the banks of the White river, in Marion county, Indiana, August 1, 1863, the family home being about five miles from the state capital. He is the son of Peter F. and Mary A. (Willey) Baker, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in this city. The father's birth occurred in 1835, and in his boyhood days he came with his parents to Indiana, living for a long period in Marion county, whence in 1879 he removed to Vigo county, settling on a farm in Riley township. There he followed general agricultural pursuits until 1893, when he removed to the city of Terre Haute and retired from active life, enjoying well earned rest throughout his remaining days. He passed away July 17, 1899, but his widow is still living in Terre Haute. He was a soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted from Marion county in 1863, in the Seventy-first Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and thus maintained pleasant relations with his comrades who wore the blue uniform and defended the Stars and Stripes upon the battlefields of the south. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, namely: James W., who is deceased; John B., of this review; Mary E., who has also passed away; Annie E., the wife of Charles V. Christie, a resident of Joseph, Oregon; Alpho M., at home; Minnie A., deceased and Charles G., who is in the employ of the Southern Indiana Express Company, at Terre Haute.

John B. Baker was reared upon the home farm and attended the common schools, therein mastering the common branches of English learning. After putting aside his text-books he continued to work in the field and meadow until 1887, when he became a clerk in a general store in the village of Riley. In 1888 he removed to Terre Haute, where he secured a clerkship in a grocery store, being thus employed until 1903,

when his careful expenditure and untiring industry having secured for him sufficient capital, he embarked in the retail grocery and meat business on his own account at the corner of Seventh and Elm streets. He is now conducting an extensive business, employing three clerks and two delivery wagons. His trade is constantly increasing and the secret of his success is found in his straightforward dealing, his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please his patrons.

In 1900 Mr. Baker was married to Miss Anna P. Wood, who was born in this county and is a daughter of George B. and Margaret E. Wood, both of whom are now deceased. Their children are: Charles Duncan, at home; and John Donald, who died July 17, 1905.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Baker is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias. His life has been quietly passed in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, but there is in the life record of such a man various lessons that might be profitably followed by those who have respect for loyalty in citizenship, for activity and integrity in business and for fidelity to the ties of friendship.

CHARLES WIENAND, who is conducting a prosperous dyeing and cleaning business in Terre Haute, his native city, was born June 24, 1872, at the family home, which then stood just north of the Union depot, at No. 626 North Tenth street. His parents, Charles and Mary (Glaucer) Wienand, were natives of Germany, and coming to the United States in early life were married in Clay county, Indiana. In 1858 they located in Terre Haute and at the time of the Civil war the father responded to the country's call for aid and enlisted in defense of the Union. On the expiration of his first term he again joined the army and did active duty at the front. He was also for some time in the military hospital at Evansville, Indiana. Following the close of the war he returned home and lived until 1873, when he was called to his final rest. His widow has survived him for thirty-five years and is still a resident of Terre Haute.

Charles Wienand was reared in this city and pursued his education in the fifth ward public school. He was only about a year old at the time of his father's death and he began work when fifteen years of age, being first employed at Brinkman's stave factory, where he continued for about two years. He was afterward at the heading factory for about the same length of time and when twenty years of age entered upon an apprenticeship at the dyeing and cleaning business, at which he worked in Terre Haute for about twelve years. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and for a year had charge of the dyeing establishment of the Laughhead Company. In 1901 he began business on his own account in Terre Haute, opening an establishment on Fourth street but after a few

months removed to No. 23 South Sixth street. He has recently completed and now occupies the new works at No. 519 Lafayette avenue, where all of the work is done, while the store on South Sixth street is still retained as a show room and finishing department. Mr. Wienand's long experience in the business well qualifies him for excellent work in this direction and he has built up a fine trade which makes the enterprise one of gratifying profit.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Charles W. and Miss Lydia Shafer, of Clay City, Indiana. Unto them has been born a daughter, Ada, whose birth occurred in 1896. The parents are members of the Evangelical church and Mr. Wienand belongs to the Commercial Club, to the Retail Merchants' Association and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He may truly be called a self-made man, for from early boyhood he has been dependent upon his own resources and as the architect of his fortunes has builded wisely and well.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, who dates his residence in America from 1869 and in Terre Haute from 1873, is now in control of the most extensive horseshoeing establishment in this city. He is a native of northern Scotland, his birth having occurred in Caithnesshire, on the 10th of September, 1844, his parents being David and Rabena (Moore) Nicholson, both of whom are now deceased. During his active business career the father engaged in farming and the buying of cattle in Scotland. There were twelve children in this family, eight sons and four daughters. William came to America first, Alexander and James following and two others came still later. They settled near Terre Haute.

William Nicholson was reared and educated in his native country, after which he was apprenticed to the horseshoeing trade, working at the same for a few years in the land of hills and heather. In 1869, when a young man of twenty-five years, he sailed for America, believing that in this country he might more quickly acquire a competence. He first located in Canada, where he spent some time, after which he went to Michigan, and eventually, in 1873, he located in Terre Haute. Upon his arrival in this city he formed a partnership with John Kidd, conducting business under the firm name of Kidd & Nicholson and in this line built up a successful trade. After a few years, however, Mr. Nicholson purchased his partner's interest in the business and has since conducted it alone, his first shop being located at the corner of Fourth and Eagle streets but he has since secured larger and more commodious quarters to meet the growing demands of the trade. He is an expert horseshoer and has built up a very large patronage in his line of activity.

Mr. Nicholson has been married twice. His first wife, who bore the

maiden name of Mary Johnson, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and her death occurred in Terre Haute in 1882. There is one daughter by that marriage, Mamie, now the wife of Edward Manson, a resident of Texas. For his second marriage Mr. Nicholson chose Catherine Honour, who was born in London, England. There are three children by this union, as follows: George S., who is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute and has recently returned from Old Mexico, where for some time he was in the employ of the Mexican government; Hilda, who is a graduate of St. Mary-of-the-Woods Seminary, of Vigo county, and Frederick.

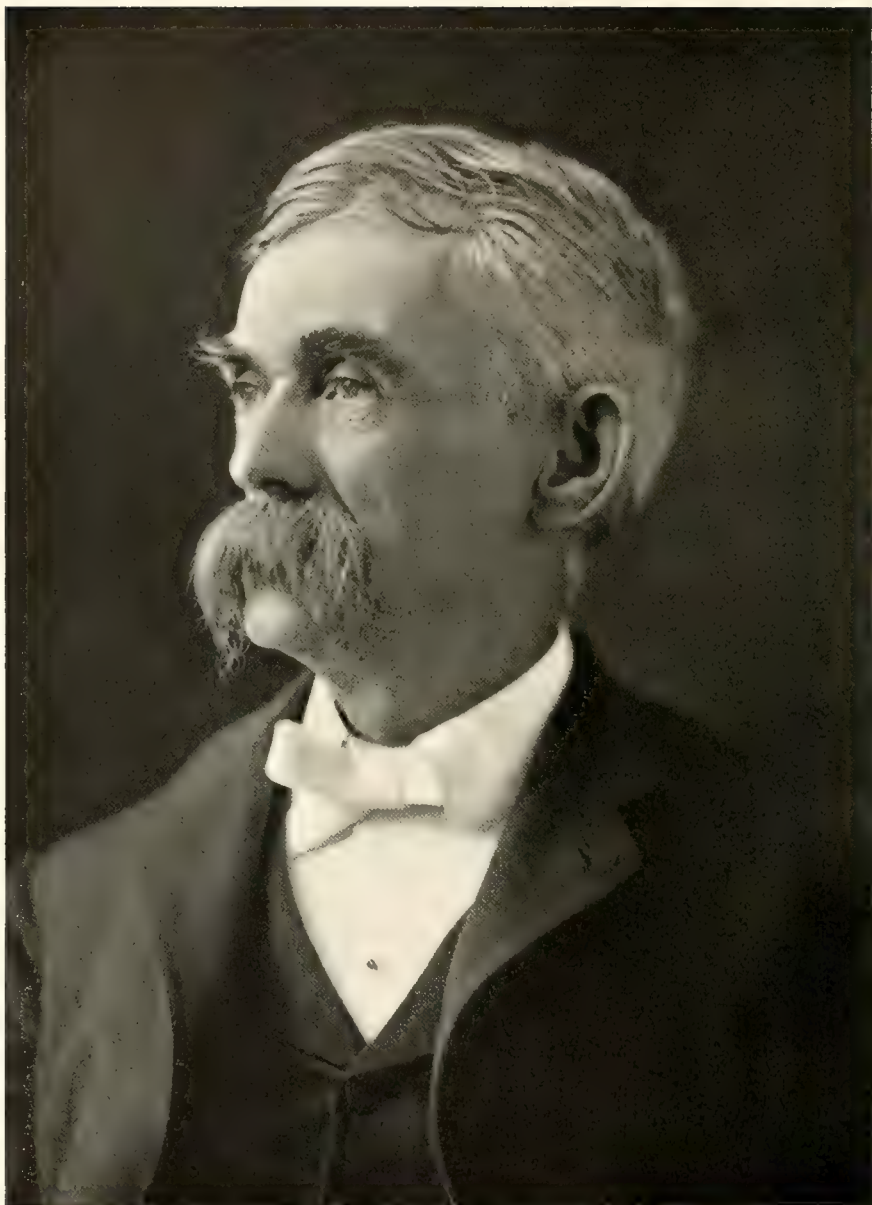
Mr. Nicholson was reared in the Presbyterian church, while his fraternal relations are indicated by his membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Tribe of Ben Hur. Inheriting the sterling characteristics of a long line of sturdy Scotch ancestry, and endowed by nature with a good constitution, Mr. Nicholson early developed all the attributes which make a successful man and in America he has put his energy and talent to the test and has met with the success which he so well deserves.

WILLIAM E. STOKES, a leading contractor and architect of Terre Haute, dates his residence in this city from 1898, and in the intervening years has built up a large and gratifying business, which is due to his expert workmanship and his honorable business dealings, for he is most loyal to the terms of a contract, never taking advantage of those by whom he is employed in any manner whatsoever. He was born on the old Stokes homestead in Warren county, Ohio, January 22, 1863, a son of Granville W. and Jane (Robinson) Stokes. The founder of the family in America was the paternal grandfather, William Stokes, a son of Jarvis and Elizabeth (Rogers) Stokes, who was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, January 14, 1779, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Hatcher, was likewise born in Burlington county, on the 11th of August, 1775. William Stokes was a wheelwright by trade and a manufacturer of wagons. He worked for some time at those pursuits in New Jersey and in 1817 with his family, consisting of wife and nine children, he left his native state for the west, the party composing a train of two lumber wagons, supplied with an outfit necessary to make the long and tedious journey, and after two months they arrived in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, the date of their arrival being July 4th. The grandfather there settled on a farm, where he made his home until the time of his death, which occurred August 7, 1838. His widow survived for almost two decades, her death occurring April 15, 1858.

The father, Granville W. Stokes, was born on the homestead farm in Burlington county, New Jersey, September 26, 1810, and was there-

fore a little lad of seven years, when he accompanied his parents on their overland trip to the West. He was, therefore, mostly reared in Warren county, Ohio, where he was educated in the district schools. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm until he attained his majority, when, ambitious for a more advanced education, he entered college at South Hanover, Indiana, pursuing an industrial course by learning the carpenter's and cooper's trades. He next took up the study of law under the direction of Thomas Corwin, at Lebanon, Ohio, and after reading law for a time took up work at the carpenter's trade for a few years in the south. He also taught school and was employed in railroad service in Mississippi. Returning once more to the north, having in the meantime acquired the competence to further continue his professional studies, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1839. He practiced for several years in his home town and for a time was associated in the practice of law with Governor Waller, at Hamilton, Ohio. For five years he served as clerk of the court of common pleas of Warren county. He took an active interest in municipal affairs and at one time was a member of the senate, representing Butler and Warren counties. He was also brigadier of militia previous to the Civil war and in many ways took active and helpful interest in community affairs. He was married in 1839 to Miss Jane Robinson, who was likewise born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1820, a daughter of Edmund Robinson. Mr. Stokes passed away at Franklin, Ohio, May 16, 1882, having survived his wife for a few years, her death occurring in 1878.

William E. Stokes, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the home farm in Warren county, Ohio, while his education was acquired in the common schools. After a careful consideration as to what field of activity would be most congenial to him he decided upon the carpenter's trade, and to this end, at the age of nineteen years, became apprenticed to the trade in Franklin, Ohio. After becoming proficient in the builder's art he engaged in work at his trade in various localities, spending about three years in St. Louis, Missouri. Eventually he engaged in contracting and in 1893 located in Wabash, Indiana, where he spent five years as a contractor and builder. In 1898, however, he came to Terre Haute, where he has since carried on a successful business. He is a skilled workman and is therefore able to direct the labors of his employes, so that the best results are obtained. He also is an architect and designs the greater number of buildings which are erected under his supervision. Since coming to this city he has built up a very large and gratifying trade, many of the finest business blocks and residences having been erected by him. His success, too, is well merited, for he has ever followed



Est. Burdley

the most honorable methods in carrying on his business, is true to the terms of a contract and conscientiously discharges every business obligation to the satisfaction of all with whom he has dealings.

Mr. Stokes was married in 1898, the lady of his choice being Miss Emma W. Wood, of Muncie, Indiana, daughter of David and Jane (Shaw) Wood, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Stokes is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, while his wife holds membership relations with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD H. BINDLEY, as head of the wholesale drug house of E. H. Bindley & Company, which is the pioneer exclusive drug house of the city, claims Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in the city of Pittsburg, May 27, 1840. His parents were Edward H. and Rebecca (Newland) Bindley, both natives of England, and the father served as a soldier in the war of 1812. From Pittsburg he removed his family to Kentucky, where he made his home for many years, and then went to Ohio, in which state both he and his wife spent the residue of their days, Mr. Bindley living to be more than ninety-four years of age.

Edward H. Bindley spent his boyhood in Kentucky and was educated in the common schools. He began his business life as a bookkeeper for a drug house in Cincinnati, and in 1862 engaged in the retail drug business on his own account in that city, having acquired a sufficient capital by reason of his former industry and careful expenditure. In the spring of 1864, in company with Charles Eberle, he came to Terre Haute and established a retail drug store under the firm name of Eberle & Bindley on Main street between Third and Fourth streets. They sought more commodious quarters and a more advantageous location in their removal to the corner of Third and Main streets, and still later they erected and removed to the drug store on Wabash avenue now occupied by Adamson & Anderson. Then withdrawing from the retail trade, they devoted their attention exclusively to the wholesale drug business. Success attended the undertaking in this new departure and the trade of the house steadily increased. In 1888 Mr. Eberle retired from the firm, his interest being purchased by Mr. Bindley, and at about the same time the business was removed to the present quarters at No. 662 Wabash avenue. Later Mr. Bindley organized the present firm of E. H. Bindley & Company, his associates in business being his two sons, Edward H. and J. Bruce. The house is well known for its reliability and for the honorable and progressive methods with which the trade is carried on.

Mr. Bindley married Miss Aimee Mayronne, who was born in Louisiana, and they are well known in the social circles of the city. For six years Mr. Bindley was president of the old Terre Haute Board of

Trade and is now an active member of the Commercial Club. His co-operation is a tangible factor in many movements for the general good, and, in fact, he is progressive in all things. He does not make mistakes, however, through impulsiveness or recklessness in his support of business or public measures, for his course is characterized by sound judgment and keen discernment. Questions of political importance awaken his attention, yet he has never sought nor desired office of any kind. What he has done for the city has been done without hope or desire of official reward. He is known here as a man of stern integrity and honesty of purpose, countenancing no unworthy or questionable methods to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose.

TAYLOR JACKSON BLEDSOE, clerk of the board of public safety, Terre Haute, is a native of Vigo county, born in the village of Pimento, Linton township, on the 19th of August, 1877. He is of an old and prominent Tennessee family, which gave its name to Bledsoe county, of that state. His parents are Pleasant and Rebecca (Welch) Bledsoe, the father being a native of Tennessee, and the mother of Indiana. The elder Bledsoe was a blacksmith and a grain dealer, and died at Pimento, March 17, 1888, while the mother is still living with her son in Terre Haute.

Until he was twelve years of age Taylor J. Bledsoe lived at Pimento, and at that time removed with the family to Worthington, Indiana, which remained his home town for about four years. In the schools of these two villages he obtained his elementary and literary education. From Worthington the family, consisting of the widow and children, removed to a farm five miles south of Terre Haute, on which Taylor J. resided until 1899. In that year he went to Indianapolis, where he remained until May, 1900, pursuing a commercial course at Vories Business College. At its completion he returned to Terre Haute and became stenographer for the Inland Publishing Company, remaining in that position until January 16, 1903, when he was appointed clerk of the board of public safety, under the administration of Mayor Steeg. With the change of administration he went out of office September 5, 1904, and was re-appointed to his old position with the incoming administration of Mayor Lyons, September 3, 1906. Mr. Bledsoe's wife, before marriage, was known as Jennie Washburn. She is a daughter of James H. Washburn, of Vigo county, and has become the mother of John Harvey and Donn Harry Bledsoe.

AUGUST HOBERG is one of the oldest and most prosperous merchants of Terre Haute, and is also one of its cultured and accomplished gentle-

men. He is a native of Germany, born at Muhlheim-on-the-Rhine, February 9, 1844. His parents were Frederick and Margaret (Schmitz) Hoberg, both natives of Germany, the father born in the kingdom of Hanover, and the mother at Koblenz-on-the-Rhine. Frederick Hoberg was well educated and thoroughly trained for either a military or a mercantile career, one of the necessary qualifications of the latter being a wide linguistic knowledge. The elder Hoberg was engaged in business in Germany before embarking himself and family for the United States in 1852. Finally landing from the sailing vessel at New York, the Hobergs, parents and children, started at once for their destination, Poland, Clay county, Indiana, where some of their friends had already settled. First they took the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence to Toledo by lake boat, and from Toledo to Terre Haute by way of the old Wabash canal. Their first exciting adventure was at Toledo, where for a few agonizing minutes they supposed they were fatherless: for the head of the family, while loading the baggage onto the canal boat fell overboard and disappeared under the water. Big and little ran to the scene of the sudden disappearance, and had all but given up the good man for lost when a welcome sputtering on the other side of the boat indicated that he had shot under and would still accompany them in the flesh to Indiana. The trip from Terre Haute to Poland was made in a prairie schooner, and its exciting feature was a drunken rider of the "lead horse," who fell off and caused the team to run away, but the runaways were stopped by Frank Schmidt, the well known German citizen of Terre Haute, and nothing further occurred to mar the serenity of the journey. The father engaged in the shoe business at Poland, for about three years, and then removed to Terre Haute, where he assumed the position of deputy county auditor. Later he was a clerk in the freight office of the Big Four Railroad, afterward again serving as deputy county auditor. He was also agent for the Hamburg Steamship Company, and immediately after the Civil war, in company with our subject, he visited the fatherland. Before their return they had extended their visit to six months, and had traveled through various sections of Europe, France included. Frederick Hoberg died at Terre Haute, very suddenly of heart disease, in April, 1871, being in his sixty-eighth year, and the mother survived him until 1906, when she passed away at eighty-six years of age. The father was a Protestant and the mother a Catholic.

August Hoberg was a boy of eight years, when he came to Indiana with other members of the family. He laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of Terre Haute, and at the Commercial College: was taught French by his father, and became proficient in that language, as well as in German and English. Mr. Hoberg commenced his business career in Terre Haute as a clerk in the grocery of A. & E.

Reiman, and then, for two years, served as deputy under Postmaster Cornwell. His next mercantile connection was with the house furnishing establishment of G. E. & C. B. Brokaw, with whom he continued for about five years. For a number of years following he was identified with L. Rice & Son, and Hoberg, Root & Company, the head of the latter house being his brother, Max Hoberg, who is now a resident of New York city. It was during this period of his life that he and his father took that most enjoyable and profitable European trip. On their return from the old country he located in New York city for three years, first taking a position in a French dry goods house, corner of Broadway and Waverly Place, and afterward as French clerk in A. T. Stewart's world-famed establishment. After remaining with the latter for about two years, he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and clerked for Mr. Wittenberg, who afterward owned the New York Store in Terre Haute. His short stay in Richmond was followed by his return to his old home city of Terre Haute.

While a resident of New York Mr. Hoberg spent what time he could snatch from his business in the study of music. He became very proficient on the flute, and for years after coming to Terre Haute was considered one of the leading players on that instrument in the state. Upon his return to that city he at once established a business in wholesale and retail notions and toys in the old Warren block, known as Mechanics Row, later removing to his father's store-room at No. 675 Wabash avenue, now occupied by Silverstein Brothers. In 1884 he purchased his present place of business at No. 815 Wabash avenue, and although his enterprise has greatly expanded within the intervening quarter of a century he has not since changed his location. Besides being widely known and honored for his mercantile ability and probity, Mr. Hoberg is a leader in many fraternities. He was initiated as a Mason by Humbolt Lodge, No. 42, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was secretary for three years, but is now identified with Euclid Lodge, No. 573; is also a member of Terre Haute Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; of Terre Haute Council, No. 8, and Terre Haute Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templars, in which he is now an official. He is, further, a member of the Order of Eastern Star, Chapter No. 43; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 86. For about three years he was organist of the Elks lodge. In politics Mr. Hoberg has always been a Republican.

Mr. Hoberg's wife was formerly Miss Emma Grimm, a native of Terre Haute, and a daughter of Christian Grimm, an old citizen and merchant of the city, who died at Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he had removed. Three daughters and one son have been born to them, as follows: Emma, who has creditably passed through the city and high schools of Terre Haute,

is a graduate of the State Normal School and is now a teacher in the public schools; Louise, who has enjoyed a similar educational training, and is a teacher of German in the city schools; Minnie, who is a pianist and student at the State Normal School, and Frederick, who is a high school boy.

JOHN COOK, one of the leading business men and citizens of Terre Haute, and the head of the large wholesale drug house of Cook & Black Drug Company, is a native of the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, and was born on the 18th of October, 1838. In the spring of 1858, after receiving a thorough education in the schools of the fatherland, he emigrated to the United States, locating at once in Greencastle, Indiana. He there joined his elder brother, Conrad, who was engaged in the drug trade, and remained with him until 1870, when he came to Terre Haute as a thorough master of the business. Upon locating in that city, he purchased a half interest in the drug store of Charles A. Davis, on Ohio street, and within the following three years O. D. Bell succeeded the latter as a partner, the firm thus becoming Cook & Bell. From Ohio street the business was removed to the corner of Wabash avenue and Third street, when Charles A. Lowrey was received as an active partner. In 1885 Messrs. Cook & Bell erected a large brick store room on Wabash avenue (Nos. 611-613), moving into the completed building in August of that year. In 1893 Mr. Black bought the interest of Mr. Lowrey in the business, and the firm of Cook, Bell & Lowrey became Cook, Bell & Black, and in December, 1905, Messrs. Cook and Black became the proprietors, and the firm assumed its present style, the Cook & Black Drug Company. A final evidence of the remarkable growth of the business was the erection, in 1907, by Mr. Cook, of the fine large four-story brick block on the corner of Cherry and Eighth streets, which, in December, of that year, was occupied by the company, its business being thus provided with thirty-one thousand five hundred feet of floor space. Mr. Cook is the controlling factor in this great house, and is also a director and member of the executive committee of the Terre Haute Trust Company.

Mr. Cook was married to Miss Carrie B. Barton, daughter of the late Aaron B. Barton, for years engaged in the wholesale saddlery business and one of the well known citizens of Terre Haute. Mrs. Cook is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, but came to Terre Haute with her parents in childhood, where she has continually grown into the good graces of its people. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Cook are: Mary, who married Henry C. Albrecht and resides in Terre Haute; Frank V., a member of the firm of Cook & Black Drug Company;

John H., a Terre Haute physician. Mr. Cook and his family are all earnest members of the First Congregational church, of Terre Haute, and are substantial upholders of the city's best interests.

FREDERICK A. RECKERT was born in Boonville, Indiana, July 4, 1860. He received his education in the private and public schools of his native town. From the high school he went to Evansville Commercial College, graduating from that institution in 1876.

He entered the merchant tailoring business in 1876, at Evansville, and came to Terre Haute in 1879. He has lived in Terre Haute ever since, with the exception of one year (1881) spent in business at Dallas, Texas, and Hot Springs, Arkansas, returning to accept a position with J. T. H. Miller, clothier. In 1895 he became associated with the Ehrmann Manufacturing Company, of which concern he is now general manager.

Mr. Reckert is a member of the Young Business Men's Club, chairman of the library committee, a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was first secretary of the board of same, and served as such for several years. He is a Republican in politics and prominent in the public, business and social life of the city.

He was married on April 30, 1885, and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Helen and Fred, Jr.

ROBERT GEORGE WATSON, president of the Watson-Biggs Company and manager of the Terre Haute House, is a native of Vincennes, Indiana, born on the 20th of September, 1852. He is a son of Louis L. and Lydia (Fellows) Watson, the father being also a native of Vincennes, where he was born in 1811. His death occurred in 1905. The paternal grandfather was an old-time fur trader, who traveled the trail from Detroit south into Indiana, Illinois and other points in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Robert G. Watson was reared in Vincennes and was educated in the old seminary at that place, as well as at the Commercial College. Afterward he clerked in a store, carried a newspaper route, and in 1870 became an employe at the Union Depot Hotel. This was his first experience in the hotel business, and in April, 1879, he entered the field as a proprietor by purchasing the old National Hotel, of Terre Haute, his partner in the enterprise being A. W. Heinley. In May, 1896, Mr. Watson engaged in the packing business, associating with himself W. P. Ijams, in formation of the firm known as the Terre Haute Packing Company. This plant was burned in 1898, and in 1900 Mr. Watson assumed the management of the Aetna Hotel, at Danville, Illinois. On June 20, 1901, he joined W. P. Ijams and H. W. Biggs in the organization



W. C. Morgan.

of the Watson-Biggs Company, which purchased the Terre Haute House, and elected Mr. Watson president of the company and manager of the hotel. He has brought the hostelry to a high state of comfort, and is in every way adapted to the business which he has adopted. He is also popular in the fraternities, being a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and identified with the consistory and shrine. He is, further, a member of the Elks and of the Young Business Men's Club. His wife, to whom he was married in Terre Haute, is a native of that city, and was formerly known as Luella Westfall, daughter of P. S. Westfall. Cora Louise Watson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Watson, is the wife of Lafayette Straw, of Danville, Illinois.

PROFESSOR WALTER P. MORGAN.—Kant has said, "The object of education is to train each individual to reach the highest perfection possible for him," and in his life work Professor Walter P. Morgan seems to have this as the motive spirit of his labors. He is prominently connected with public instruction in Indiana and as superintendent of the city schools of Terre Haute has held to high ideals in the improvement and methods of the system of instruction. His life record is in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for Professor Morgan is a native son of the county in which his labors are now winning him distinction as a most able exponent of public education. He is descended from pioneer families of the county and his parents, William Riley and Nancy (Piety) Morgan, were both born within its borders. The father's natal day was September 20, 1841, while the mother entered upon the journey of life October 5, 1845. The paternal grandparents, William and Sophia (Shattuck) Morgan, were also natives of Vigo county, a fact which indicates that from the early formative period in the history of this part of the state the ancestors of our subject have here been represented. The great-grandparents in the maternal line were natives of Kentucky and were of Scotch-Irish lineage. Reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life at a period when the Indian still disputed with the white man his right to the territory, William Morgan bore his part in the work of the early progress and development here and continued in active connection with the public life of the community until called to his final rest in 1843. His wife survived him for about seven years, passing away in 1850. Their children were Lycurgus, William R. and Arminta, but the last named and Lycurgus are now deceased.

The maternal grandparents of Professor Morgan were James D. E. and Lucinda (Thomas) Piety, the former born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1796, while about 1813 he became a resident of Vigo county, at

which time Indiana was still under territorial government. He lived for many years a respected and valued resident of the community, passing away April 19, 1878. His wife was born in Middletown, this county, in 1815, and died in 1881.

Following the death of his parents, William Riley Morgan, then but a youth, made his home with his uncle, Valentine Morgan, for a year. He afterward lived with Joel Meyers for about four years, and on the 18th of September, 1861, a few days before he had reached his twentieth year, he enlisted for service in defense of the Union, joining the boys in blue of Company D, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. With that command he served until the close of the war, and at the engagement at Mark's Mills was captured by the Confederates and confined as a prisoner of war at Tyler, Texas, for ten months. While doing picket duty on the Mississippi river just across from Helena, Arkansas, he was wounded in the face and forehead and his injuries necessitated that he remain in the hospital for a short period. With the exception of the time spent in the hospital and in a southern prison, he was always on active duty with his command, proving himself a valiant as well as a loyal soldier. In June, 1865, he was honorably discharged and mustered out at Indianapolis. He at once returned to Vigo county and began farming in Prairie Creek township. On October 5, 1867, he married Nancy Piety. In 1867 he removed to Champaign, Illinois, but returned to Prairie Creek township in 1870 and made his home there until his death, June 13, 1908, giving his time and energies to agricultural pursuits with good success. He belonged to the Grange, and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Christian church.

It was upon the old homestead farm in Prairie Creek township that Walter P. Morgan was born, December 30, 1871. His early education was acquired in the old Watson school in Prairie Creek township, and also in the Prairie Creek high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. On the 16th of March of that year he became a student in the Indiana State Normal, where he pursued his studies during the spring and summer months, while in the winter seasons he engaged in teaching, and thus provided the means for his normal course. In 1895 he was graduated and immediately after entered upon educational work, becoming a teacher of mathematics in the Terre Haute high school in September, 1895. He there taught for four years with success and spent the scholastic year of 1899-1900 in Indiana University. He was graduated in the ensuing spring, majoring in mathematics and doing special work in school management. In the fall of 1900 he became an instructor in the mathematical department of the Indiana State Normal, where he remained for six years. On the 16th of March, 1900, just eighteen years

after he first entered the normal as a student, he was elected assistant superintendent of the Terre Haute city schools, and at the same time was elected superintendent, to enter upon the duties of the latter office on the 1st of August following. His administration of the office as superintendent has been all that could be desired and his course has been uniformly commended by the school board, the pupils and the citizens at large. He is always seeking out new methods for the improvement of the schools, is keeping in touch with the constant progress that is being made in educational circles, and is recognized as one of the most able and prominent public school teachers of the state. He is now a member of the superintendents' division of the National Educational Association, belongs to the Indiana State Teachers' Association, to the Southern Indiana Teachers' Association, to the City and Township Association of Superintendents of Indiana and to the Terre Haute Science Club.

On the 11th of March, 1890, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Effie J. Elliott, a daughter of Amos and Henrietta (Yeager) Elliott. Mrs. Morgan was born in Middletown, Vigo county, and during her childhood days was left an orphan. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Ralph Waldo, born on Christmas day of 1893; Mildred Valeria, born November 18, 1895; William Ray, born October 26, 1898; and Lucile, who was born August 8, 1901.

Professor and Mrs. Morgan are both widely and favorably known in Terre Haute and occupy an enviable position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. He belongs to Blinn camp of the Sons of Veterans, and is interested in all that stands for progressive citizenship, giving his support to many measures and movements which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He is best known, however, in his professional capacity. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or from the school room. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. To this work of instructing the young Professor Morgan is devoting his time, energies and thought with good results, and has attained much more than local distinction in this connection.

JAMES E. MILKS, president and founder of the Milks Emulsion Company and originator of the product now manufactured by the company, has resided in Terre Haute since March, 1901, coming to this city from Indianapolis, where he had previously resided for ten years. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred upon a farm

in Erie county, October 28, 1867. His parents were Silas E. and Mary (Daily) Milks, the former a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, and a representative of one of the old families of New York. The mother was born in the Keystone state, where her ancestors had lived for a long period. The father served throughout the period of the Civil war as a Union soldier, enlisting when only sixteen years of age. After the war he was married and settled on a farm in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where for many years he carried on agricultural pursuits, acquiring a measure of success that now enables him to live retired. He makes his home in Conneaut, Ohio, and his prosperity in former years enables him now to enjoy many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

James E. Milks is the eldest of three children and was reared upon the home farm, attending the country schools until he had mastered the common branches of learning, after which he entered the high school at Albion, Pennsylvania. He was at that time fourteen years of age. In due course of time he completed the course by graduation and subsequently entered the State Normal School at Edinboro. He alternated his time between teaching and study, being employed as an instructor in country and village schools and thus gaining the funds necessary to defray the expenses of his own advanced course. Entering the field of business activity, he became a traveling salesman and spent nearly two years in that way. He next entered a railroad office at Buffalo, New York, where he continued for four years. Throughout his entire life he has eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for business advancement and, realizing that success depends upon faithfulness, close application and energy, he has ever displayed those traits of character as factors in his business progress. For two years he was connected with a railroad office in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1894 left that city for Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became manager for the Scofield & Shermer Oil Company, continuing in that capacity until his removal to Terre Haute in 1901. As the years have gone by he has pursued several courses in chemistry, taking his first course in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, while later he has continued his studies and researches along this line in Indianapolis and Terre Haute. While in the capital city he began experimenting in the preparation of an emulsion and as the result of his labors brought forth the emulsion which is now being produced by the Milks Emulsion Company. He came to Terre Haute, however, to establish the Tiona Oil Company, in which he sold his interest two years later, preparatory to organizing the Milks Emulsion Company, which has since built up an extensive trade in the manufacture and sale of Milks Emulsion, which is widely and favorably known as a cure for any affliction of the throat, lungs, stomach and bowels, especially consumption, stomach and bowel troubles.

It is sold through jobbers, more than 10,000 retailers now handling the product, and the remedy is recognized as a valuable one in drug circles. The success with which it has been used secures to it a liberal patronage and the trade of the house is constantly increasing.

Mr. Milks is also well known as a horseman and breeder of fine horses and is president of the Terre Haute Horse Show Association and the Terre Haute Matinee Club.

While residing in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Milks was married in 1892 to Miss Sybil E. Green. They have two daughters, Helen and Elizabeth. Mr. Milks belongs to the Catholic church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He finds much of his recreation in driving fine horses and usually owns some splendid specimens of the noble steed. He began business life under adverse circumstances and has met many difficulties and obstacles as the years have gone by, but has overcome these by determined and persistent effort. In his business he has aimed at high standards in the method of manufacture and in service to the public and has met competition in a rivalry of merit rather than in a war of prices.

JACOB W. MILLER has not only been prominently connected with the building operations of Terre Haute for more than a half century, but has also been the architect and builder of his own fortunes as well. In the city where he has so long resided he is known as a man of unsullied reputation in business affairs because of his commercial integrity and the fidelity which he has always manifested in the execution of his contracts. Many of the substantial structures of the city stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork, and while he has now passed the psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, he is yet a factor in industrial circles here.

Mr. Miller was born in Morristown, New Jersey, November 18, 1833, a son of James L. Miller and a grandson of Leonard Miller, who, emigrating from Cologne, Germany, became the founder of the family in America. He had been a soldier under Napoleon, had made a brilliant military record and was a man of wide learning and scholarly attainments. James L. Miller was born in New Jersey and was a cooper by trade. He wedded Mary Ann Brown, also a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of one of the patriots of the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Miller continued to reside in New Jersey throughout their entire lives. The father died of smallpox at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, but the mother reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. Their family included David, Jacob W., James, Moses, Louise, Emma, Mary Elizabeth and Elemuel Miller. The last named is a resi-

dent of Washington, D. C. Moses was killed in the Civil war while defending the Union cause.

Jacob W. Miller was reared in Morristown, New Jersey, and acquired a common school education, after which he learned the trade of a general mason, becoming familiar with stone and brick work and plastering. Thinking to enjoy better opportunities in the West, where competition was not so great and where building was being continuously carried on, he came to Terre Haute, May 26, 1854, where he has since lived. Here he secured work at his trade, which he followed continuously until 1859, in the employ of others, and then began contracting on his own account as a general mason. He has remained in the business continuously since and has been identified with the construction of many prominent buildings of the city. He was in limited financial circumstances at his arrival here, but the road to success is open to all who have the determination to tread its pathway, and gradually he has advanced until he has reached the goal of prosperity. In recent years Mr. Miller's son Charles has been associated with him in the contracting business and relieves him of much of the more arduous work.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Miller became a member of the Union Rifles of Terre Haute, which company was called out at the time of the Morgan raid, and sworn into the United States army, but was never regularly discharged from the same. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, nor has he filled political positions save that for one term he was a councilman.

Mr. Miller has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Lavonia Baker, who died, leaving three children: Edgar, who died in 1905; Frank B., of Terre Haute, and Charles H., who is with his father. Mr. Miller chose for his second wife Miss Mary E. Whittaker. He is one of the oldest representatives of the Odd Fellows' Society in this city and moreover is a Master Mason, whose identification with the craft has been manifest in his faithful following of its teachings. He is a public spirited man, interested in everything pertaining to municipal progress and co-operating in many measures which have proven a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His life record has been free from exciting chapters, but has been characterized by faithful performance of duty and by all the elements which constitute the loyal citizen and the trustworthy friend.

DANIEL B. MILLER, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Terre Haute during the past three years. He was born on a farm in Pierson township, Vigo county, June 8, 1876, a son of Henry

C. and Sarah E. (Barr) Miller, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Kentucky. The father was also at one time a member of the medical profession, but during the last twenty years of his life he was a farmer, and his death occurred March 30, 1907, at the age of fifty-eight years. There were three sons and three daughters in their family, and the mother is now living in Terre Haute.

Dr. Miller has largely been the architect of his own success in life's activities, for from boyhood he has depended largely upon his own resources, and the first six years of his life were spent in Vigo county. His parents then moving to Arkansas, the young lad spent the next seven years there, and during the following year the family again became residents of Vigo county. Though but a lad, the Doctor then worked on a farm for wages, and at the end of the year removed with his parents to Brazil, in Clay county, Indiana, where, in 1897, he graduated from the city high school. Previous to this time he had filled clerical positions with grocery and shoe houses there, and in the fall of 1898 he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he completed the course and graduated in 1903. In the meantime he was for fifteen months in the employ of the *Inter Occan*. In the fall of 1904 he began the practice of medicine in Brazil, and from there came to Terre Haute in the fall of 1905. He is a member of the Vigo County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, Knights and Ladies of Security and the Red Men. The Doctor is medical examiner for a number of insurance companies and fraternal organizations. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church.

On the 28th of December, 1904, Dr. Miller was married to Nannie Alsaugh, of Greencastle.

J. RUDOLPH YUNG, M. D., a practicing physician of Terre Haute, traces his ancestry to the fatherland of Germany, where in its original form the name was Jung, but the German "J" in script was mistaken for a "Y," and thus occurred the change. Charles Yung, the Doctor's father, came from his native land of Germany to America after the close of the Civil war, and making his way to Terre Haute resumed his work as a wagon maker, but it was not long before he turned his activities to the hotel business, achieving notable success as a hotel proprietor. During the last twelve years of his life he lived retired. He was a fine German character, loved and honored for his true worth. In this city Mr. Yung married Elizabeth Fox, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, but during her girlhood days she came with her parents to Vigo county, Indiana, and the family were early pioneers here. Mr. Yung

passed away September 11, 1904, aged sixty-eight years, and his wife died January 27, 1906, aged fifty-three, and four children survive them.

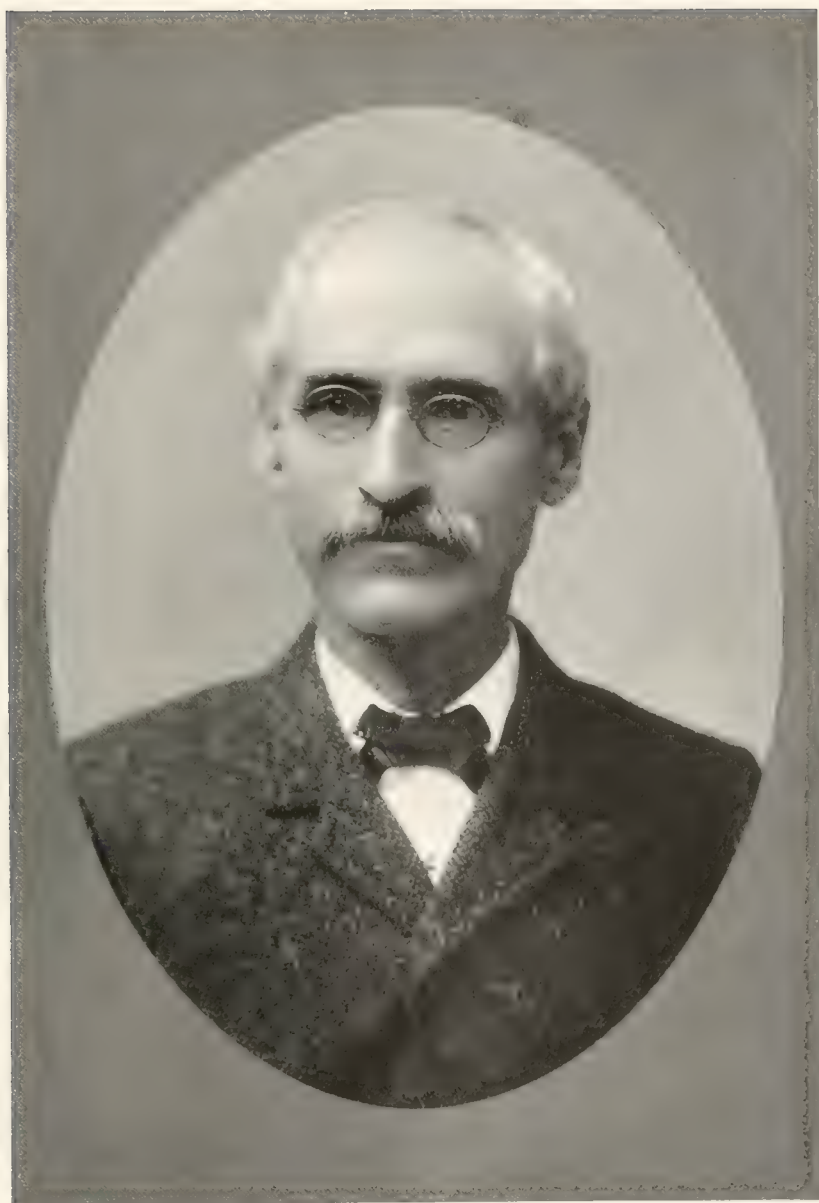
Dr. Rudolph Yung was born in Terre Haute, March 23, 1878, and after his graduation from the city high school he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago and graduated therein in 1900. After passing the competitive examination he became a hospital interne, and in the meantime was also associated in practice with Dr. Robert H. Babcock, an eminent physician and medical authority. During six months Dr. Yung was also the resident physician for the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. Returning to Terre Haute in 1905 he entered in the fall of that year upon a course in the New York Post-Graduate School, and since leaving that institution has followed a general practice in Terre Haute. He is a member of the attending staff of St. Anthony's Hospital, is a member and was for two years secretary of the Vigo County Medical Society, is a member of the Esculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, of the American Medical Association, and was police surgeon under Mayor Staggs. He votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Elks.

Dr. Yung married, October 22, 1903, Miss Jane Marston Kimball, a native of Illinois.

JAY H. KEYES.—The Keyes family, father and son, has been an active and strong factor in the establishment and development of the industries of Terre Haute. Jay H. Keyes, the younger, president and general manager of the Standard Wheel Company and one of the city's prominent men, was born in Terre Haute on the 21st of February, 1859. He is the son of the late Horatio Keyes, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1830, and reared in North Adams and its vicinity, where he received a liberal education. His father was Henry Keyes. Horatio was of an inventive turn, and in his early days patented and manufactured several of his creations. Later he engaged in the planing mill business, and in 1857 removed to Terre Haute, where his married sister was then living, and there started a carriage factory. In 1865 he specialized his business by confining himself to the manufacture of hubs and spokes, his plant being located on Poplar street at the southwest corner of First, and the business conducted under the firm name of Thompson & Keyes. Three years later he began the manufacture of wheels, and the firm successively became Keyes & Mancourt and Keyes & Sykes. In 1876 the latter erected a plant at the corner of Thirteenth and Plum streets, the manufactory being constantly enlarged until its destruction by fire in 1880. This loss was almost total, but shortly afterward a stock company was formed, known as the Keyes Manufacturing Company, which erected a larger and more com-



J. H. Keyes



Horatio Noyes

plete plant. Horatio Keyes was elected president of the company, and so remained until his retirement from active business in 1892. It was at this time that the Standard Wheel Company was formed, of which his son subsequently became president. Horatio Keyes died in June, 1904. He had married Miss Maria B. Smith, a Massachusetts lady, who passed away in 1898, and to their union were born the following: Sanford, who died in 1880; Jay H.; Grace, who married Clarence Griffith, of Clinton, Indiana, and two daughters who died in infancy.

At the conclusion of his school days Jay H. Keyes entered his father's business, in 1881 becoming secretary and treasurer of the Keyes Manufacturing Company. In 1892 he resigned his position with the wheel works and engaged in the lumber business in Kentucky, the headquarters of which were in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1904 he returned to the wheel business by becoming treasurer of the Standard Wheel Company, and six months later was made president and general manager. Although at the head of this important manufactory, he retains his interest in the Kentucky lumber business as vice president of the Kentucky Lumber Company, and thereby evinces his executive strength and broad business capacity. Mr. Keyes is also prominent socially and as a fraternalist. He was the founder and first president of the Terre Haute Country Club, and held the office for seven years. He is a member of the Commercial and Manufacturers' clubs, and is also a Knight of Templar and a Shriner of the Masonic order. Mr. Keyes' wife was formerly Annie W. Warren, a native of Terre Haute, and daughter of William B. Warren, an early and prominent resident of the city. One child has been born to their marriage—Warren J. Keyes—in 1893.

W. H. ROBERTS, M. D.—To Dr. W. H. Roberts belongs the honor of being one of the oldest practicing physicians of Terre Haute, of whose interests he has ever been watchful, always ready to do all within his power to further its welfare, and the city owes not a little of its advancement to this well known and public spirited physician. On the paternal side he is descended from Old Virginia ancestry, and Montgomery township, in Gibson county, Indiana, was named in honor of his maternal grandfather, Judge Thomas Montgomery, although originally they, too, were from the Old Dominion state. The parents of the Doctor were James and Nellie (Montgomery) Roberts, the former a native of Kentucky.

Dr. W. H. Roberts was born near Owensville, in Montgomery township, Gibson county, Indiana, July 7, 1839. In the meantime he had attended the subscription schools of the neighborhood and a private school at Princeton and Princeton College (Dr. Jacob Bird), and it was

while there that he formed a desire to become a member of the medical profession. He accordingly began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John F. Howard, a well known physician of that place, and subsequently became a student in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he completed the course and graduated in 1861, at the age of twenty-two, having worked his way through. From 1864 until 1871 he practiced medicine in Crawford county, Illinois, and at the close of that period came to Terre Haute and has since been numbered among its prominent physicians and public spirited citizens. He is a member of the County, State and Esculapian Medical societies, and gives his political allegiance to the Democracy, while fraternally he is a Master Mason. Up to 1906 the Doctor was very active, but since has devoted most of his time to business matters. He has over fifty houses and business property. In 1873 he bought the corner of Seventh and Ohio and in 1906 built a block.

On the 5th of April, 1866, Dr. Roberts was married to Octavia Bruner, who died in May, 1906, leaving two sons and two daughters: Don M., William H. Jr., Nellie, married R. W. Prescott, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Mabel, society editress of the *Star* (Terre Haute). Don M. married Miss Mary Tiernan, of Terre Haute, in 1889. He is a contractor. William, Jr., is with his brother.

JAMES E. DONNELLY, M. D.—The medical fraternity of Terre Haute numbers Dr. James E. Donnelly among its most prominent physicians, and Vigo county claims him among her native sons, his birth occurring on his father's farm, three miles east of Terre Haute, January 5, 1872. William Donnelly, his father, was born in Tennessee in 1817 and came to Vigo county, Indiana, in 1840, thus being but twenty-three years of age when he cast his lot with the early pioneers here. He made the journey from his native state of Tennessee on horseback, and in time he became one of the most prominent educators of Vigo county, many of the now old and best known citizens of the county having been among his pupils. He farmed in the summers and taught in the winters for several years, and then gave his entire time to his agricultural labors, becoming as successful a farmer as educator. He farmed after the old style of a southern gentleman that he was, employing laborers to do the work, and he was known for his love of horseback riding. Although he was a representative of a southern race, both he and his family were of Union sentiment during the Civil war, and he was a Republican politically. He came to the county a poor young man, but an excellent scholar, having received an academical training in his youth. He was twice married in Vigo county, his first wife being Elizabeth Smith, who

bore him seven children, but two are now deceased, as is also the wife and mother, and his second wife bore the maiden name of Helen A. Edmunds and was born in this county of pioneer parents. Her father, Samuel Edmunds, came from the New England states to Vigo county, Indiana, during an early epoch in its history. Mrs. Donnelly bore her husband four children, among whom was Dr. Donnelly, and died in 1881, at the age of forty-six years. Her husband reached the eighty-first milestone on the journey of life.

Dr. Donnelly was reared as a farmer boy and his elementary education was received in the country schools, but in 1895 he graduated from the Indiana State Normal and taught for six years thereafter, four years before his graduation and two afterward. During this time he also attended the Indiana University during the spring and summers, and then deciding to become a member of the medical profession entered Rush Medical College and graduated from that well known institution in 1901. Since his graduation he has practiced in Terre Haute with ever increasing success. He is a member of the Vigo County Medical Society.

In 1905 Dr. Donnelly married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Johnston. They have one child living, Elizabeth A., and another, William, died in infancy. He has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a member of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

LEE R. WITTY.—It is a noticeable fact that young men are controlling the veins and arteries of traffic and trade and that the more important business positions are frequently occupied by those who have not yet attained the prime of life. Among the successful young business men of Terre Haute is numbered Lee R. Witty, general manager of the Wabash Sand & Gravel Company, general manager of the Terre Haute Sand & Gravel Company and vice president of the Acme Coal & Lime Company. His powers of executive control and administrative direction are now widely acknowledged and his connection with any undertaking seems to insure a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has indeed won for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Witty was born at Carbon, October 17, 1870, his parents being A. L. and Sarah E. (Barnett) Witty, both of whom were natives of Putnam county, Indiana. The paternal grandfather, William W. Witty, was a native of North Carolina, and remov-

ing to the West, cast in his lot with the early settlers of Putnam county and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for its future development and upbuilding. There amid frontier surroundings A. L. Witty was reared, and after attaining his majority he devoted many years of an active and useful life to merchandising. The Masonic fraternity knew him as an exemplary and valued member and he was devoted in his advocacy and support of the principles and teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged. He died in 1899, at the age of fifty-seven years, while his wife passed away in 1907, at the age of sixty-three years. She was a daughter of Edward Barnett, probably a native of Kentucky. At all events he drove across the country from Kentucky to Putnam county on becoming a resident of Indiana. In the year 1876 A. L. Witty removed with his family from Carbon to Clay City, Clay county, this state, and there resided until 1882, when he became a resident of Saline City. Five years were there passed, after which the family home was established in California, but in 1888 they returned to Indiana and settled at Brazil. From that point they went to Diamond, Indiana, in 1894, and it was there that the father passed away five years later. His widow afterward returned to Coalmont, Indiana, but her last days were passed in Brazil. In all the different localities in which he resided Mr. Witty followed merchandising, save the period which he spent in California. He lived in San Diego during that time and went to the coast for the benefit of his health.

After acquiring a public school education and attaining man's estate, Lee R. Witty became agent and telegraph operator for the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad at Saline City, this state. This was in 1887. He was afterward employed at various places on the line of the road until 1889, in which year he came to Terre Haute with the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad as clerk in the local freight office. In 1890 he went to Evansville as train dispatcher for the same company, continuing at that point until 1897, when he was made chief train dispatcher on the Southern Indiana, with headquarters at Bedford. Five years passed and he was next promoted to train master, which position he held until January 1, 1905. His next promotion made him superintendent, and in that capacity he remained until he left the service of the railroad company. He was one of the promoters of the Acme and Terre Haute companies and was instrumental in the organization of the Wabash company. He became widely known in railroad circles in the middle west and his efforts were an important element in the development of railroad interests. At the present time he is closely associated with industrial concerns of Terre Haute and is controlling important and profitable business enterprises as general manager of the Wabash Sand

& Gravel Company, as general manager of the Terre Haute Sand & Gravel Company and as vice president of the Acme Coal & Limestone Company.

Mr. Witty was married in 1896 to Miss Mae Fitzhenry, who was born in Uniontown, Kentucky, and is a daughter of the late Charles Fitzhenry, of Shawneetown, Illinois, where he had been a merchant and contractor for twenty-five years, dying in 1904. Mrs. Fitzhenry died in 1902. Mr. Witty belongs to the Young Business Men's Club, of Terre Haute, and is associated with the interests of the city along lines proving beneficial. He possesses tireless energy, unfaltering perseverance and a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, while his fellow townsmen also recognize his sound judgment and his excellent management.

~~1822~~

1865

